Sample Transfer Checklist and Script for Accepting Emergency Patients

PART 1 — COLLECT BASIC INFORMATION		
INQUIRIES/DOCUMENTATION		COMMENTS
	Date and time of the call	Do not ask for any insurance or financial information prior to determination whether the request is for an EMTALA or non-EMTALA patient transfer. If an EMTALA transfer, do not ask for any insurance or financial information before final decision to accept or decline the transfer.
	Name of transferring hospital	
	Name of the caller (position if known)	
	Telephone number of caller	
	Name of staff member receiving the call	
	Patient's name	
	Patient's age (gender optional)	
	Name of transferring physician	
	Other basic information	
PART 2 — DETERMINE WHETHER THE REQUEST IS FOR .		S FOR AN EMTALA OR NON-EMTALA TRANSFER
INQU	JIRIES/DOCUMENTATION	COMMENTS
1. "Is the patient in an emergency department (or labor & delivery)?"		Inpatients include patients admitted to the hospital who are boarded in the emergency department pending
	If an inpatient — no EMTALA obligation to accept the patient (refer to Transfer Policy for acceptance of non-EMTALA transfers). Go to Part 5 if transfer declined.	the availability of an inpatient bed or other treatment area.
•]	If an emergency patient — go to question 2.	
has	Has there been a determination that the patient as an 'emergency medical condition?" If patient does not have an "emergency medical condition" — no EMTALA obligation to accept the patient (refer to Transfer Policy for acceptance of non-EMTALA transfers). Go to Part 5 if transfer declined. If patient has an "emergency medical condition" — go to question 3.	"Emergency medical condition" is a medical condition (including severe pain, psychiatric disturbances or chemical dependency abuse) manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity so that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in:
		(A)(i) Placing the health of the patient (or an unborn child) in serious jeopardy, or
-		(ii) Serious impairment of bodily functions, or
		(iii) Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part; or
		(B) A pregnant woman having contractions if there is inadequate time for a safe transfer to another facility or the transfer will pose a threat to the health of the mother or the unborn child.

PART 2 — DETERMINE WHETHER THE REQUEST IS FOR AN EMTALA OR NON-EMTALA TRANSFER (CONT.)

INQUIRIES/DOCUMENTATION

- 3. "Has there been a determination as to whether the emergency medical condition is "stabilized" or "unstabilized?"
 - If "stabilized," no EMTALA obligation to accept the patient (refer to Transfer Policy for acceptance of non-EMTALA transfers). Go to Part 5 if transfer declined.
 - If not stabilized, go to question 4.

COMMENTS

"Stabilized" means when no material deterioration is likely, within reasonable medical probability, to result from or occur during the transfer of the patient to another medical facility (or woman having contractions has delivered the baby/placenta).

The determination of whether the patient is stabilized is made by the transferring physician.

4. "What are the reasons for the transfer?"

- If the reasons are not to access "specialized services" that are required to stabilize the patient's emergency medical condition (for example, the reason given relates to insurance purposes, physician preference, etc.), there is no EMTALA obligation to accept the patient (refer to Admission Policy for acceptance of non-EMTALA transfers).
- If the reasons are to access "specialized services" that are required to stabilize the patient's emergency medical condition, document the reasons:
 - Specialized care (NICU, neurosurgery, catheterization, etc.)
 - ☐ Lack of capacity at transferring hospital
 - Diagnostic testing only (and return to transferring hospital)
 - ☐ Patient request for transfer
 - On-call physician is unavailable (in surgery or at another hospital).
 - On-call physician failed or refused to respond
 - No on-call physician on the schedule

NOTE: The hospital may be required to accept a non-EMTALA transfer from another facility (e.g., the patient is insured by a plan that is aligned with the hospital, or under a county contract or transfer agreement).

"Specialized services" are any services (including surgery) provided by the receiving hospital that are necessary to stabilize the patient's emergency medical condition that are a higher level of care at the time of the transfer than the level of care available at the transferring hospital at the time of the transfer.

A patient request for a transfer must be an informed request (after receiving information regarding risks and benefits and alternatives) to the transfer.

