Dr. S.: File #14-CRV-0091

Now at 9:45 he was finally transferred to the fifth floor medical unit and I am enclosing the nurses notes and the order that was faxed to pharmacy for this. As you can clearly see Dr. S. prescribes the Levocarnitine antidote as well as Haldol again. I firmly believe the Haldol was administered and again the nurse in question V.S. should have been questioned. However this was totally ignored by the college. After this, Joshua had a code blue and I was told by Dr. S. later that he had almost swallowed his tongue. They claimed this was due to the placement of the tube however one of the side effects of Haldol is that it hampers your swallowing mechanism. Now after they bring him back from the code he starts to get agitated again and 4 limb restraints are put on him.

aste C.	HAA SERT TO PHARMALT
June 6/12 1 0 2245	Days to Discharge 3+ days 2 days in 24 hou
The state of the s	4h x 3 July
The state of the s	o 924 PAN FATI
- Uk Laver Eusine, INK CYT, Call Dr. S	CR, Unca STAT
SIGNATURE TO Du. SI	a abramal results the miss

Now he is finally sent to ICU. Now the college has said he became agitated only after being sent to ICU. This is a totally false statement. I believe he was given Haldol again as prescribed by Dr. S. at 10:15 and this is what caused the code and the agitation to start again. It is the only explanation for what happened.

RUN USER: HBUI1	**LIVE** for HBUI1 PAGE 1
Patient: PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN Account #: AC001671/12 Admit Date: 06/06/12 Status: DIS INX Attending:	Age/Sex: 25 M Unit #: 016955 Location; SMED Room/Bed: 577-2
Consultation with: Reason for Consultation: BLOOD WORK RESULTS AMMONIA LEWEL INCREASED AND BP 154/101 ON RIGHT ARM AND 178/96 ON LEFT PUL "JOSH" TO EVERY QUESTION, Outcome: ORDER RECEIVED FOR LEVOCARNITINE 1G IV Q4H X3 Q2H PRN, BLOODWORK STAT- CALL DR WITH ABNORMAL	SE 119, PT CONFUSED, ANSWERIN

 Date
 Time
 By
 Nurse
 Type

 Occurred:
 07/06/12 0056 VXS S'
 ,V:
 RN
 Category

 Recorded:
 07/06/12 0121 VXS S'
 ,V:
 RN
 Nursing Notes

Abnormal? N

Confidential? N

PT CAME TO 581-2 AT 2145 FROM MH WITH NURSE AND SECURITY, PT CONFUSED, SHAKY, ON EVERY QUESTION PT ANSWERED "JOSH". BP-154/101 ON R ARM AND 178/96 ON L, PULSE 119, SAT 100% RA RESP 18, TEMP 36.2. PT WENT TO BR, UNSTABLE ON FEET, VOIDED. PT WAS HELPED TO GO TO BED. DR WAS CALLED AT 2245 WITH INCREASED AMONIA LEVEL RESULT, VALPORIC ACID AND PT'S CONDITION. ORDER RECEIVED FOR LEVOCARNITINE 1G IV Q4HR X3DOSES, HALDOL 2.5-5MG PO/IM Q2H PRN AND STAT BLOODWORK- CALL DR WITH ABNORMAL RESULTS. AT 2215 DR CALLED AGAIN AND ORDER NEURO VITALS Q1H, CALL POISON CONTROL, LACTULOSE 30 ML Q6H IF ABLE TO SWALLOW IF NOT TO KEEP HIM NPO,TRANSFER TO ICU IF CONDITION CHANGE. AT 2220 ANOTHER NURSE WENT TO DO VS AND NEUROVITALS, SAT DECREASED TO 94% ON RA RESP 10, PT NOT RESPONDING, CODE BLUE CALLED, ICU CALLED TO LET THEM KNOW THAT PT WILL BE TRANSFER DOWN. PT STARTED BE AGITED, 4 LIMB RESTRAINTS APPLIED, DR WAS CALLED SHE TALKED TO ER DR WHO RESPOND ON CODE. PT WAS TRANSFERED TO ICU.

Note Type

Description

No Type

NONE

Date Time By	Nurse Type
Occurred: 06/06/12 2355 ALK G ,A	RN Category
Recorded: 07/06/12 0203 ALK G ,A	RN Nursing Notes

Abnormal? N

Confidential? N

PT RECEIVED FROM MEDICAL FLOOR AT ABOVE TIME IN
LIMB RESTRAINTS AND SHOULDER RESTRAINTS. PT
EXTREEMLY RESISTIVE, SCREAMING, SWEATING AND WRITHING WHILE RESTRAINED.
SECURITY CALLED TO ASSIST. PT PULLED OUT IV AS A RESULT OF HIS STRUGGLING.
NEW IV INSERTED BY ER NURSE AND DR.B. CALLED. SEE CODE SHEET FOR MEDS
GIVEN. PT THEN INTUBATED. PT. VOMITED COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF UNDIGESTED FOOD ONCE
ROLLED ONTO SIDE DURING BED EXCHANGE. NG TUBE INSERTED INTO LT NARE. FOLEY
CATHETER ALSO INSERTED WITH GOOD RETURN. PT NOW HAS INFUSION OF PROPOFOL AND
MIDAZOLAM CONTINOUS RUNNING AND PT HAS SETTLED.

Note Type

Description

No Type

NONE

I am positive that he received the Haldol and I am enclosing some information regarding the side effects of Haldol.

taken from the web

You should check with your doctor immediately if any of these side effects occur when taking haloperidol: (Haldol)

More common
Difficulty with speaking or swallowing
inability to move the eyes
loss of balance control
mask-like face
muscle spasms, especially of the neck and back
restlessness or need to keep moving (severe)
shuffling walk
stiffness of the arms and legs
trembling and shaking of the fingers and hands

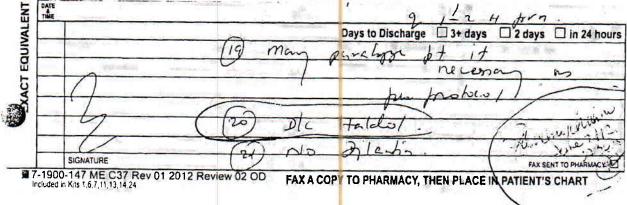
twisting movements of the body weakness of the arms and legs

Less common Decreased thirst difficulty in urination dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there)

Joshua had many of the symptoms associated with this and it was totally ignored by the college since conveniently the pharmacy records are missing.

Dr. S. did not speak personally with Poison Control until 12:30 am, more than two hours after prescribing the Haldol. She did not cancel the Haldol order until after this.

Date of Call: 05/05/2012 04:43:25	Tuesday	Initial SPI: DOME	7,00	Case Number: 20	12001-8435842
Date of Exposure: 06/05/2012 03:01:25	Tuesday	Start by: 0049	@ctr: 001/Foronte		
= #== un(Ecited.06/07/2012-00:	33:35 by 0055/h	Grsti Kavanagh XS nid-30	X)===	Y Y	
00:46 - 06/07/2012 (DOSS/K rat	Kavenagh) (C	U to PCC->			593
S/O: Dr.S calling to and should they give lactulose to the is contraindicated?		and the second s		e for sedation is it all righ chate? Can and should th	
How aften to give t-carntine? M.D. had ondered Dilantin will o	ancel trust order	. LFTs are "fine"		ŵ	
A. Info		## J			
P: Advised that there are no solutions for use of factulose, <u>Paratu</u> Offered direct consultavists Dr. Season (Edited:06/07/2012-00:5	ics are not cont it.Onge, M.D. di	raindicated, but D antin sclined and requested th	and Haldel are. et SPI lead informatic	4.0	un call at out possible
01:04 - 08/07/2012 (0055/Kirsti	Kavanagh)				
S/O: paged and spoke with Dr A: consult	St. Onge, edvis	ed at ICU IMDs qu <mark>e</mark> stions	i.		



Again I would say that when a patient is causing so much trouble, yelling and fighting with them that they would naturally give him something for agitation and again it would be the Haldol as prescribed at 10:15 pm by Dr. S.. This is most clearly a cover up by the hospital, doctors and the college.

College decision - Dr. S. page 18

"Dr. S. (again properly) decided to transfer Mr. Patey to ICU, where shortly thereafter, violent agitation occurred, necessitating extreme levels of sedation. This level of sedation also requited intubation for airway protection."

Joshua was extremely agitated long before he arrived in ICU. When Josh arrived in the ICU it took 7 - 8 people to hold him down. He was yelling and fighting them off. I believe this could have led to physical harm to his legs and arms. A trauma like this can lead to the development of DVT(Deep Vein Thrombosis). Again this was never considered.

Now I would like to speak to the fact that there is an act called "Consent to Treatment". I complained that I was not notified about my son's condition until they phoned me from the ICU at 12:30 am. You can clearly see by the nurses notes previously, Joshua was unable to speak for himself from the time they woke him in the Mental Health Ward at 8:30 pm until he ended up being restrained in the ICU. This was 4 hours. They are supposed to contact the next of kin when this happens, yet they did not. This is a policy of the college as well as an act of Ontario. It is up to the doctor in charge to do this not the hospital as Dr. S. suggests. She violated this act and the college totally ignored it. If I had been called earlier, I know I could have helped to calm Joshua. He trusted me and listened to me. I can only imagine the unnecessary horror they put him through.

Dr S. - response letter dated February 12/13

Thank you for providing Ms. Patey's further comments in her letter dated January 16, 2013.

My previous responses and explanations as to the circumstances of the emergency intervention in Mr. Patey's care on the evening of June 6, 2012 were previously explained in my letters of September 20 and October 25, 2012 and January 7, 2013. As was also previously explained, we'rely upon our hospital staff to notify family when there is a change in the patient's condition. Indeed, I was not even at the hospital myself when Mr. Patey's condition was first noted to have changed on the evening of June 6, 2012, after my initial assessment. I was immediately involved in stabilizing and treating Mr. Patey upon my return to the hospital that evening and his treatment was my priority. I spoke with Ms. Patey at my first opportunity after assessing and treating her son. If no family had been present at that time, I would have asked staff about whether there were family or friends who were to be notified; however, Ms. Patey was present.

She was in charge of his care from 7:30 that evening regardless of whether she was present at the hospital or not. She should have made sure that I was called asap. I was not called until 12:30 am four hours after the events started. There is no excuse for this. She should know of the "Consent to Treatment Act" by now. Obviously she was there at least by 10:00 pm since she wrote orders at that time.

I have enclosed a copy of the "Health Care Consent Act" for you to review.

Consent

No treatment without consent

- 4. A health practitioner who proposes a treatment to a person shall ensure that it is not administered unless,
- (a) he or she is of the opinion that the person is capable with respect to the treatment, and the person has given consent; or
- (b) he or she is of the opinion that the person is incapable with respect to the treatment, and another person has given consent in accordance with this Act. 1992, c.31, s.4.

College decision Dr. S. page 21

"The committee notes that Mr. Patey provided broad consent at the time of admission. This would be presumed to continue unless it was withdrawn (which it was not). It is not necessary or practical to obtain consent for every drug given or minor medical procedure."

When Joshua was admitted to emerge on June 5 he still was lucid and in control of his faculties. However on the evening of June 6 as previously shown and stated by the nurses he became very unstable mentally and this speaks to the "Consent to treatment" act. How was he supposed to withdraw consent when he was like this. Also since he was intubated and sedated he certainly could not give consent. Dr. S. never discussed treatment with me during the whole time she was treating Joshua except for when I first arrived and she told me he was being intubated and restrained due to his erratic behaviour. At this time I had no idea what had gone on and for how long and agreed that he needed to be restrained since I heard him screaming. However this does not give her permission to carry on treating him in the ICU for over 4 days without discussing this with me. She claims that she left it up to the staff to update me. They did so only after I asked questions and only spoke to my questions. She claims if I had asked she would have spoken with me. It is not up to me to ask, it is up to her to initiate this and she should be familiar with this policy of the college and not have to be reminded of it. The college did agree with me on this and only counselled her to communicate more with family. Why do we have these acts if nothing is done when a doctor clearly violates them. Please refer to the informed consent in the "Health Care Consent Act"

Consent on Incapable Person's Behalf

Consent

List of persons who may give or refuse consent

- 20. (1) If a person is incapable with respect to a treatment, consent may be given or refused on his or her behalf by a person described in one of the following paragraphs:
- 1. The incapable person's guardian of the person, if the guardian has authority to give or refuse consent to the treatment.

- 2. The incapable person's attorney for personal care, if the power of attorney confers authority to give or refuse consent to the treatment.
- 3. The incapable person's representative appointed by the Board under section 33, if the representative has authority to give or refuse consent to the treatment.
- 4. The incapable person's spouse or partner.
- 5. A child or parent of the incapable person, or a children's aid society or other person who is lawfully entitled to give or refuse consent to the treatment in the place of the parent. This paragraph does not include a parent who has only a right of access. If a children's aid society or other person is lawfully entitled to give or refuse consent to the treatment in the place of the parent, this paragraph does not include the parent.
- 6. A parent of the incapable person who has only a right of access.

CPSO Consent to Treatment Policy

Who to Obtain Consent From

If a patient is capable with respect to a treatment, the physician must obtain consent from the patient directly.

If a patient is incapable with respect to a treatment, the physician must obtain consent from the substitute decision-maker, who will give or refuse consent on the patient's behalf.

College Decision: Dr. S. - page 21

"Furthermore, there is nothing in the medical record to indicate that the use of restraints in this case resulted in harm. Possible harmful effects (e.g. adverse effects from immobility, injury to extremities due to efforts to escape from them) were not possible as Mr. Patey was deeply sedated and already immobile,"

"In terms of "chemical restraints" (i.e. sedation), this would have been necessary in an intubated patient, even without a history of agitation. Notably, no muscle relaxants were used; thus total immobility was not present, but this also necessitated the physical (prophylactic) restraints since movement was possible and accidental extubation needed to by guarded against."

Patient Restraints Minimization Act, 2001

Order to restrain a patient

10. (1) Only a physician or a person specified by regulation is authorized to write an order to restrain or confine a patient in a hospital or facility or to use a monitoring device on such a patient. 2001, c. 16, s. 10 (1).

Same

(2) The physician or person writing the order shall comply with this Act, the regulations

made under this Act and any applicable policies of the hospital or facility about restraining patients. 2001, c. 16, s. 10 (2).

I am enclosing this act for you. It clearly states that restraints are only to be ordered by the doctor in charge and are to be closely monitored. Since there is very little in the records regarding this, they were in clear violation of this act. At one point Dr. S. states she has very little recollection of the restraints during Joshua' care in ICU. Well if she did not see them then she did not actually go to his bedside and treat him. Please look at the picture of this enclosed. You can clearly see the wrist restraints.

