# Virtual adult respiratory assessment – Process flowchart

Adapted from Covid-19: Remote assessment in the Primary Care

## 1. SET UP
- Does the patient have basic medical and monitoring equipment required?
- What device will the patient use to connect?
- What videoconferencing platform will be used?
- Has the patient received information to support a successful assessment and connection e.g. suitable location, equipment, environmental factors and a back-up strategy if the technology fails?
- Do the patient and the clinician have headphones (hands free – for accessing health record or monitoring equipment; reduces background noise)
- Open electronic medical record

## 2. CONNECT
- Check the quality of the video/audio connection: Can you see/hear me?
- Confirm the patient’s identity – name/date of birth
- Check where the patient is joining from and who is present (home, elsewhere)
- Have the patient’s phone number in case internet connection fails
- Ensure the patient is in a suitable environment with good lighting and privacy

## 3. RAPID ASSESSMENT
- Quick assessment to see how sick the patient is
- Too breathless to speak? Ask key clinical questions:
  1. Presence of any of the symptoms below
  2. Any changes in current symptoms
  3. The development of new symptoms.
  
  Symptoms include:
  - Fever/chills – patient’s temperature, clammy skin, flushed or cyanosed?
  - Cough – dry or productive?
  - Sputum – volume, colour and consistency, ease of expectoration?
  - Fatigue – difficulty completing activities of daily living/change in sleep pattern?
  - Dyspnoea/Shortness of breath/difficulty talking – able to finish sentences?
  - Wheeze – audible, continuous or occasional, aggravating activities, relieved by bronchodilator?
- What does the patient want from the consultation? (clinical assessment, referral, reassurance)
- COPD Assessment Test™ (CAT)
- Borg 0–10 dyspnoea scale

## 4. HISTORY
- Respiratory history/diagnosis of chronic respiratory condition/current status?
- Most common symptoms?
- Medications and delivery devices? e.g. check inhalers and delivery techniques
- Previous or current tobacco use and/or Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)
- Home O₂ therapy?
- General medical history
- Vaccinations?
- Who is next of kin/GP?
- Social history?
5. FULL RESPIRATORY ASSESSMENT

In good lighting:
- Ask the patient to describe their state of breathing and colour of face and lips
- Look for general demeanour (sitting up/lying down/anxious/skin colour)
- Check respiratory function – ability to talk in full sentences?
- Ask the following questions (as relevant):
  - *How is your breathing?*
  - *Is it worse today than yesterday?*
  - *What does your breathlessness prevent you from doing?*
  - *How independent are you with activities of daily living?*
  - If the patient has a diagnosed chronic respiratory condition, ask *when was your last exacerbation or hospital admission?*

- Patient reported: Basic Virtual Assessment
  - Breathing/cough/wheeze or difficulty
  - Temperature
  - Pulse
  - Activities of daily living, exercise tolerance, appetite and sleep

- If equipment is available, in addition to the assessment steps above, also complete a Patient Reported: Extended Virtual Assessment
  - Oxygen saturation/pulse oximeter
  - Blood pressure
  - Peak flow meter in context of asthma
  - Action Plan review in context of chronic respiratory disorders
  - O$_2$ flow rates if on home oxygen
  - Usage of short acting bronchodilators

Interpret self-monitored results with caution and in the context of your wider assessment.

6. DECISION AND ACTION

- Summarise discussion and actions
- Confirm self-management support (i.e. action plan and referral pathways)
- If COPD, has the patient completed or do they want to participate in a pulmonary rehabilitation program?
- Schedule the next appointment
- If red flags (adult respiratory rate >20, temperature >37.5°C, Heart rate >100, Oxygen Saturation <92%) follow escalation pathway
- Document in the patient record (eMR)