If an on-call physician failed or refused to respond, and the patient is accepted for transfer, report the on-call failure to [specify location for reporting on-call failures].

Go to question 5.

- 5. "Does the transferring hospital have the present capability and capacity to provide those services?"
 - If the transferring hospital has the present capability and capacity to provide the specialized services required for the patient, no EMTALA obligation to accept the patient (refer to Transfer Policy for acceptance of non-EMTALA transfers).
 - If the transferring hospital states that it does not have the present capability and capacity to provide the specialized services required for the patient, **go to Part 3.**

Document the name of the person who determined the presence of, or lack of, capability and capacity.

PART 3 — DETERMINE HOSPITAL CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY TO ACCEPT THE TRANSFER

NOTE: In order to assess the clinical needs of the patient and the capability and capacity of the receiving hospital, the receiving hospital may ask for the patient's vital signs, test results and other clinical information that is pertinent to determining the receiving hospital's capability to meet the patient's needs

INQUIRIES/DOCUMENTATION

- 1. Does the hospital have an appropriately staffed bed that is expected to be available at the time of patient's arrival (or later, if the patient will be routed to surgery or other treatment area)?
 - If the patient requires an inpatient bed and an appropriately staffed bed is not expected to be available at the time of the transfer, there is no obligation to accept the patient. Go to Part 5.
 - If the patient requires an inpatient bed and an appropriately staffed bed is expected to be available at the time of the transfer, go to Question 2.
- of the patient to an inpatient bed, treatment or discharge from the ED?
 - If the patient requires the services of the ED and does not have capacity to accept another emergency patient with an unstabilized emergency condition, there is no obligation to accept the patient. Go to Part 5.
 - If the patient does not require the services of the ED, go to Question 3.
 - If the patient requires the services of the ED and the ED has capacity to examine, treat and moni-
- 3. Does the hospital expect to have service capacity at the time of the patient's arrival (or within clinically required time frames) to provide the level of care required for the patient?
 - catheterization or other treatment area, and the treatment area and staff are not expected to be available at the time of the transfer (or within clinically required timeframes), there is no obligation to accept the patient. Go to Part 5.
 - If the special treatment area is expected to be available at the time of the transfer, go to Question 4.

COMMENTS

If the receiving hospital routinely boards inpatients in the ED or other overflow area, or holds an open bed for a later use, consult with [insert contact person] as to whether there is bed capacity to accept the patient.

- 2. Is the ED expected to have capacity to examine, treat and monitor the patient pending assignment
 - the ED is on diversion or saturation or otherwise
- tor the patient, go to Question 3.
 - If the patient requires an operating room, cardiac

PART 3 — DETERMINE HOSPITAL CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY TO ACCEPT THE TRANSFER (CONT.) INQUIRIES/DOCUMENTATION **COMMENTS** 4. Is there an appropriate medical staff physician If an on-call physician is available to accept the who will accept the responsibility for the patient? patient, but is unwilling to do so, report the decision If there is no appropriate medical staff physician who is available and willing to accept the patient, there is no obligation to accept the patient. Go to Part 5. If there is an appropriate medical staff physician who is available and willing to accept the patient, accept the patient transfer and proceed to Part PART 4 — DOCUMENTATION OF TRANSFER ACCEPTANCE INQUIRIES/DOCUMENTATION **COMMENTS** Date and time of acceptance Name of accepting physician Bed unit assigned to the patient (or route to emergency department) Mode of transport (ALS, BLS, air, private vehicle, other) Other information PART 5 — DOCUMENTATION IF TRANSFER NOT ACCEPTED INQUIRIES/DOCUMENTATION **COMMENTS** Not an emergency medical condition Additional information supporting the refusal should be documented Emergency medical condition is stabilized Patient does not require specialized services at the hospital Hospital does not provide the specialized services required to stabilize the patient's emergency medical condition Hospital does not have bed, services or ED capacity (document the reasons) On-call physician is not available to accept the patient (document the reasons) Transfer is for insurance reasons Transfer is a lateral transfer (level of care available at transferring hospital at time of transfer) Other (document the reasons)