Response Letter from Dr. S..- Oct 25/12 page 3

5. Restraints: Restraints were used on Mr.Patey as a last resort and in an urgent situation because of the profound nature of his agitation.

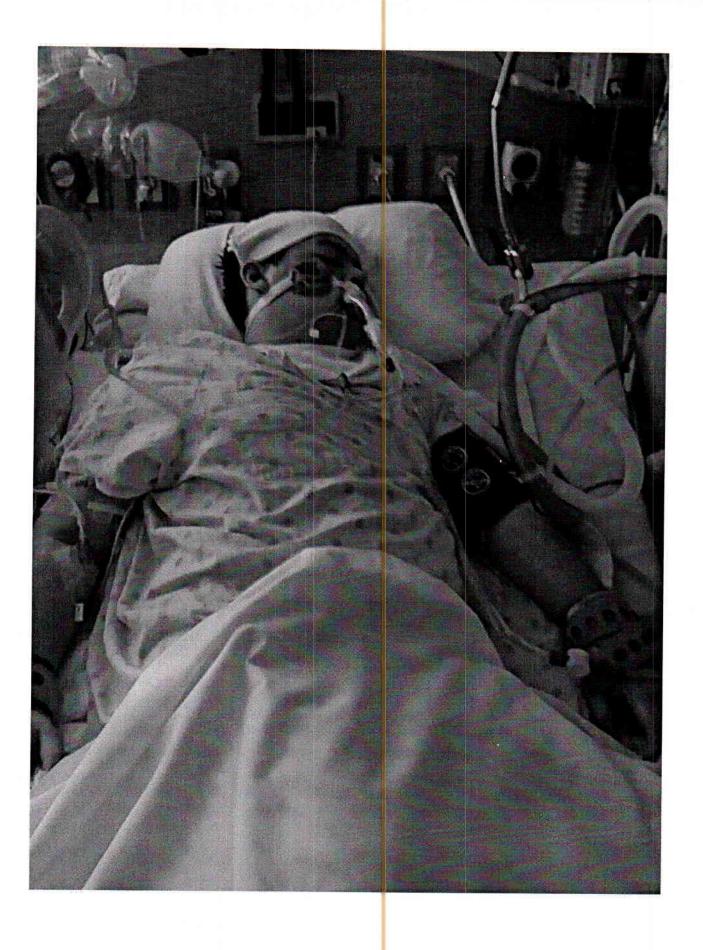
As previously explained, I cannot recall being aware of any ongoing use of physical restraint during the four days that he was under sedation. As I was not there on a continuous basis, or when Ms. Patey and other family members were present, I cannot respond to Ms. Patey's reports of the extent to which the physical restraints were used during this time and there is no documentation that corresponds to her report. I am not suggesting that I do not believe Ms. Patey, just that I was not there and do not recall the use of physical restraints, I am unable to resolve any discrepancies arising from her report and what appears in the chart.

While the sedation does act as a chemical restraint, it was also a crucial element of Mr. Patey's treatment for his severe agitation. Delical

In response to your specific inquiries as to the use of restraints, there are two guidelines and policies in place at CMH regarding the use of restraints which are enclosed. I understand that

these policies are under review and that mental health services are working on an updated comprehensive policy. Documentation on the sedation of Mr. Patey, as per my orders, is available in the chart, but documentation on physical restraints does not seem to appear, apart from the reference by nursing as to wrist restraints being briefly used after successful extubation on June 11/12. I acknowledge that as per the policy, a physician is to assess and provide the order for physical restraint within 12 hours of its use. This is difficult to do if I am not made aware of the use of restraints at the time. If physical restraints were used as described by Ms. Patey, I would expect to see documentation as to the indication for the use of physical restraints in the chart.

She claims restraints were used periodically. This is an outright lie. They were on him from the time he was intubated in ICU, June 7 at midnight, and they extubated him on June 11 in the am. All four limb restraints for the first couple of days and the two wrist restraints for the remaining time. Myself and several visitors have provided statements as to this. Also the college did not bother to ask the nursing staff regarding this and this should have been investigated as this is a very serious matter. Again I say why do we have these acts if nothing is done when they are violated by a doctor.



Joshua was kept chemically restrained by the drug Propofol. The only reason I have been given for keeping him chemically restrained and intubated for over 4 days is that every time they tried to wean him, he became a "little agitated." Propofol is well known for causing agitation and Dr. S. should have known this. I told the nurses several times during his stay that I wanted to be present when they extubated him and this was dismissed. I know if I had been allowed to be present I could have helped to calm him. After all, if you wake up physically restrained, not knowing where you are and surrounded by strangers you would naturally be a "little agitated". This goes for anyone. This is not a good enough excuse for keeping someone dangerously sedated for over 4 days.

On June 11/12 Joshua was extubated at 8:10 AM. At approximately 10:00 am they got him up to go to the commode and he promptly did a face plant and a code blue was called. I was just arriving at this time and heard the code. They managed to get him stabilized again and I was told he probably was "dizzy" due to sedation. This was not investigated further. Even the coroner states that this was most likely caused by a small pulmonary embolism (blood clot). At this time I went in to visit with him and he kept pulling at his oxygen mask. The nurse witnessed this and put the wrist restraints back on. I want to tell you that I watched this and Joshua was not trying to remove the mask. He was pulling it away from his mouth and trying to suck in air. They automatically assumed he was trying to remove it and never questioned him as to why he was doing this. This was clearly an indication of him having trouble breathing.

Date Time By	Nurse Type
Occurred: 11/06/12 1105 KXS S ,K	
Recorded: 11/06/12 1121 KXS S .K	category
	Nursing Notes

Abnormal? N

Confidential? N

JUNE 11-PT ATEMPTED TO GET UP TO VOMIT. FEET OVER BEDSIDE. DID NOT VOMIT. PUT BACK TO BED.

THEN AT APPROX 1030 PT STATED HE HAD TO HAVE BM. ASSISTED PT TO GET UP TO USE COMMODE. PT SAT HIMSELF UP AND STOOD BEDSIDE MOVING QUICKLY. A BIT SHAKY WHEN STANDING. TURNED AROUND AND SAT DOWN ON COMMODE. SOME LOOSE STOOL ALREADY IN ATTENDS. WITHIN SECONDS, PT FELL FORWARD WITH FACE PLANTED ON BED. NOT RESPONDING, COLOUR VERY PALE. CODE BLUE CALLED. GOT PT BACK TO BED. PT SWEARING TO LEAVE HIM ALONE. CODE BLUE CANCELLED.

HR WENT UP TO 130'S, SAT DOWN TO 70'S, RR 40'S. APPLIED 50% VM. PT TALKING OCCASIONALLY THEN APPEARED VERY LETHARGIC AND DECREASED LOC. RT PRESENT ALSO, ER PHYSICIAN AND ANESTHESIA. MRP ALSO ARRIVED.

BLOODWORK AND CXRAY DONE. ORDERS RECEIVED. WRIST RESTRAINTS BACK ON AS PT WAS PULLING OFF MASK.

CURRENTLY PT'S RR 29, HR 144, SAT 100% ON 100% MRB, BP 90/53. PT MORE SETTLED NOW AND COLOUR IMPROVED.

PT'S MOTHER IN AT THIS TIME AT BEDSIDE.

Note Type Problem

Description Airway Maintenance Mis Diagnosis - Dr S.

Taken from the following website

http://www.healthline.com/health/aspiration-pneumonia#RiskFactors3

What Are The Symptoms Of Aspiration Pneumonia?

Symptoms of this condition are similar to other types of pneumonia. They include: chest pain

shortness of breath

wheezing

fatigue

blue discoloration of the skin

cough, possibly with green sputum, blood, pus, or a foul odour

difficulty swallowing

bad breath

excessive sweating

Contact your doctor if you have any of these symptoms. When you do, let your doctor know if you have recently inhaled any food or liquids.

A physical exam may also find additional symptoms, such as:

decreased flow of oxygen

rapid heart rate

crackling sound in the lungs

Dr. S. diagnosed Joshua with aspirated pneumonia. I would agree at first this would be a normal diagnosis as Joshua had some of the symptoms as indicated above and it does happen when patients are intubated.. However, every X-ray taken from June 7 - 11 clearly states that the lungs were "grossly clear". This should have been proof that the symptoms Joshua had were not caused by aspirated pneumonia yet she never even considered another cause. I always believed if one diagnosis proved to be wrong a doctor would naturally look for other reasons for the symptoms. Instead she had tunnel vision and even though the chest x-rays proved her to be wrong she continued to treat him for this.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnos ic Imaging Department,

(519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

RAKI	65314242		М	ACOUNT NUMBER ACOUNT NUMBER
PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN	AGE STATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955
ATTENDING PHYSICIAN	DATE (BIRTH 04/11/1986	25	07/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO.

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM 001367673 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090 See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT
Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 07/06/2012 8:06:48 AM
Report ID: SQ1134651 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 07/06/2012 8:06:48 AM

Single AP chest. No previous. Heart mediastinum is unremarkable. ETT, tip at the proximal right main bronchus - carinal junction. Repositioning is recommended. Nasogastric tube, tip in the distal esophagus. Repositioning is recommended. Lungs are grossly clear. No large pleural effusions.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department, \$(519) 621-2333 ext. 2230 Fax: (519) 740-4904

ATTAME.					
PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN	HEALTH CARD 6531424239-NT)		sex M	ACCOUNT NUMBER ACCOUNT NUMBER	
S:,T:	AGE STATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955	
S , T	DATE OF BIRTH 04/11/198	AGE 6 25	07/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO.	

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM RESULT
001367675 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090 See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT
Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 07/06/2012 8:07:53 AM
Report ID: SQ1134650 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 07/06/2012
8:13:08 AM

Portable AP chest. Comparison 07/06/2012 performed at 1:04am. ETT, with the tip 1.3 cm from the carina. Repositioning is recommended. Nasogastric tube in situ, the tip in the distal esophagus. Repositioning is recommended. Heart mediastinum is unchanged. Minor atelectasis left lower lobe.
Lungs otherwise clear. No large pleural effusions. Possible small left pleural effusion.

* CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department,

(519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN		424239		sex M	ACCOUNT NUMBER ACCOOL 671/12
S T	AGE STAT		PT. STATUS DIS IN	577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955
ATTENDING PHYSICIAN S , T		1986 2	25	07/06/2012	00185211

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM RESULT
001367745 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090 See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT
Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 07/06/2012 9:10:52 AM
Report ID: SQ1134724 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 07/06/2012 9:10:52 AM

Single AP chest. Comparison 07/06/2012. Repositioning of the ETT, tip 2.3 cm the carina. Nasogastric tube in situ, the tip now within the stomach in the left upper quadrant. Lungs are clear. No large pleural effusions. Heart mediastinum is unremarkable.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department, (519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN	6	HEALTH (sex M	ACCOUNT NUMBER ACCOOLS 1/12
S: , T	AG	STATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955
S , T)F BIRTE 1/1986	25	DATE OF EXAM 08/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO. *

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM 001367998 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090

RESULT See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT

Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 08/06/2012 7:59:36 AM Report ID: SQ1135632 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 08/06/2012 7:59:36 AM

Portable AP chest. Comparison 07/06/2012. Nasogastric tube in situ. ETT, 2-1 cm from the carina. Atelectatic changes in the left lower lung zone. Lungs otherwise grossly clear. No large pleural effusion.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department, (519) 621-2333 ext. 2230 Fax: (519) 740-4904

PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN		65	HEALTE CARD SEX 31424239-ND M			ACCOUNT NUMBER ACCOUNTS NUMBER
S S	TAN T	AGE	TATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955
S S	CIAN , T		вікте 1/1986	25	DATE OF EXAM 09/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO. 00185211

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM RESULT
001368251 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090 See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT
Dictating Physician: Dr. P , Created: 09/06/2012 12:21:58 PM
Report ID: SQ1136615 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 09/06/2012
12:21:58 PM

Chest x-ray

Tip of ET tube is at the level of the carina and needs to be withdrawn slightly. Allowing for projection, no change in appearances of the lungs and pleural spaces since imaging dated June 8, 2012.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department,

(519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

NAMO		→				
PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN	65314242		sex M	ACCOUNT NUMBER ACOUNT NUMBER		
S , T	AG STATUS	DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955		
S ,T	04/11/1986	25	DATE OF EXAM 10/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO *		

TYPE/EXAM 001368391 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090

RESULT See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT

Dictating Physician: Dr. P , Created: 10/06/2012 12:01:23 PM Report ID: SQ1136942 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 10/06/2012

Chest x-ray

Comparisons are made with imaging dated June 9, 2012

Tip of ET tube and NG tubes are satisfactory. Heart size is normal. There is minor new airspace change seen in the right lung base. No other new lung or pleural pathology

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department,

(519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

Wales						
PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN	65.	HEALTH CARD		sex M	ACCOUNT NUMBER ACCOUNT NUMBER	
S , T	AGE	TATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	NEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955	
S , T		1/1986	а се 25	DATE OF SEAN 10/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO.	

TYPE/EXAM EXAM# 001368588 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090

RESULT See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT

Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 11/06/2012 8:19:55 AM Report ID: SQ1137188 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 11/06/2012 8:19:55 AM

Portable AP chest. Comparison with 10/06/2012 performed at 6:24am. ETT and NG tube in situ. Lungs are grossly clear. No large pleural effusions seen. Heart mediastinum is unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department, (519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

	SHUA ALVIN	65	314242		SEX M	ACCOUNT NUMBER ACCOUNT NUMBER
S	, Т	AGE	STATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955
ATTENDING PHYSICIAN S	, т		F BIRTE 1/1986	AGE 25	DATE OF SEAM 11/06/2012	RADIOLOGY NO.

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM RESULT

001368506 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090 See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT
Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 11/06/2012 8:19:34 AM
Report ID: SQ1137187 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 11/06/2012
8:19:34 AM

Single AP chest. Comparison 10/06/2012. ETT and NG tube in situ. Lungs are grossly clear. No large pleural effusions seen. Heart mediastinum is unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Diagnostic Imaging Department, (519) 621-2333 ext.2230 Fax:(519) 740-4904

PATEY, JOSHUA ALVIN	65314242		s ex M	ACCOUNT NUMBER AC001671/12
S ,T	AGE STATUS	PT. STATUS DIS IN	LOCATION 577 2	MEDICAL RECORD NO. 016955
S ,T	DATE OF BIRTH 04/1/1986	25	DATE OF EXAM 11/06/2012	PADIOLOGY NO

EXAM# TYPE/EXAM RESULT
001368710 RAD/PORTABLE CHEST X090 See Chart

ORIGINAL REPORT
Dictating Physician: Dr. L , Created: 11/06/2012 11:25:58 AM
Report ID: SQ1137481 Transcribed by: , Last Modified: 11/06/2012
11:25:58 AM

Portable AP chest. Comparison with 11/06/2011. ETT and NG tube have been removed. Lungs are grossly clear. Heart mediastinum is unchanged.

