

# RaSS Pathways for RACHs quick resource guide



The Queensland Health suite of clinical pathways were developed to support Registered Nurses and General Practitioners (GPs) in evidence-based care of acute needs of aged care facility residents and to guide referral to Queensland Health Residential Aged Care Homes (RACH) acute care Support Service (RaSS) teams.

## How to use the pathways



Please read the 'How to use the pathways' guide prior to using any of the clinical pathways linked in this booklet.

It is vital to note that these pathways should never replace clinical judgement and that clinicians should always remain within their scope of practice.

## Disclaimer:

Any rapid deterioration in condition should be treated with suspicion: the parameters below should not replace clinical judgement and resident's baseline vital signs must be considered when assessing a resident's condition and determining actions to take. Change in residents' behaviours may also be an indication of deterioration and should prompt review of vital signs as below; successive vital sign measurements are more sensitive to change.

If you are concerned about a resident call the GP and discuss

## RaSS regional details

### Cairns

Cairns Hospital Older Persons Integrated Health Service  
**Phone:** 07 4226 9075  
**Hours of operation:**  
Mon to Sun 8.00am - 4.00 pm

### Townsville

Townsville Hospital Frailty Intervention (FIT) Team  
**Phone:** (07) 4433 7533  
**Hours of operation:**  
Mon to Sun 8.00am -4.00 pm

### Mackay

Geriatric Emergency Department Intervention (GEDI)  
**Phone:** 07 4885 5111  
**Hours of operation:**  
Mon to Sun 7.00am - 10.00pm

## RaSS pathways webpage



To view the full list of clinical pathways visit the [webpage](#) or scan the QR Code

Recognition of the deteriorating resident	Management of residents with unstable vital signs	Checklist for contacting a GP or RaSS	Anaemia	Acute respiratory infection
Management of COVID-19 exposure or outbreak in RACHs	Behaviours of concern	Cellulitis	Chest pain	Chronic obstruction pulmonary disease (COPD)
Chronic wound assessment and management	Congestive cardiac failure (CCF)	Constipation	Dehydration and subcutaneous fluids	Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)
End of life management	Falls	Fever or suspected infection	Gastroenteritis	High blood pressure (BP)
Hyperglycaemia	Hypoglycaemia	New or worsened confusion	Pain	Pneumonia
Shortness of breath (SOB)	Tracheostomy and laryngectomy emergencies	Urinary catheter insertion or change	Urinary catheter (IDC or SPC): trouble-shooting a blocked catheter	Urinary tract infection (UTI)
Percutaneous Gastrostomy tubes: Trouble-shooting a blocked Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) / Radiologically Inserted Gastrostomy (RIG)				