Josh had many symptoms of a blood clot. Fever, sweating, edema, pink sputum and a high heart rate all the time he was in ICU which rose to over 130 the last two days until his death. Normal heart rate is between 70 - 80. Also paranoia is considered a symptom of this as well.

Pulmonary Embolism - taken from the following website

http://www.webmd.com/lung/tc/pulmonary-embolism-topic-overview

Pulmonary Embolism - Topic Overview

Pulmonary embolism is the sudden blockage of a major blood vessel (artery) in the lung, usually by a blood clot. In most cases, the clots are small and are not deadly, but they can damage the lung. But if the clot is large and stops blood flow to the lung, it can be deadly. Quick treatment could save your life or reduce the risk of future problems.

The most common symptoms are:

Sudden shortness of breath.

Sharp chest pain that is worse when you cough or take a deep breath.

A cough that brings up pink, foamy mucus.

Pulmonary embolism can also cause more general symptoms. For example, you may <u>feel</u> <u>anxious or on edge, sweat a lot,</u> feel lightheaded or faint, or have a <u>fast heart rate</u> or palpitations.

If you have symptoms like these, you need to see a doctor right away, especially if they are sudden and severe.

In most cases, pulmonary embolism is caused by a blood clot in the leg that breaks loose and travels to the lungs. A blood clot in a vein close to the skin is not likely to cause problems. But having blood clots in deep veins (deep vein thrombosis) can lead to pulmonary embolism. More than 300,000 people each year have deep vein thrombosis or a pulmonary embolism.1

Other things can block an artery, such as tumours, air bubbles, amniotic fluid, or fat that is released into the blood vessels when a bone is broken. But these are rare. Anything that makes you more likely to form blood clots increases your risk of pulmonary embolism. Some people are born with blood that clots too quickly.

Other things that can increase your risk include:

Being inactive for long periods. This can happen when you have to stay in bed after surgery or a serious illness, or when you sit for a long time on a flight or car trip.

Recent surgery that involved the legs, hips, belly, or brain.

Some diseases, such as cancer, heart failure, stroke, or a severe infection.

Pregnancy and childbirth (especially if you had a cesarean section).

Taking birth control pills or hormone therapy.

Smoking.

You are also at higher risk for blood clots if you are an older adult (especially older than 70) or extremely <u>overweight (obese)</u>.

It may be hard to diagnose pulmonary embolism, because the symptoms are like those of many other problems, such as a heart attack, a panic attack, or <u>pneumonia</u>.

 Date
 Time
 By
 Nurse
 Type

 Occurred:
 11/06/12
 0615
 JLS
 S
 J
 L:
 RT
 Category

 Recorded:
 11/06/12
 0624
 JLS
 S
 J
 L:
 RT
 Respiratory
 Therapy

Abnormal? N

Confidential? N

Pt. suctioned for moderate amt. pink/blood tinged secretions. Sputum sample obtained.

Note Type

Description

No Type

NONE

Date Time By Nurse Type

Occurred: 10/06/12 2330 JLS S ,J RT Category

Recorded: 11/06/12 0147 JLS S ,J RT Respiratory Therapy

Abnormal? N

Confidential? N

Called to pt. bedside as nurse has suctioned large amt. pink/blood tinged secretions in ETT tube. Suctioned pt. multiple times for pink/ blood tinged secretions. Pt. has just had personal care done by nursing staff and is very agitated. Pt. gagging and vomitted small amt., suctioned via yankauer. Large amt. mucoid secretions also suctioned orally. O/a, air entry is heard bilat, clear b/s t/o post suction. SpO2 91%. O2 increased to 50%. SpO2 increased to 96%. TV now 1000 mls+. PS decreased to 10. Will monitor.

Abnormal? N

Confidential? N

JUNE 11-LATE ENTRY- PT HAD EPISODE OF LG FROTHY PINK SECRETIONS THROUGH ETT. SPECIMEN OBTAINED.

Note Type
No Type

Description

NONE

Josh was at great risk for developing a blood clot. Some of the medications he was taking regularly can cause blood clots. He was overweight. He could have easily sustained a trauma to his body when they were fighting with him to hold him down and restrain him and I firmly believe this is what happened as he had a injury on his left ankle that they were treating. He was immobilized due to the chemical and physical restraints for over 4 days in ICU which certainly put him at very high risk for this. All patients are at risk for this and they should have known this. Dr. S. and the college maintain that giving Josh the blood thinner Heparin was standard care. No surgical stockings or physio therapy was necessary. I am enclosing an excerpt from a story that the KW record did on my story with a quote form Dr. Lawrie who was the chief of staff at the Cambridge Memorial Hospital at the time of my son's death.

Taken from the KW Record - Sept 8/12 - Story of my son's death

"Lawrie said deep vein thrombosis (DVT), which is a blood clot that forms typically in the big blood vessels in the lower legs up to the abdomen, is a constant consideration at the hospital.

The risk is assessed on every admission and appropriate preventive measures taken, including blood thinners, bed exercises and compression stockings."

Why then did my son not have surgical stockings or physio-therapy?

College Decision: Dr. S. - page 21

"Furthermore, there is nothing in the medical record to indicate that the use of restraints in this case resulted in harm. Possible harmful effects (e.g. adverse effects from immobility, injury to extremities due to efforts to escape from them) were not possible as Mr. Patey was deeply sedated and already immobile."

Joshua had a wound on his left ankle which developed a blister. He also had stiffness in his legs and edema which is swelling. As well he had a rash under his right arm from the restraints. This was evident the whole time. It is clearly documented in the records. I am attaching the pertinent records regarding this so it will be easier for you to see. There are several references to the edema (swelling) and the blister on his ankle and the rash as well as the blood tinged sputum. I have underlined them for you.

I have inserted many ICU records regarding this at the end of this submission.

As well, I have recently learned that Heparin can cause "Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia" which means it can cause clots instead of preventing them. I have constantly been led to believe that Heparin is a blood thinner and nobody mentioned the fact that it can cause the exact opposite in some patients.

Taken from the following website

http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1357846-overview

Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia

Background

Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) is a complication of heparin therapy. There are two types of HIT. Type 1 HIT presents within the first 2 days after exposure to heparin, and the platelet count normalizes with continued heparin therapy. Type 1 HIT is a nonimmune disorder that results from the direct effect of heparin on platelet activation.[1]

Type 2 HIT is an immune-mediated disorder that typically occurs 4-10 days after exposure to heparin and has life- and limb-threatening thrombotic complications.[1] In general medical practice, the term HIT refers to type 2 HIT.

HIT must be suspected when a patient who is receiving heparin has a decrease in the platelet count, particularly if the fall is over 50% of the baseline count, even if the platelet count nadir remains above 150 x 109/L. Clinically, HIT may manifest as skin lesions at heparin injection sites or by acute systemic reactions (eg, chills, <u>fever</u>, <u>dyspnea</u>, chest pain) after administration of an intravenous bolus of heparin.[2]

Unlike other forms of thrombocytopenia, HIT is generally not marked by bleeding; instead, venous thromboembolism (eg, deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism) is the most common complication. Less often, arterial thrombosis (eg, myocardial infarction) may occur. For that reason, the disorder is sometimes termed heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and thrombosis (HITT).

Diagnosis of HIT is based on the combination of clinical findings, thrombocytopenia characteristics, and aboratory studies of HIT antibodies. See Workup. Treatment of HIT begins with discontinuation of all heparin products

(including heparin flushes of intravenous catheters). The patient should then be started on an alternative anticoagulant. See Treatment and Medication. Dyspnea: Difficult or laboured breathing; shortness of breath. Dyspnea is a sign of serious disease of the airway, lungs, or heart. The onset of dyspnea should not be ignored; it is reason to seek medical attention. You can see by the blood work that in fact Josh's platelet count did go down over the course of being treated with Heparin and then back up to normal. See next page

CAMBRIDGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

RUN DATE: 18/06/12 RUN TIME: 0736 RUN USER: HBUIL

700 Coronation Blvd., Cambridge Ont. NIR 3G2 519-621-2333 ext.2210

4A DAILY SUMMARY 5 DAY BACKUP REPORT

LOCATION

Medicine

I

DATE OF BIRTH: 0	JOSHUA ALVIN 04/11/86 ,T:	1411	ACCT #: ACCOOLE AGE/SI: 25/M STATUS: DIS IN HC#: 653142	ROOM	5MED U #: 016955 i: 577 REG: 06/06/ DIS: 12/06/ DISP:
			HAEMAT OLOGY		
			CBC		7. W.
Date Time	6 JUN 12 2300	0105	UN 12 0515	8 JUN 12 1130	Reference Units
WBC	7.0	8.9	8.3		
RBC	4.43 L	4.19 L		8.1	(4.0-10.0) 10 ⁹ /L
Hemoglobin	138	133 L	120 c	3.48 L	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L
Hematocrit	0.41	0.39 L	130 L	110 L	(135-175) g/L
MCV	92.2		0.39 L	0.32 L	(0.40-0.54) L/L
MCH	31.3	92.2	92.3	92.2	(78-98) fL
MCHC	339	31.7	31.1	31.7	(26.0-33.0) pg
RDW		343	337	344	(320-360) g/L
Platelet Count	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.4	(11-15) *
Neut.	180	178	183	116 L	(150-400) 10 ⁹ /L
Lymph.	1.9	7.4	6.0	5.8	(2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L
	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	(1-4.0) 10°9/L
Mono.	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	
Eosin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0-1.2) 10 ⁹ /L
Baso.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0-0.5) 10 ⁹ /L
	Miles Marie L		4.0		(0-0.3) 10 ⁹ /L
Date	9 JUN 12	16 7777 16			
Time	0645	0305	11 JUN 0630	1100	Reference Units
WBC	9.8	38.	16.3 H		
	7.0	11.D W			
RBC		11.0 H		18.9 н	(4.0-10.0) 10 ⁹ /L
	3.88 L	3.98 L	4.41 L	4.16 L	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L
RBC	3.88 L 123 L	3.98 L 126 L	139	4.16 L 132 L	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L
RBC Hemoglobin	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L	139 0.41	4.16 L	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0	139 0.41 93.7	4.16 L 132 L	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5	139 0.41	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339	44.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339	139 0.41 93.7 31.4	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339	44.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) %
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC PDW Platelet Count Neut.	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157	44.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC PDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph.	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157	44.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono.	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0 1.8 0.8	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157	44.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L (1-4.0) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono. Eosin.	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0 1.8 0.8	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157 7.3 2.0	44.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H 2.9 2.4 #H	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H 3.6 2.9 H	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L (1-4.0) 10 ⁹ /L (0-1.2) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono. Eosin. Baso.	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0 1.8 0.8	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157 7.3 2.0 1.1	4.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H 2.9 2.4 #H 1.3 #H	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H 3.6 2.9 H 0.4 #	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L (1-4.0) 10 ⁹ /L (0-1.2) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.5) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono. Eosin. Baso. Band Neut /1	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0 1.8 0.8	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157 7.3 2.0	4.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H 2.9 2.4 #H 1.3 #H	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H 3.6 2.9 H	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L (1-4.0) 10 ⁹ /L (0-1.2) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.5) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.3) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono. Eosin. Baso. Band Neut /1 Metamyelocyte/1	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0 1.8 0.8	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157 7.3 2.0 1.1	4.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H 2.9 2.4 #H 1.3 #H 0.2 0.02	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H 3.6 2.9 H 0.4 #	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L (1-4.0) 10 ⁹ /L (0-1.2) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.5) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.3) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.10)
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono. Eosin. Baso. Band Neut /1 Metamyelocyte/1	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 129 L 7.0 1.8 0.8	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157 7.3 2.0 1.1	4.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H 2.9 2.4 #H 1.3 #H 0.2 0.02 0.01 H	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H 3.6 2.9 H 0.4 #	(4.5-5.9) 10 ¹ 2/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10 ⁹ /L (2.0-8.0) 10 ⁹ /L (1-4.0) 10 ⁹ /L (0-1.2) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.5) 10 ⁹ /L (0-0.3) 10 ⁹ /L
RBC Hemoglobin Hematocrit MCV MCH MCHC RDW Platelet Count Neut. Lymph. Mono. Eosin. Baso. Band Neut /1	3.88 L 123 L 0.36 L 93.7 31.6 337 12.5 12.9 L 7.0 1.8 0.8 0.2	3.98 L 126 L 0.37 L 93.0 31.5 339 12.4 157 7.3 2.0 1.1	4.41 L 139 0.41 93.7 31.4 335 12.8 203 9.5 H 2.9 2.4 #H 1.3 #H 0.2 0.02	4.16 L 132 L 0.39 L 94.1 31.8 338 12.9 199 12.0 H 3.6 2.9 H 0.4 #	(4.5-5.9) 10°12/L (135-175) g/L (0.40-0.54) L/L (78-98) fL (26.0-33.0) pg (320-360) g/L (11-15) % (150-400) 10°9/L (2.0-8.0) 10°9/L (1-4.0) 10°9/L (0-1.2) 10°9/L (0-0.5) 10°9/L (0-0.3) 10°9/L (0-0.10)

College Decision - Dr. S. - page 29

"Given that immobility for a length of time is a significant risk factor for DVT along with excess weight, it was important that Mr. Patey was on heparin."

Apparently the college committee needs to read up on Heparin because apparently they are not familiar with the fact that it can do the exact opposite. I wonder just how many people have died by pulmonary embolism after receiving Heparin. The college clearly states that my son was at significant risk for DVT. Apparently Dr. S. was not aware of this "significant risk".

Joshua was most certainly at high risk for developing a blood clot and Dr. S. never considered this even after the code blue he had the morning they extubated him. She continued to assume he had aspirated pneumonia even though she was proven wrong by the chest x-rays. This is clearly medical negligence and incompetence on her part.

Premature Transfer:

College decision: Dr S. - page 23

"Mr. Patey was stable, he was not intubated and not on isotropes, and he mobilized with assistance, hence it was reasonable to transfer him onto the Medical/Telementry unit."

My son was not anywhere near stable at this time.

On June 12/12 at approximately 12:30 I arrived to be with my son in ICU. The first thing he said to me was "Mom, you have to get me out of here. I will go to another hospital." I asked him why he said this. He said, "They don't want me here. I heard them talking." My response was that they would never say that and he had every right to be there. I was to find out later that this in fact was true and I received an apology from the hospital regarding this. Apparently they needed a bed and they were trying to decide which patient they would move. Since Joshua presented "medically well" and was watching TV they decided it would be him. It did not matter that his heart rate never came down below 130, he still had a fever, he had stomach cramps and diarrhea which could have been C-Diff (as far as anyone knew) and the fact that he was extremely paranoid. However, I did not know the truth about this until after my son died.

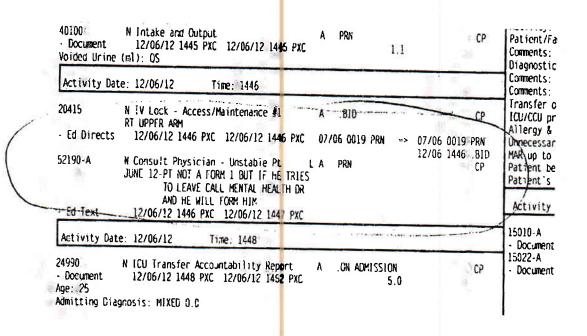
At this time I was concerned about Joshua's paranoia and went out to talk to the doctor who was standing at the desk. I voiced my concern and asked if he could be seen by a psychiatrist. She then called Dr. D. who was the psychiatrist on call and he came to assess Josh. Dr. D. was concerned as well about Joshua's mental status and prescribed medication to calm him. I have to say I was impressed with Dr D. as he seemed to understand my son in the short time he spent with him.

At about 3:00 a lady came in and started cleaning. She said we were moving as Joshua was

being transferred. This was the first we heard of it. I wondered why they would clean the room before we even left as this is certainly not very sanitary, especially since my son had diarrhea and they did not know why. Then the nurse came in and I confirmed with her that he was being moved. I voiced my concerns as to his very high heart rate and was told not to worry as she was putting on a portable heart monitor. I still did not feel comfortable with this as Josh still had a fever, diarrhea, stomach cramps, high heart rate and was very paranoid.

At 3:30, a porter was called and came in with a wheel chair. The nurse claims Joshua transferred to the wheel chair from the bed with ease but I was present and do not remember it that way. He was very stiff and plunked down in the chair. His legs were stiff and he could not raise them to put his feet on the foot rests. I did this for him. The college maintains that his is from residual sedation, but I believe this to be a symptom of the blood clot.

They took us to the fifth floor medical unit and put Joshua at the very end of the hall, the farthest away from the nursing station in a semi private room with another patient. They did not seem to be worried about his paranoia or that he may have another episode like the one he had 5 days prior. My son was not anywhere near being stable, either physically or mentally when they transferred him. I am inserting a copy of the statement made by the nurse who was looking after Joshua when he arrived on the Medical/Telmentry unit. I am also enclosing one of the last ICU records before transfer.



After Ms U... assisted Mr. J.P. to the commode, cleaned him, and settled him into bed, she ensured his telemetry leads were on, took the portable pack and went to the nursing station to check that the telemetry monitor at the station was showing Mr. J.P.'s cardiac rhythm. Ms U told the charge nurse that she was concerned about Mr. J.P. being on the Medicine Unit as she thought he might require one-to-one nursing. Ms U... checked the screen for the telemetry unit attached to Mr. J.P. She could tell from the screen that his leads were off, so she ran back to his room. This was also when Mr. J.P.'s mother rang the call bell. Records show that the call bell was activated at 15:36:08 and cleared at 15:36:51, that is, 43 seconds later. This means it took Ms U... 43 seconds to hear the bell, race to the room, walk around the bed to the bell and press it to deactivate it. On any standard, this was a prompt response.

Ms U—then reconnected the leads to Mr. J.P.'s chest. He was becoming restless and his mother worried that he was having anxiety. Ms U—suggested they give him a little more time to settle. Ms U—went to retrieve the chart, which was not yet processed (the ICU orders needed to be transferred into the format required for the Medicine Unit). In the meantime, because of her concerns, Ms U—asked the charge nurse to call the internist and the clinical educator to call the ICU. The chart includes an RN "consultation with ICU" "called repatients HR 160-on monitor". The call to the internist did not occur until the code was called: it is documented as "called doctor to update her re code blue being initiated on patient". Around the same time that Ms U requested these phone calls, she heard the second call bell, which was activated at 15:43:17. Ms U—returned to the room and cleared the call bell in less than two minutes, by 15:45:12.

Shortly after we arrived in the room, I left to arrange a phone and TV for him and when I returned 10 minutes later I found my son jumping around on the bed trying to pull out his antibiotic IV and hyperventilating. After pushing the call button, not once, but twice the nurse finally arrived. He had dislodged his heart monitor from all of his jumping around. He started turning blue and she left the room. She returned with two other nurses and tried to get oxygen on him. I watched my sons eyes roll back in his head and heard him defecate. Then, and only then, did they push the code blue. I know he was gone before they even arrived to start CPR. The last thing my son said was "Mom, don't let me go". I will never forget the horror on his face. Joshua died within 30 minutes of being transferred from ICU.

It is obvious to me that Joshua was prematurely moved out of ICU and the most likely reason is the fact that they wanted the bed in ICU.

Date Time By Occurred: 12/06/12 1525 CX

12/06/12 1525 CXU U ,C 12/06/12 1730 CXU U ,C Nurse Type

RN RN

Category Nursing Notes

Abnormal? N

Recorded:

Confidential? N

PT TRANSFERRED FROM ICU VIA W/C. HE ARRIVED TO THE FLOOR WITH A PORTER AND HIS MOM. HIS VITALS SHOW AN ELEVATED TEMP AND RAPID ELEVATED HEART RATE. HE HAD TO GO TO THE WASHROOM QUICKLY AND STARTED URINATING ON HIS GOWN. HE TRANSFERRED TO THE BR WITH HELP AND HAD A LARGE LOOSE CHARCOAL-LIKE BM. I CLEANED HIM AND GOT HIM SETTLED INTO BED. THE TELEMETRY UNIT WAS INITIATED AND SHOWING A HEART RATE OF 158-160. THE ICU WAS NOTIFIED ABOUT THE INCREASED HEART RATE. THE TELEMETRY MONITOR SHOWS HIS LEADS ARE OFF. I FOUND HIM TRYING TO GET OUT OF BED AND HIS MOM WAS TRYING TO GET HIM BACK IN BED. HE WAS RESETTLED AND BEATHING RATE WAS INCREASING RAPIDLY. I WENT TO GET HIM SOME OXYGEN AND WHEN I RETURNED I CALLED FOR HELP AS HE WAS NOT RESPONDING AND TURNING BLUE. A CODE BLUE WAS CALLED AS HE WAS NOT BREATHING AND DETER IORATING VERY RAPIDLY. MOM WAS TAKEN TO THE QUIET ROOM AS THE TEAM WORKED ON THE PT.

Note Type No Type

Description NONE Apparently according to the college it is alright that Dr. S.

- prescribed Haldol on June 6 since I can not prove Josh received it.
- violated the "Consent to Treatment" Act of Ontario
- violated the "Minimal Restraints" Act of Ontario
- lied about not remembering Joshua to be in restraints
- kept Joshua dangerously sedated for over 4 days for no good medical reason
- when it was proven by chest x-rays that josh did not have aspirated pneumonia it was acceptable that she never considered or investigated any other reason for his symptoms
- prematurely moved him from ICU when he was clearly not stable.

This is nothing other than medical negligence on the part of Dr. S. and yet the college does nothing except try to cover up the truth. She gets a slap on the wrist and my son is dead because of her negligence and incompetence.

Finally I would like to point out some interesting facts from the autopsy report.

Left upper limb:

- A 1 cm scar was noted on the anterolateral surface of the left forearm located 5.0 cm proximal to the left wrist.
- A well healed irregular scar of diameter 3.0 cm was noted over the midline dorsal surface of the left forearm midway down the left forearm.
- Also to the left dorsal hand were two raised flesh coloured lesions at a level of the wrist, both 0.5 cm in diameter.

Right upper limb:

- A 2.0 cm long vertically oriented linear scar was noted to the right forearm located 5.0 cm above the right wrist on the anterior surface.
- Three well-healed faint circular scars were arranged in an oblique linear pattern ranging from a diameter 0.5 to 1.0 cm over the dorsolateral surface of the proximal right forearm.

Lower limbs:

 A linear black coloured ink pen mark was noted to the left thigh immediately below and just lateral to the left

SIGNS OF THERAPY

- An endotracheal tube was noted originating from the right angle of the mouth.
- Four EKG pads were noted: one over the right deltoid region; one over the right pectoral region; one in the midline halfway between the xiphoid and umbilicus and a fourth at the right costal margin on the anterior surface of the thorax.
- Two intravenous ports were noted; one was noted to the anteromedial surface of the left forearm halfway between the antecubital fossa and the left wrist; a second IV port site was noted along the anteromedial surface of the right proximal upper limb.
- Two pacer pads were noted; one was adherent in the midline of the thorax immediately over the xiphoid process; the second was noted overlying the left anterior superior iliac spine.
- Two bandages were also noted; one over the left antecubital fossa and another
 overlying an incised wound of the left posterior heel (as described below).
- An irregular patch of bruising with a central needle point site was noted over the left anterior/superior iliac spine and 15 cm from the midline.
- Four pinpoint possible needle prick sites were noted to the right lower quadrant spanning from 6 to 15 cm from the midline and each of diameter of 0.5 cm.
- Immediately lateral to this was a 6.0 cm area of bruising noted to the right flank.
- Bruising was noted to both antecubital fossae bilaterally.

SIGNS OF RECENT INJURY

By Region:

HEAD	None.
NECK	None.
TORSO	An irregular patch of abrasions was noted immediately right lateral of the xiphoid process.
BACK	None.
EXTREMITIES	There was a 3 cm horizontally oriented recent incised wound in the ski

OFPS: October 2009



CONTINUED FROM PACE

ML12-345

Joshua PATEY / 4

HAMPING.

×.	of the dorsal surface of the left heel.	
OTHER	None.	

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

BODY CAVITIES

PERICARDIUM & CAVITY	Intact with no significant effusion was noted.
PLEURA & CAVITIES	Intact with no significant effusion was present.
DIAPHRAGM	Several punctate areas of haemorrhage were noted over the anterior surface of the bilateral domes of the diaphragm. The diaphragm was otherwise intact.
PERITONEUM & CAVITY	Intact with no significant fluid collection.
RETROPERITONEUM	Bilateral posterior soft tissue haemorrhages in the fat of the retroperitoneum were noted. There was no associated renal injury.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

HEART (WEIGHT)	480 grams.
CORONARY ARTERIES	Appeared widely patent in all major vessels. There was no grossly evident atherosclerotic disease of the coronary arteries.
ATRIA & VENTRICLES	Anatomically normal and in correct orientation relative to one another.
CARDIAC VALVES	The cardiac valves measured in circumference as follows; Tricuspid valve 13.0 cm. Pulmonic valve 7.5 cm. Mitral valve 11.0 cm Aortic valve 6.0 cm. The cardiac valves were free of evident disease.
MYOCARDIÚM	The myocardial thickness was measured as follows; Right ventricle 0.4 cm. Left ventricle 1.6 cm. Interventricular septum 1.8 cm. There was slight circumferential hypertrophy of the left ventricle, but the remainder of the myocardium on sectioning was unremarkable.
AORTA	There were several small punctate haemorrhages noted to the external para aortic soft tissue overlying the ascending aorta in keeping with resuscitative injuries.
NFERIOR VENA CAVA	A thrombus was noted to the right popliteal vein.

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Closing

Joshua died from a treatable condition and given that he was at high risk for this and had many of the symptoms. They should have known this.

The college's decision is most certainly in favour of the doctors no matter what the facts are in the records. Apparently, doctors do not even have to follow the college's own rules. When they do not, they are only counselled to "not do this again" like you would a child. They use their medical terminology to twist the truth and try to confuse us into believing they are justified. Dr. N who medically cleared my son should be charged with criminal medical negligence. He set in motion the events that led to my son's death and did this knowingly and willfully. Dr. G and Dr. S most certainly tried to cover for Dr. N and made several incompetent decisions as well. They too, should be charged with medical negligence as well as conspiracy to commit harm to a patient. However, that will never happen since apparently doctors are "above the law". They have a license to kill. Anybody else would be charged. Everyone I have dealt with has tried to cover the truth up from the hospital, to the doctor's, to the coroners and finally the CPSO. Nobody seems to have a conscience and I wonder just how these people sleep at night. They know the truth and I know the truth and nothing will change this. Some day they all will have to answer to a higher power.

When patients are harmed or killed there is very little we can do. I have had a very rude awakening since my son died and I have learned that the very people I trusted to help my son are the ones that are responsible for his death. He was a human being, only 25 years old and like every other Canadian he deserved the best of care. Yet the ones responsible for his death are left to carry on without accountability. I have learned that they cover up for the doctors, that hospitals somehow lose records, and that suing a doctor is next to impossible since our government caps what you can sue for. I have been told by several lawyers that it would cost far more than I could hope to recoup if I was lucky enough to win. That being said, it was never about money as far as I am concerned. If you win a case against them in civil court the moneys you receive would come from the CMPA pot which is largely funded by us, the taxpayers and the doctors would not be held accountable for what they did. This proves nothing and does not serve justice.

I would like to add that if I truly believed my son received the proper care and he still died I would not be here today.

I believe everything happens for a reason. I am positive I have been chosen to fight the corruption in our medical system and I will do this until I am laid to rest next to my son.

Additional Information:

Just last Wednesday I had the pleasure of speaking with a nurse who worked at the Cambridge Hospital for 30 years. She is now retired but was working at the time my son died. I was shocked to learn the following:

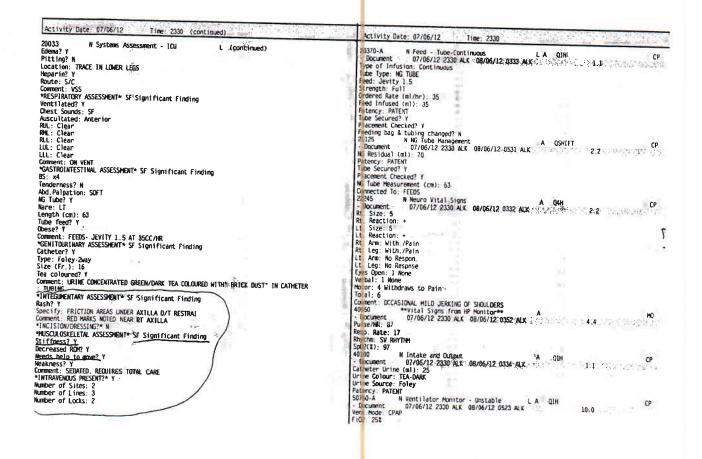
Apparently the nurse, Ms C U, who was lastly in charge of my son at the time of his death was apparently arguing with ICU before Joshua was sent up to her care. She believed he should not have been sent and at the very least had one to one nursing care. She was advocating for my son and apparently was very upset about this. I was also told she was one of the best nurses they had at the CMH.

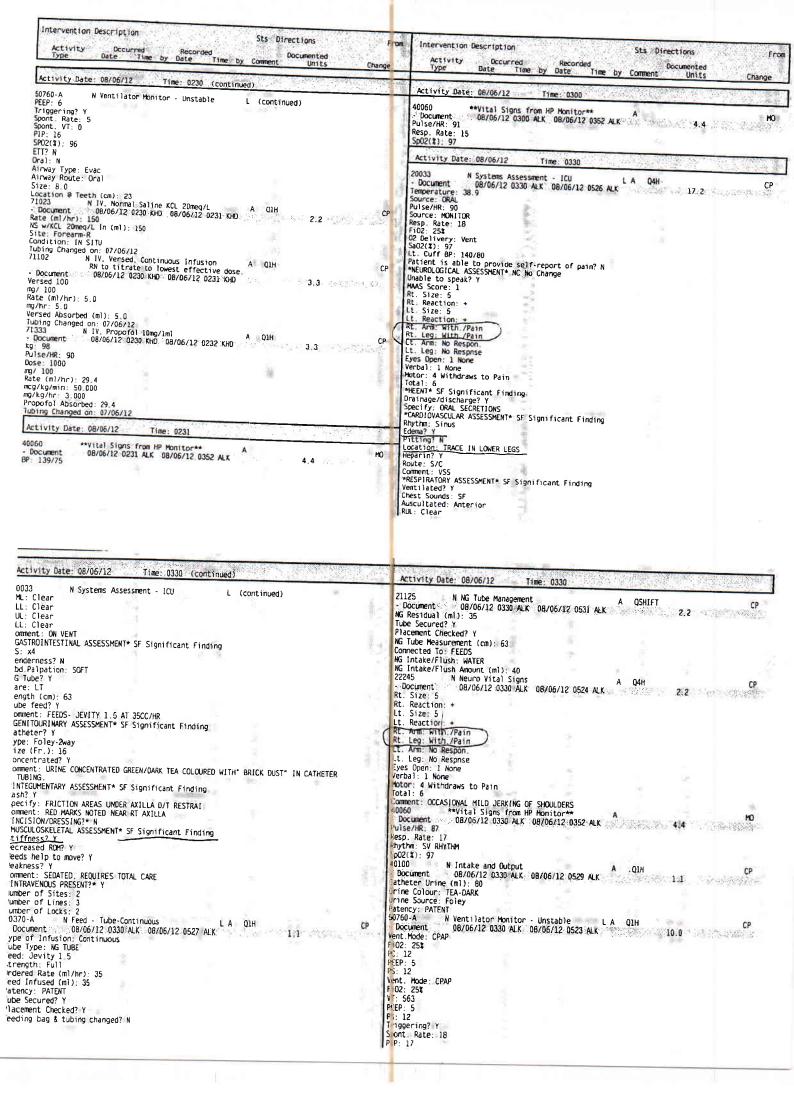
I now feel very bad about complaining about her but of course I was not aware of this taking place. I complained how she seemed very snooty to us and that she panicked when she did not push the code when my son was turning blue. Although after my complaint she lied about a couple of things, I believe she was just afraid she would be totally blamed for his death. She resigned from the hospital very shortly after this happened. I believe the college should investigate this and question the nurses who where present in the ICU at the time as well as Ms U.

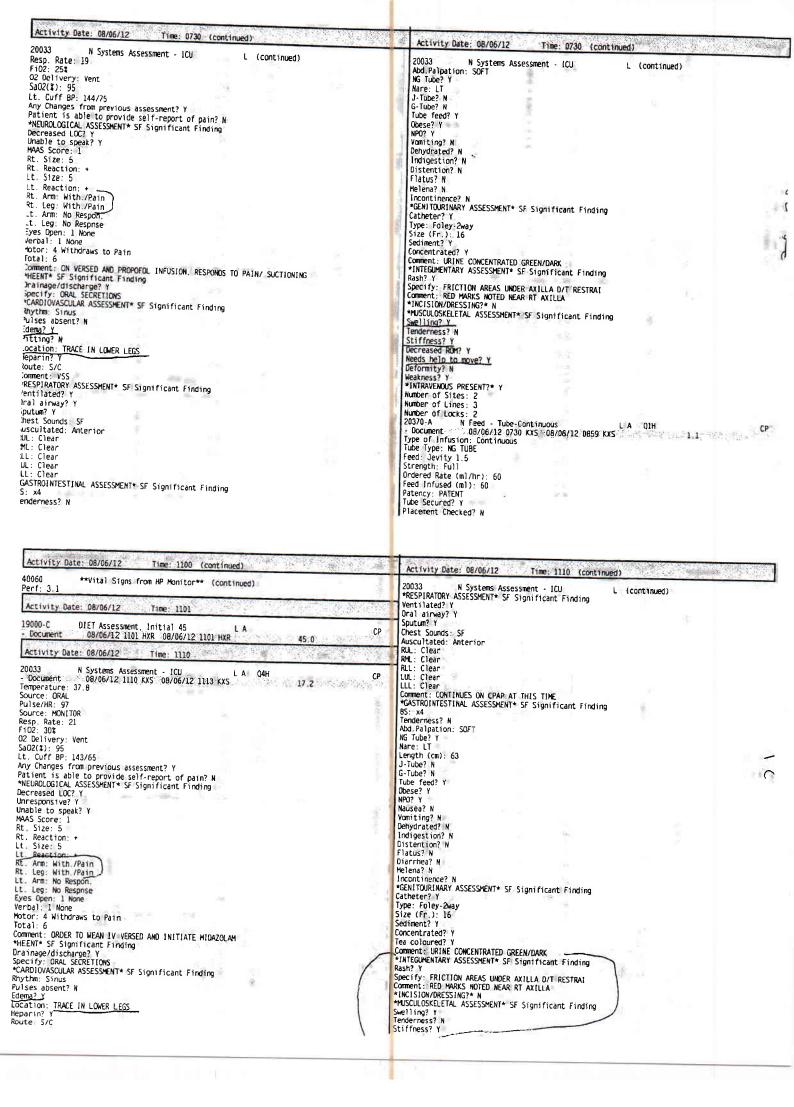
Although, of course there is nothing in the records regarding this, and it is looked upon as hearsay but it is very important to my son's case and statements from the parties involved should be obtained regarding this matter.

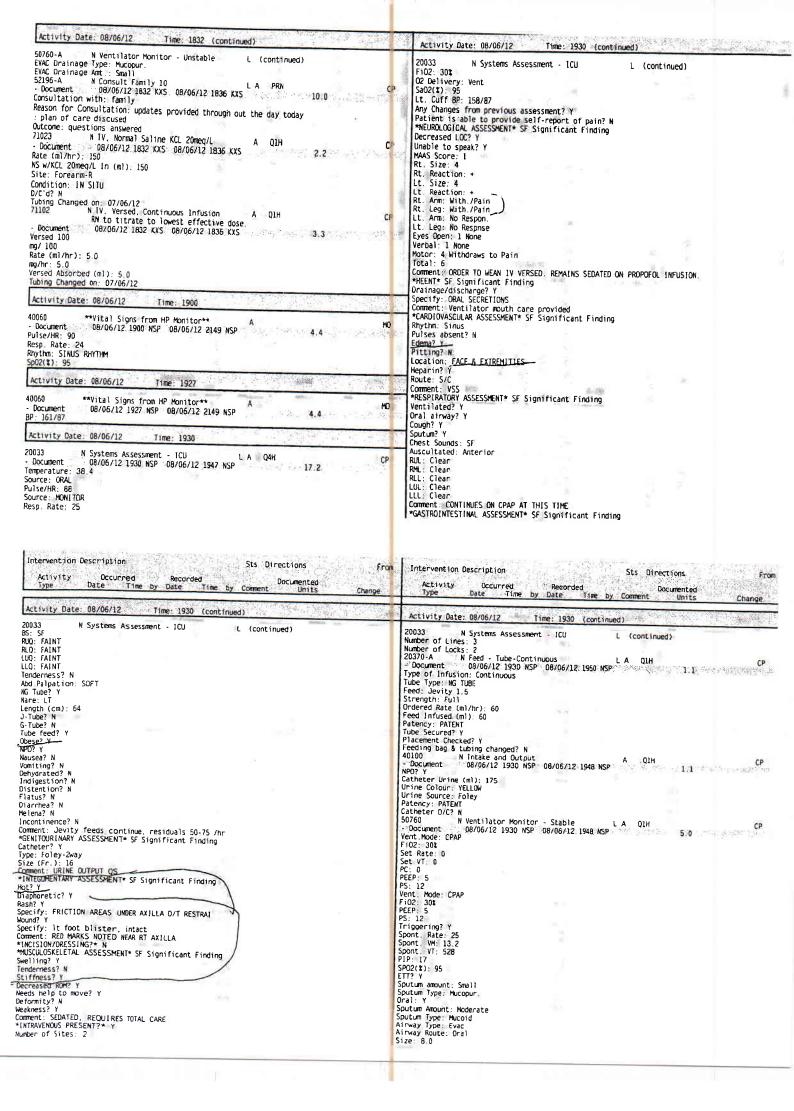
This is clearly just another way to cover up the truth regarding my son's condition (not stable) at the time of transfer from ICU to the Medical/Telemetry unit.

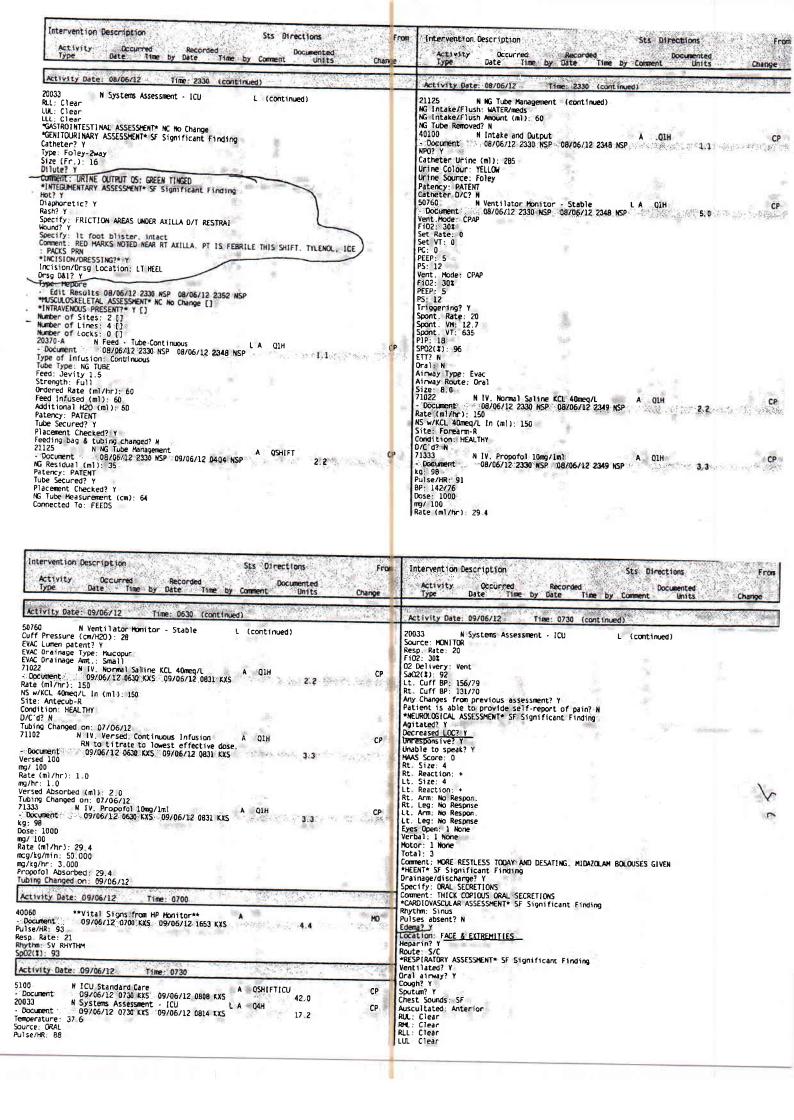
Addition ICU records showing the wound on his left heel and many symptoms of the blood clot such as edema (swelling), pink sputum, high heart rate, pitting, fever, and sweating etc.

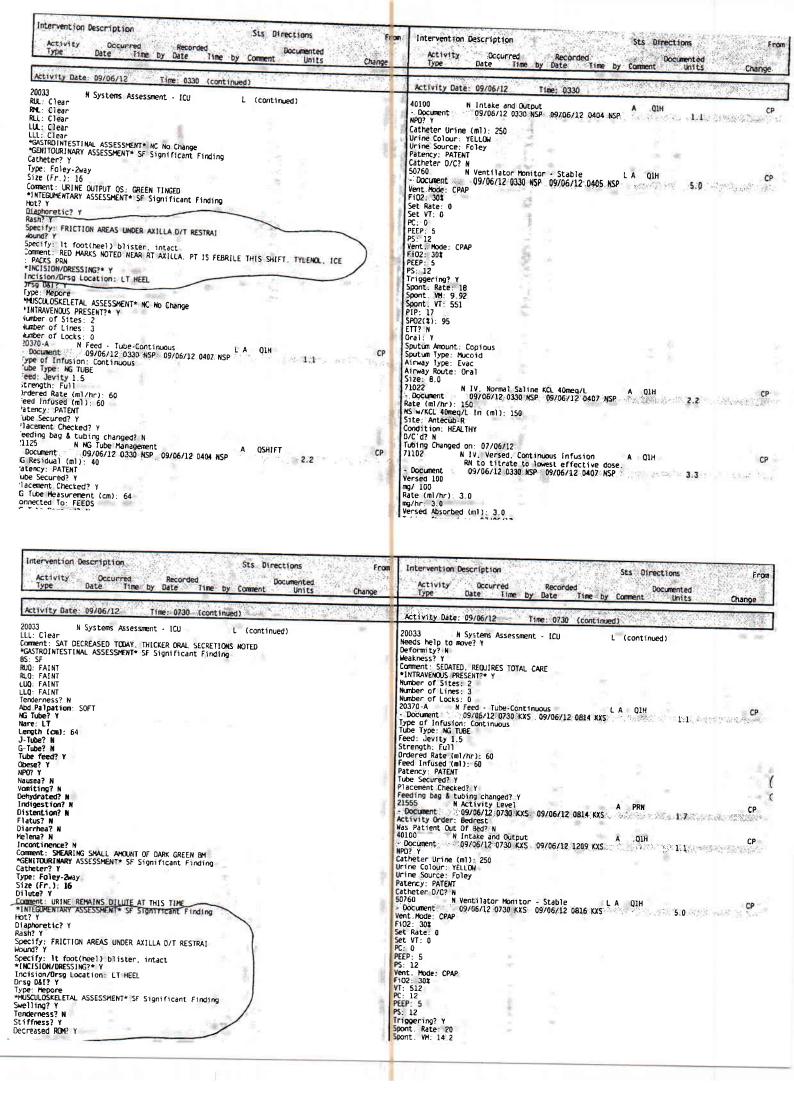


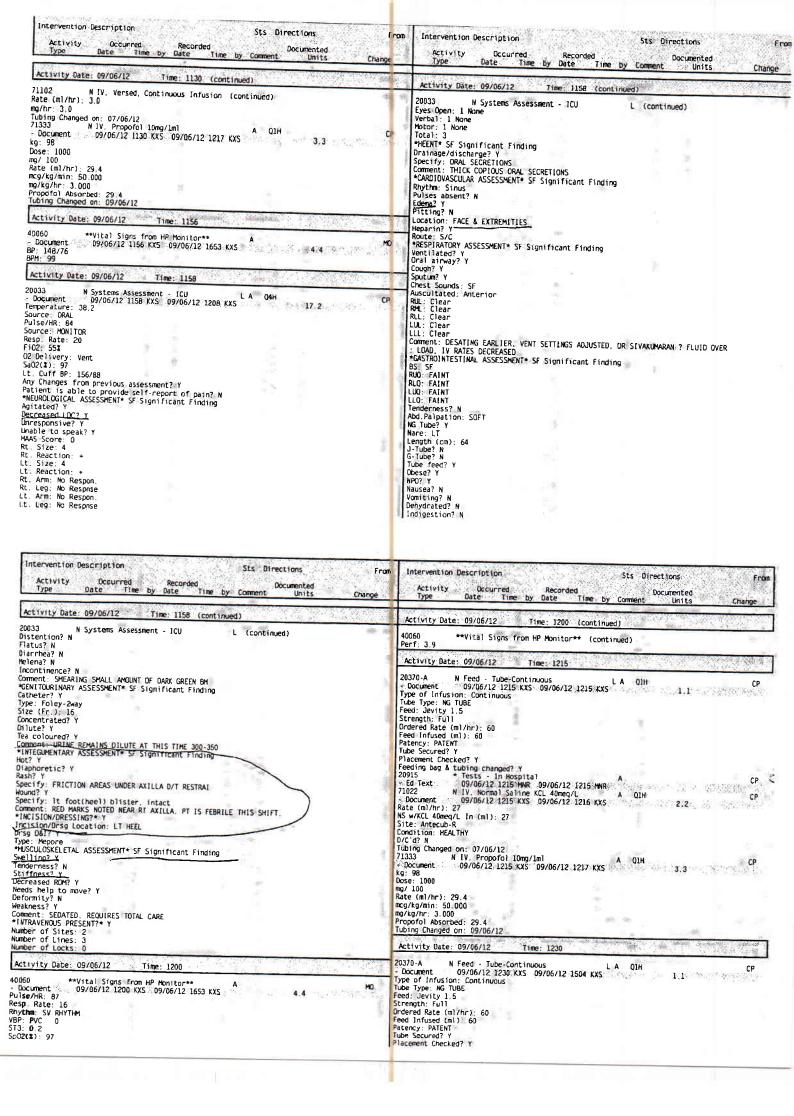


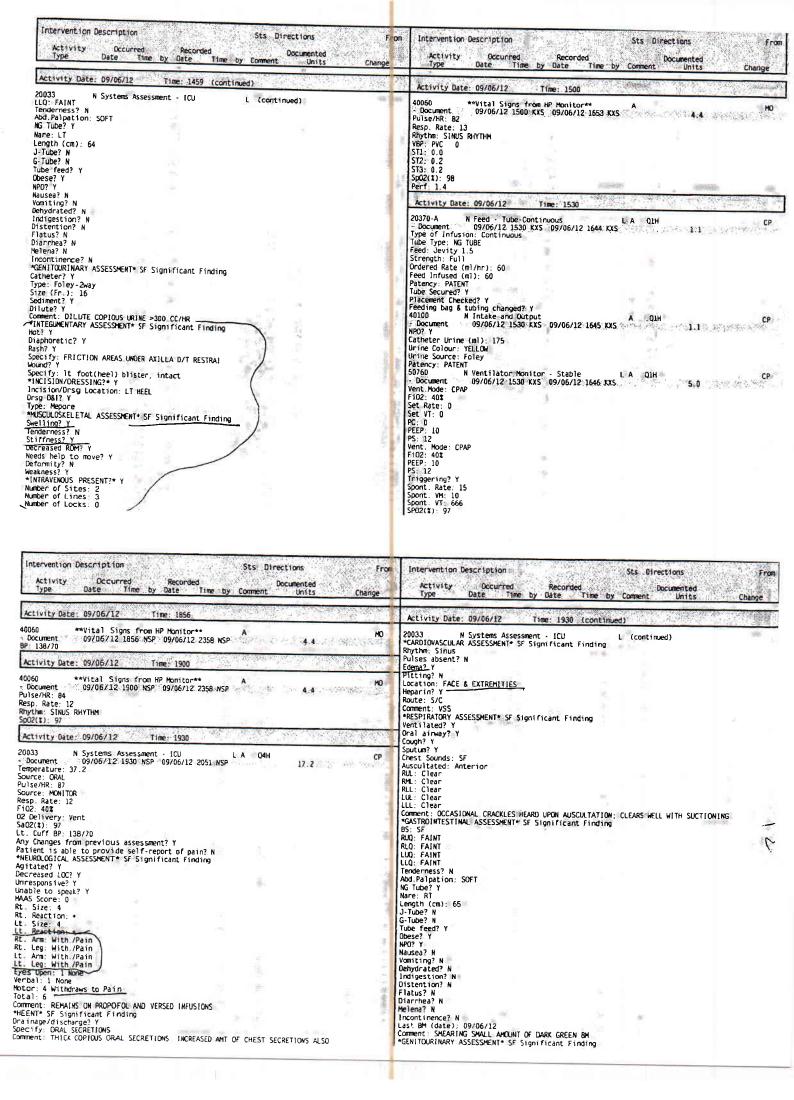


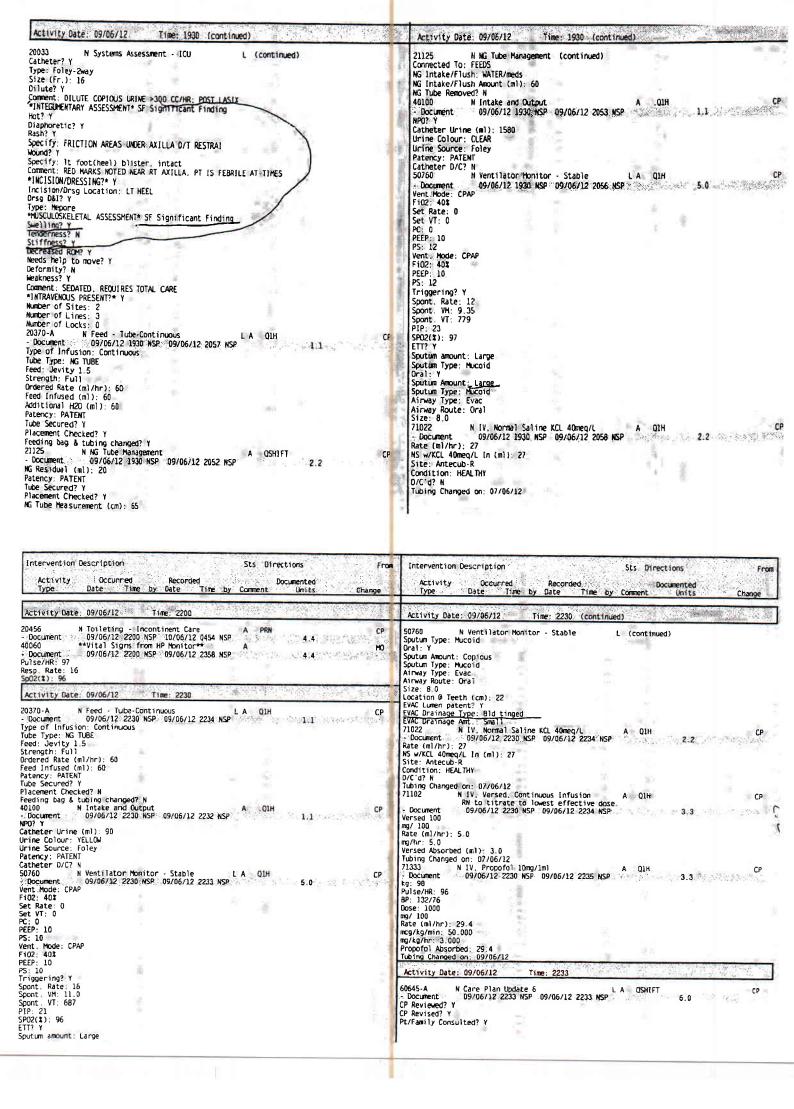


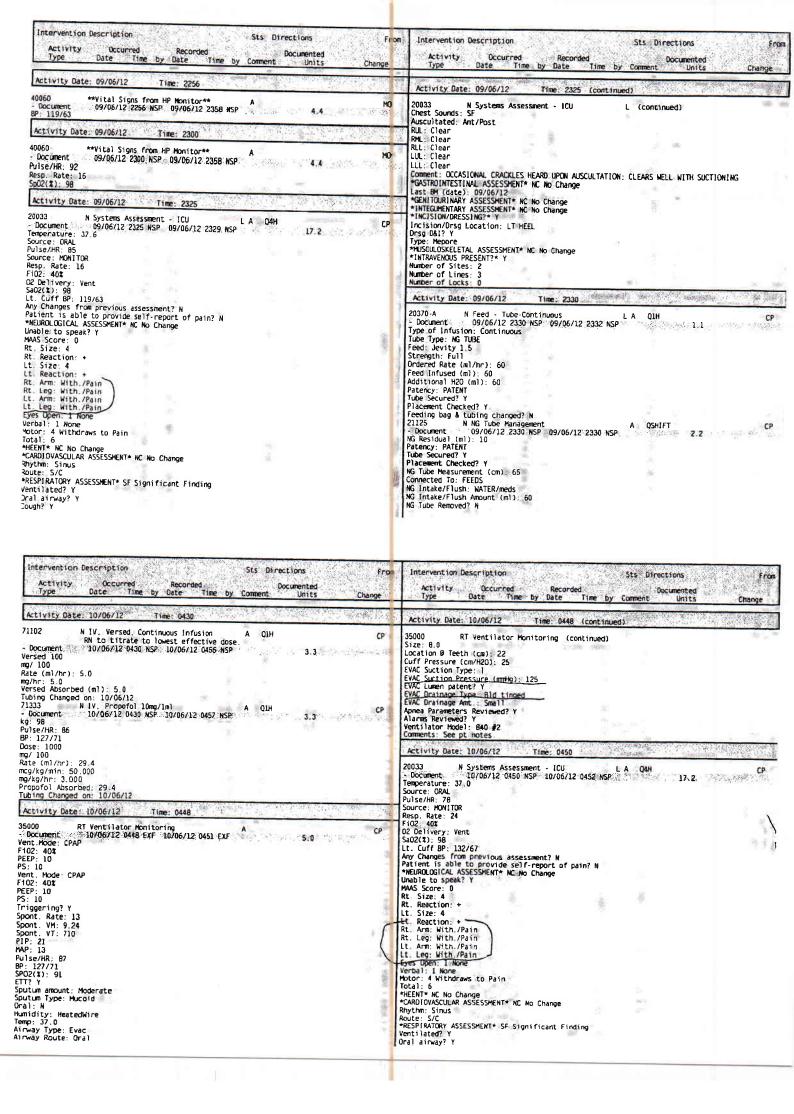


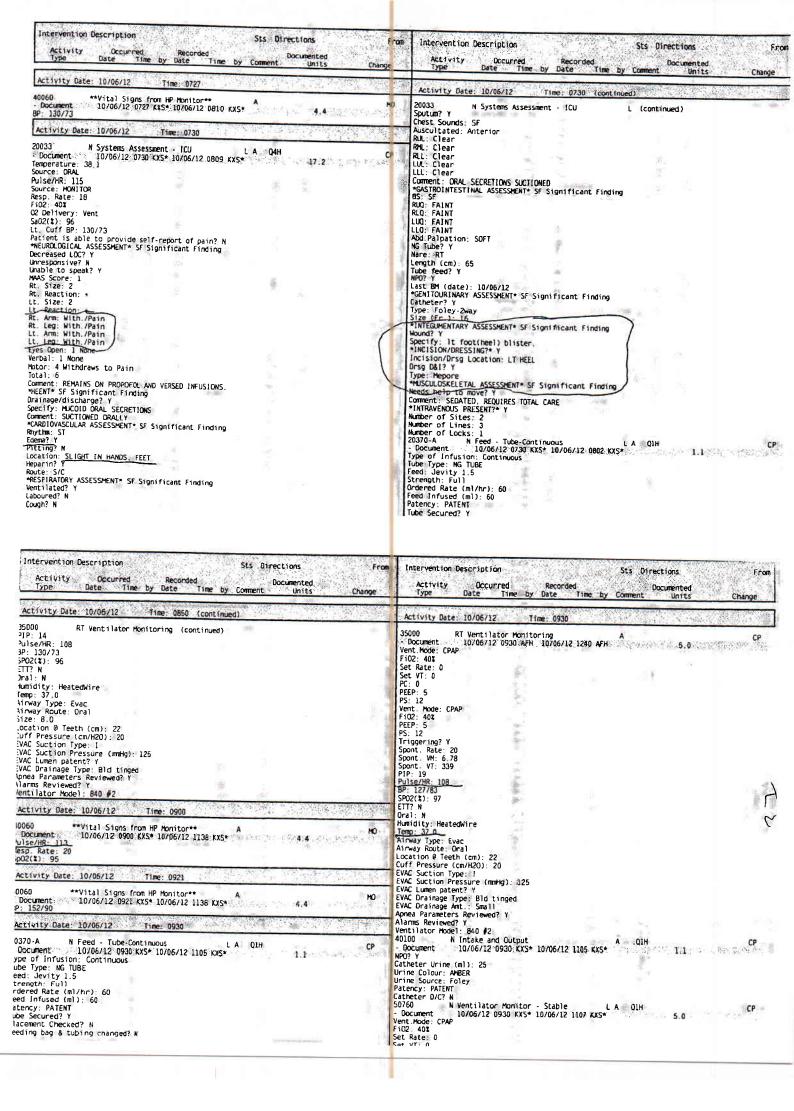


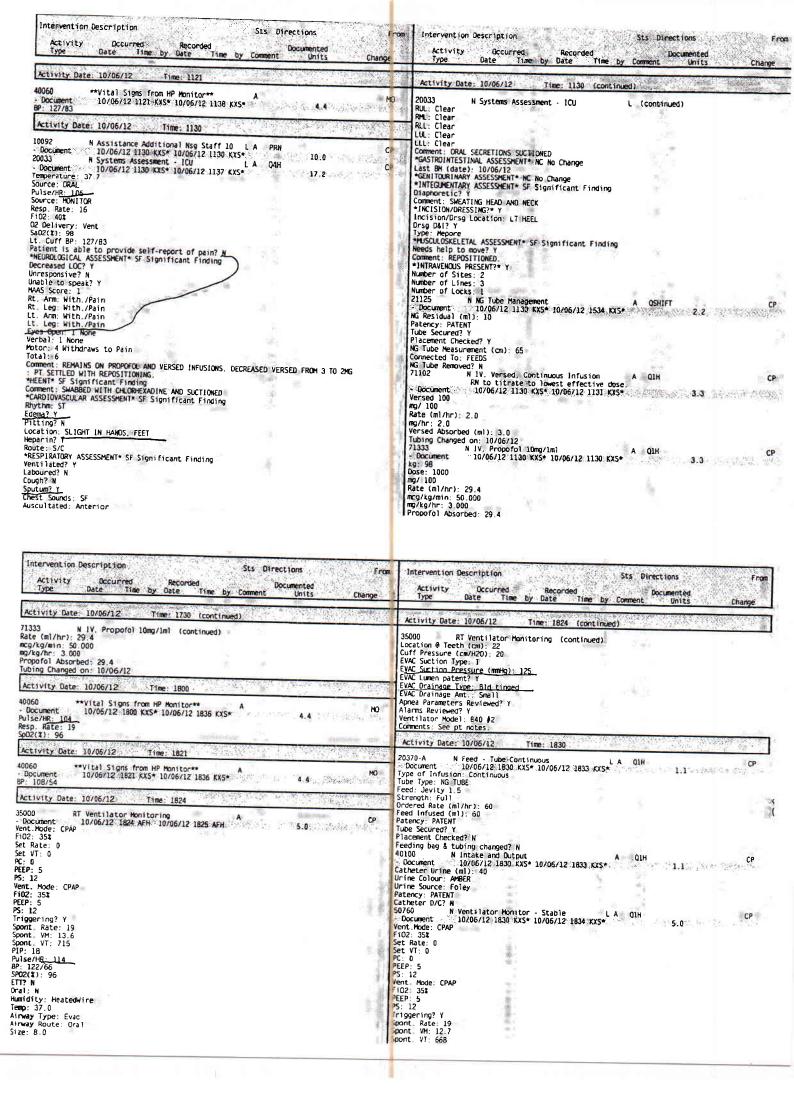


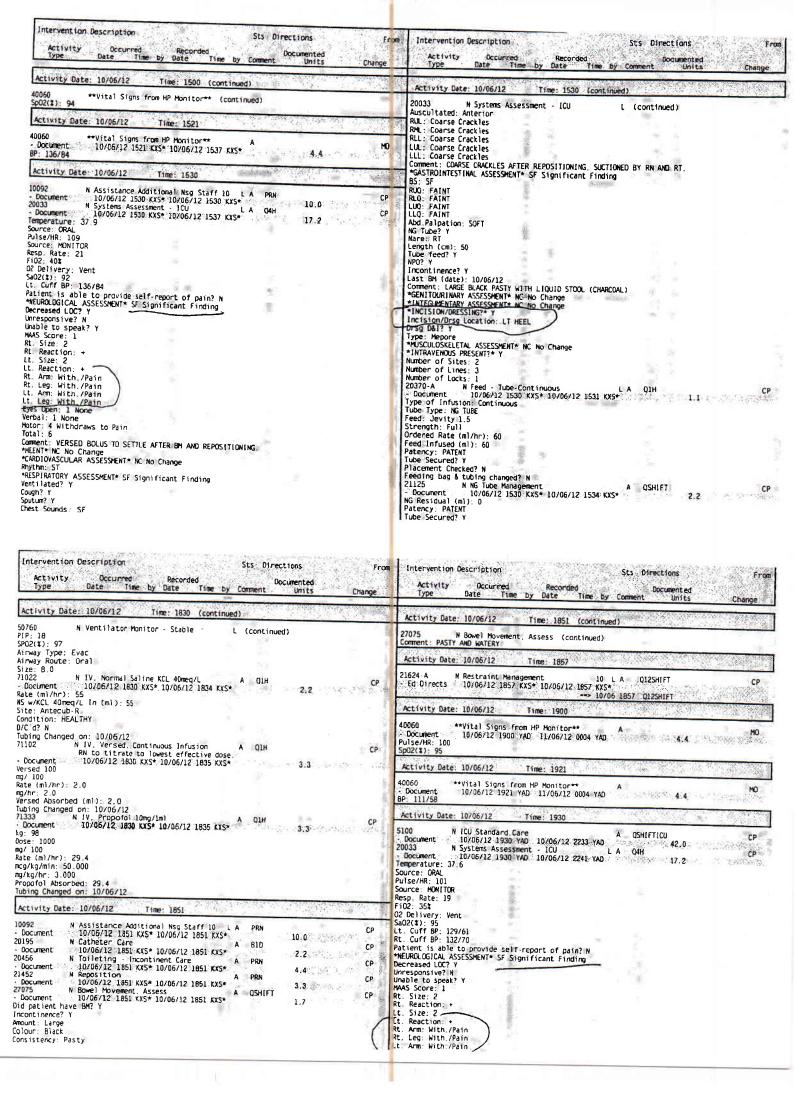


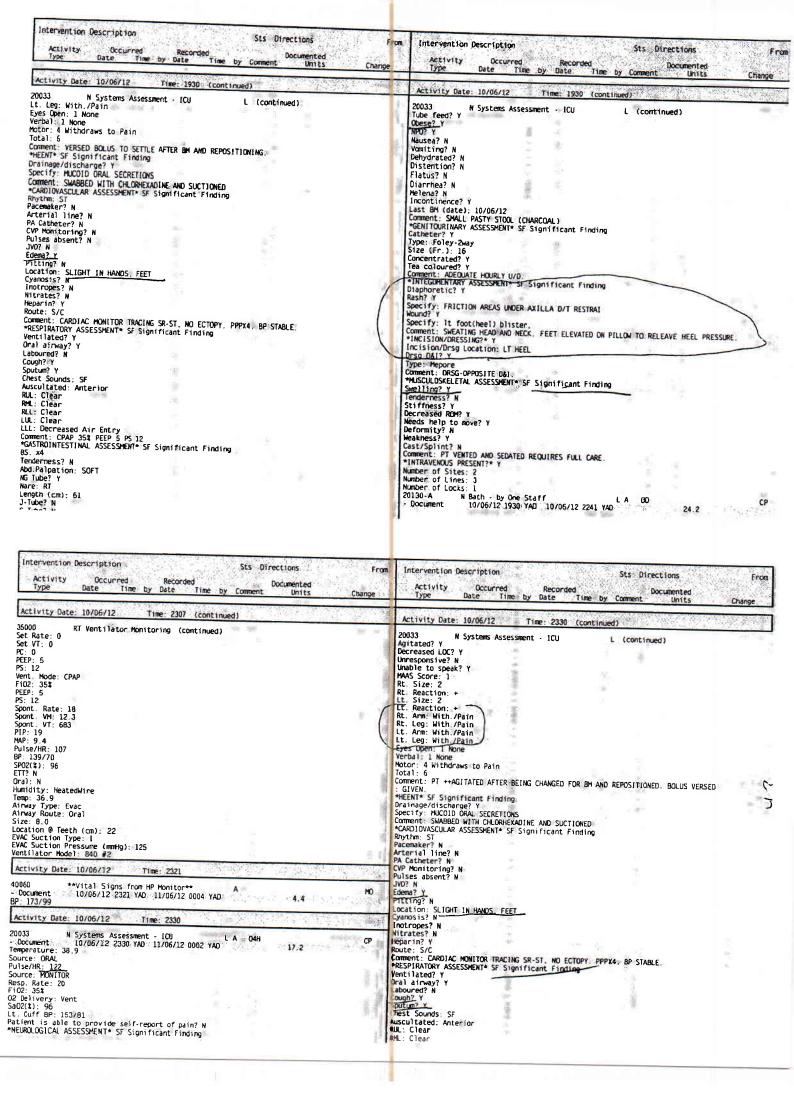




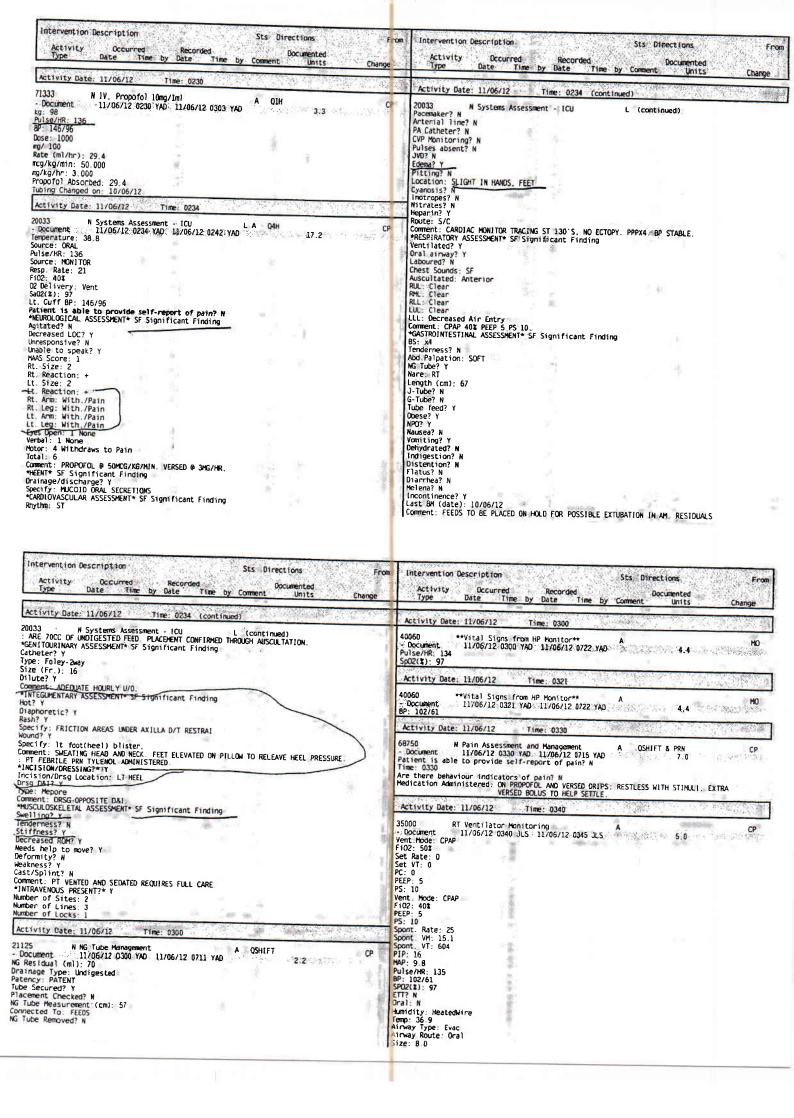






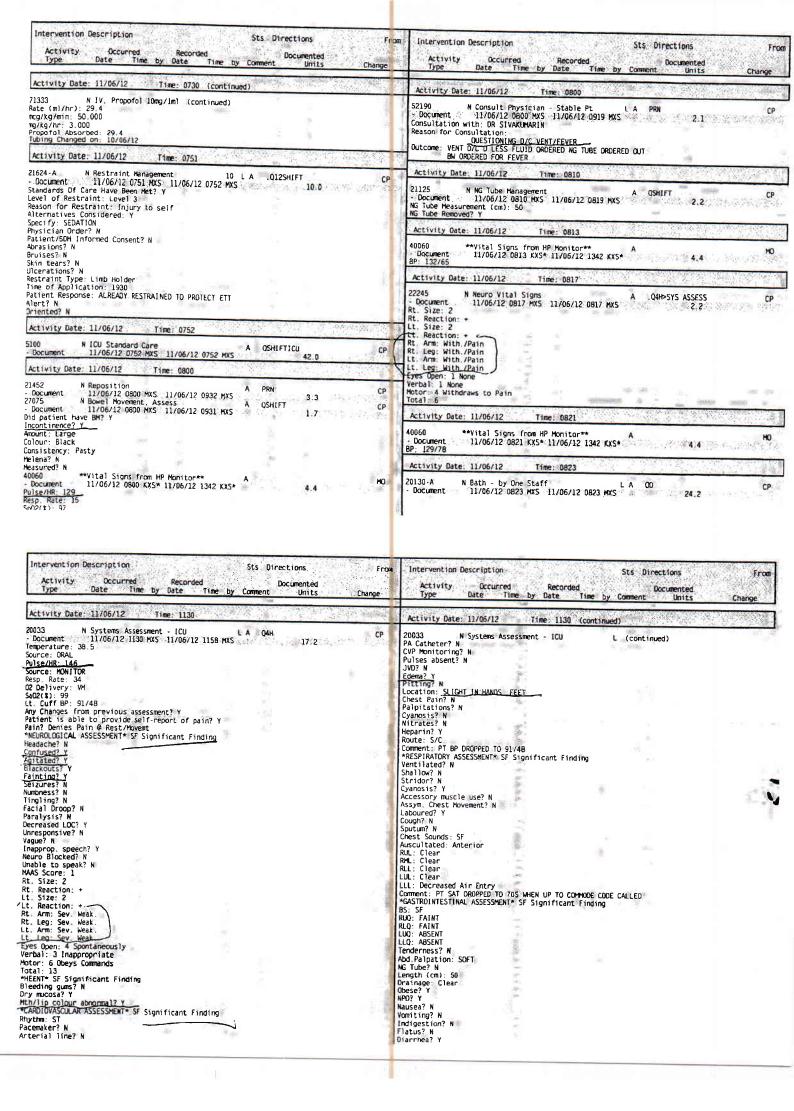


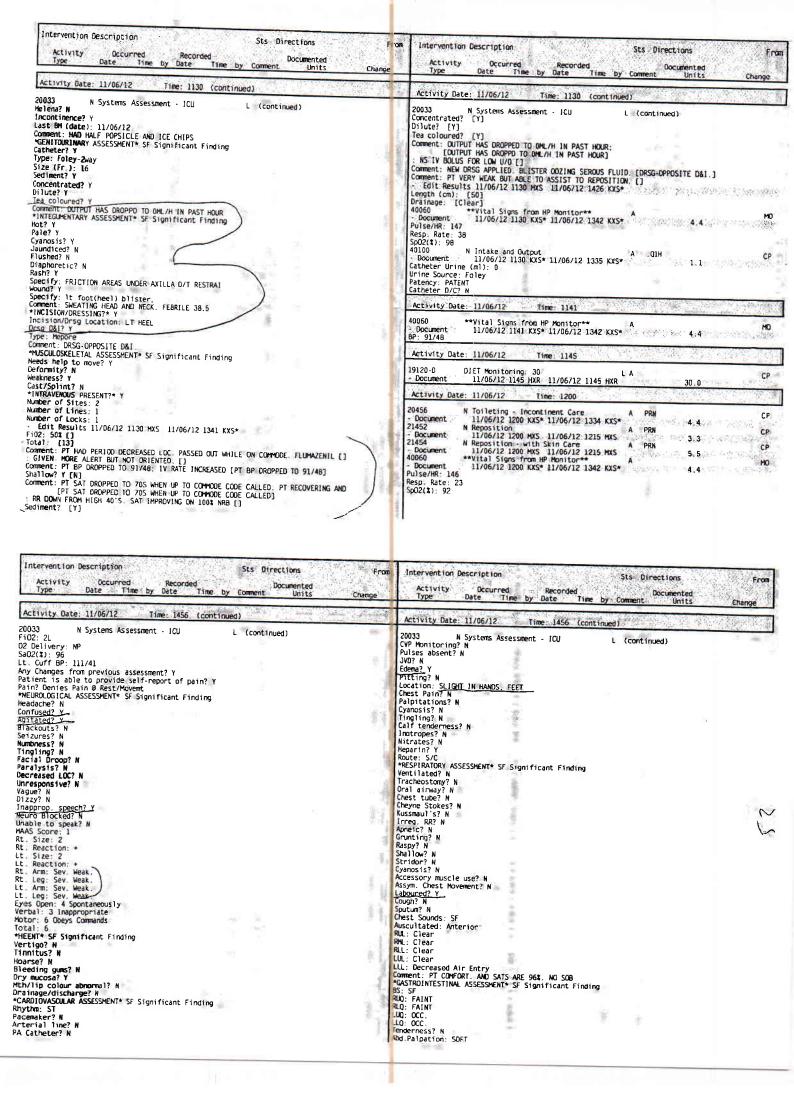
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Activity Date Time by Date Time by Comment Units Change Type Date Time by Date Time by Comment Units Change Tivity Date: 10/06/12 Time: 2330 N Intake and Output 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0002 YAD A .QlH 1.1 Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0002 YAD A .QlH 1.1 Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH 1.1 Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/12 0003 YAD A .QlH Comment 10/06/1	Comment: PASTY AND WATERY
Activity Document Recorded Documented Type Date Time by Comment Units Change trivity Date: 10/06/12 Time: 2330 N Intake and Output 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12-0002 YAD 1.1 Cocument 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12-0002 YAD 1.1 Cocument 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12-0002 YAD 1.1 Cocument 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD 1.1 Cocument 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD 5:0 Cocument 10/06/12 0003 YAD 5:0 Cocument	Comment: PASTY AND WATERY
Activity Decurred Recorded Documented Type Date Time by Comment Units Change Entity Date: 10/06/12 Time: 2330 00 N Intake and Output Comment 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12-0002 YAD A .QLH Cocument 10/06/12 2330 YAD 11/06/12-0002 YAD A .QLH Cocument Parker Drine (ml): 90 Parker Urine (ml): 90 Parker Drine (ml)	Comment: PASTY AND WATERY
Activity Decurred Recorded Documented Type Date Time by Oate Time by Comment Units Change Civity Date: 10/06/12 Time: 2330 N Intake and Output Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0003 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0003 YAD 5:0 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 5:0 Comment 10/06/12/0002 YAD 5:0 Comment 10/06/12/0	Comment: PASTY AND WATERY
Activity Occurred Recorded Documented Type Date Time by Date Time by Comment Units Change Fivity Date: 10/06/12 Time: 2330 00 N Intake and Output comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0002 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0003 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0003 YAD 1.1 Comment 10/06/12/2330 YAD 11/06/12/0003 YAD 5:0 Comment 10/06/12/0003 YAD 5:0 Comment 10/06/12/0002 YAD 5:0 Com	Comment: PASTY AND WATERY
Activity Date Time by Date Time by Comment Units Change fivity Date: 10/06/12 Time: 2330 00 N Intake and Output coument 10/06/12*2330 YAD 11/06/12*0002 YAD 1.1 (Y) neter Unine (m)): 90 net Colour: AMBER ne Source: Foley ency: PATENT neter D/C? N N Ventilator Monitor - Stable cument 10/06/12: 2330 YAD 11/06/12 0003 YAD 5:0 N Ventilator Monitor - Stable L A Q1H CD Indice: CPAP 1: 358 Rate: 0 VI: 0 VI: 0 VI: 0 VI: 7 While CPAP 1: 358 Rate: 0 VI: 8 While CPAP 1: 358 Rate: 0 VI: 96 VI While CPAP 1: 358 Rate: 0 VI: 7 While CPAP Resource: Amail Calculation N Pain Assessment and Management N Pain Assessment A Pain CP	Comment: PASTY AND WATERY

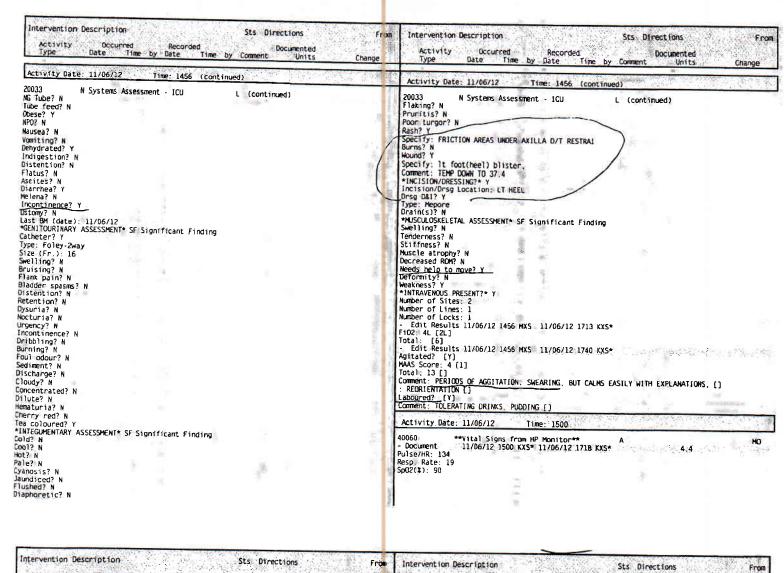


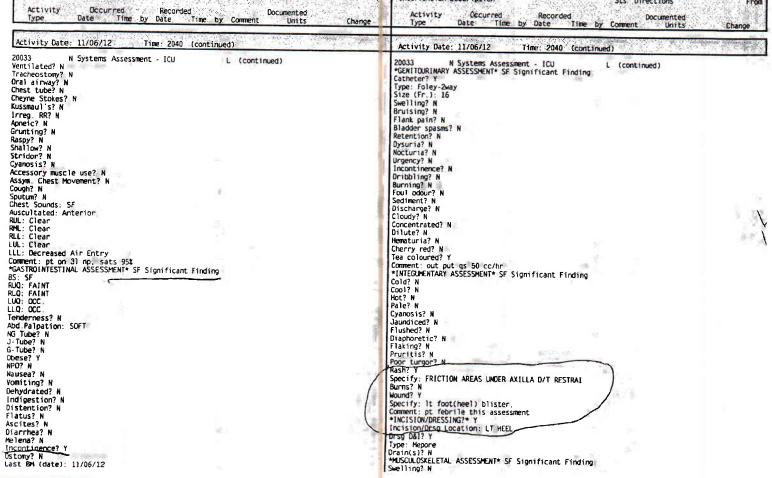
133 N Systems Assessment - ICU L A O4H C OPERATOR - 11/06/12 0730 HXS 11/06/12 0806 HXS 17/2 DEPARTURE: 39.4	Activity Date: 11/06/12 Time: 0730 (continued) P 20033 N Systems Assessment - ICU (continued)
Octument 11/06/12 0730 MXS 11/06/12 0806 MXS 17/2	9 20033 N Systems Accommon 1711
perature: 39.4	
ince: ORAL	Ventilated? Y Oral airway? Y
co/MD. 19F	Laboured? N
se/HR: 135	Cough? Y
p. Rate: 24	Soutum? Y
2: 40t	Chest Sounds: SF
Delivery: Vent	Auscultated: Anterior
2(1): 96	RUL: Clear
Cuff 8P: 123/67	RML: Clear
ignt is able to provide self-report of pain? N	RLL: Clear LUL: Clear
UROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding	LLL: Decreased Air Entry
tated? N	Comment: CPAP 40% PEEP 5 PS 10
reased LOC? Y esponsive? N	*GASTROINTESTINAL ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding
ble to speak? Y	IBS: SF
S Score: 1	RUQ: FAINT RLO: FAINT
Size: 2	LUO: ABSENT
Reaction: +	LLQ: ABSENT
Size: 2 Reaction: + ·	Tenderness? N
Arm: With, /Pain	Abd_Palpation: SOFT
Leg: With /Pain	MG Tube? Y Nare: RT
Arm: With./Rain	Length (cm): 50
Leg: With./Pain	Drainage: Clear
s Open: 1 None	J-Tube? N
or: 4 Withdraws to Pain	G-Tube? N
11: 6	Tube feed? Y
ment: PROPOFOL OF @ 745. VERSED OFF @ 0730	Obese? Y NPO? Y
ENT* SF Significant Finding	Nausea? N
inage/discharge? Y	Dehydrated? N
rify: MUCOID ORAL SECRETIONS	Indigestion? N
OUDVASCULAR ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding	Distention? N
waker? N	Flatus? N
rrial line? N	Diarrhea? N Helena? N
atheter? N	Incontinence? Y
Monitoring? N	Last BM (date): 10/06/12
es absent? N	Comment: FEEDS TO BE PLACED ON HOLD
a? Y	*GENITOURINARY ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding
ing: N	Catheter? Y
tion: SLIGHT IN HANDS, FEET	Type: Foley-2way Size (Fr.): 16
osis? N	Sediment? Y
ropes? N vates? N	Concentrated? Y
ates: n rin? Y	Tea coloured? Y
e: S/C	Comment: ADEQUATE HOURLY U/O. *INTEGUMENTARY ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding
PIRATORY ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding	Hot? Y'

Intervention Description Sts Directions From Activity Occurred Recorded Documented Type Date Nime by Date Time by Comment Units Change	Intervention Description Sts Directions From Activity Occurred Recorded Documented Type Date Time by Date Time by Comment Units Change
Activity Date: 11/06/12 Time: 0730 (continued)	Activity Date: 11/06/12 Time: 0730
2003 N Systems Assessment - ICU L (continued) Diaphoretic? Y Wound? Y Specify: It foot(heel) blister. Comment: SMEATING HEAD AND NECK, FEBRILE 39.4 *INCISION/DRESSING?* Y Incision/Dress Location: LT HEEL Drsg 0812 Y Type: Mepore Comment: DRSG-OPPOSITE D&I. *MUSCULOSKELETAL ASSESSMENI* SF Significant Finding Swelling? Y. Beedermess? N Stiffness? Y Decreased ROH? Y Needs help to move? Y Defformity? N Weakness? Y Cast/Splint? N Comment: PT VENTED AND SEDATED REQUIRES FULL CARE. **INTRAVENUSUS PRESENT?* Y Number of 1 Lines: 1 Number of Locks: 1 - Edit Results 11/06/12 0730 MXS 11/06/12 1105 KXS* Total: [6] Lamber of Locks: 1 - Edit Results 11/06/12 0730 MXS 11/06/12 1105 KXS* Total: [6] Comment: CPAP 408 PEEP 5 PS 8 [CPAP 408 PEEP 5 PS 10.] Swelling? [Y] Tenderness? [N] Stiffness? [Y] Decreased ROM? [Y]	23450 N Cardiac Rhythm/ECG Review A PRN CP - Document 11/06/12 0730 MXS 11/06/12 0837 MXS 3.3 Rxtes: 133 Significant Changes? N 34123 N VAP Assessment - Document 11/06/12 0730 KXS* 11/06/12 1015 KXS* 1.06/12 1015 KXS* Intubation/Ventilation Date: 06/06/12 102 B of days Ventilated: 5 Extubation/Ventilation Date: 11/06/12 B of days Ventilated: 5 Extubation/Ventilation d/c Date: 11/06/12 B of days Ventilated: 5 Extubation/Ventilation Py Oral ETT: N/A No Tube: Nasal ETT: N/A No Tube: No T









Intervention Description Sts Directions From Activity Occurred Recorded Documented Units Change Activity Date: 12/06/12 Time: 0030 (continued)	Intervention Description Sts Directions From Activity Occurred Recorded Documented Type Date Time by Date Time by Comment Units Change
20033 N Systoms Assess	Activity Date: 12/06/12 Time: 0130
Specify: FRICTION AREAS UNDER AXILLA D/T RESTRAI Burns? N Wound? Y Specify: It foot(heel) blister. *!NOISION/DRESSING?* Y Incision/Drsg Location: LT HEEL Drsg D&1? Y Type: Mepore	71022 N IV. Normal Saline KCL 40meq/L A 01H CP - Document 12/06/12 0130 KXS 12/06/12 0258 KXS 2.2 Rate (m)/hr): 150 Site: Antecub-R Condition: D & 1 D/C'd? N Tubing Changed on 10/06/12
MUSCULOSKELETAL ASSESSMENT* SF Significant Finding	Activity Date: 12/06/12 Time: 0230
Fendermess? N Stiffness? N St	40100 N Intake and Output - Occument 12/06/12 0230 KXS 12/06/12 0250 KXS 1 1 1 CP NP07 N 1 12/06/12 0230 KXS 12/06/12 0250 KXS 1 1 1 CP NP07 N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ping Changed on: 10/06/12	Content: reminded of reason why he is the hospital Content: reminded of reason why he is the hospital Coatient from the land of the feet of the second of
tivity 0ate: 12/06/12	patient forgetful and often feels he is here because he was in a plane crash discovered over the last few days butcome. Josh is easily redirected able to rationalize and recrientate Josh
9 N 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1	
I Intake (ml): 500 heter Urine (ml): 60 he Colour: AMBER he Source: Foley ency: PATENT	0130-A N Bath - by One Staff Document 12/06/12 0257 KXS 12/06/12 0257 KXS 24.2