

## **Patient Navigation - Case Study Outline**

Title of Case Study:		
Primary Author and Contact Information:		
Complexity – How would you rate the complexity of this case? Simple CaseModerate CaseComplex Case  INTRODUCTION and Literature Revie	Navigator Type Case Manager Nurse Navigator Lay Navigator Community Health Worker Other  ew: Why is this case important? If any, what pic? (less than 150 words) List references in the	
last section below.  METHOD: Give the background for this case study- who, where, when, and how. Include any relevant background elements. (less than 150 words)		
CONTENT: Tell the story – what, why, and how? (less than 500 words)		
Conclusions: What lessons could people learn from this case? What, if anything, might have been done differently?(less than 200 words)		
References (supportive evidence): List here, in APA format, any source mentioned.		
**Note to Author: If your outline is accepted for presentation, Institute staff will review/assist with case study development prior to presentation. By submitting, you agree that this case can be used and archived by the Institute.		



## **Patient Navigation - Case Study Outline**

Title of Case Study:		
<b>EXAMPLE</b> = Patient Navigation: Solving Unknowns by Nonclinical Navigators		
Primary Author and Contact Information:		
Brian Daly, <u>bedaly@patient-institute.org</u> , 270-883-2775		
Complexity – How would you rate the complexity of this case?	Navigator TypeCase Manager	
X_Simple Case	Nurse Navigator	
Moderate Case	X_Lay Navigator	
Complex Case	Community Health Worker Other	
INTRODUCTION and Literature Review: Why is this case important? If any, what does the research say about this particular topic? (less than 150 words) List references in the last section below. Often we see evidence that patient navigation has a very positive outcome for a patient (Freeman et al 1995, Donaldson et al 2013). What is not so clear is who should be given the title of "patient navigator." Standards for who is a patient navigator are minimally established. This case provides evidence that effective		
navigation requires problem solving and good relationships.  METHOD: Give the background for this case study- who, where, when, and how. Include		
any relevant background elements. (less than 150 words)		
A navigator was called to assist a 70 year old male in South Georgia in the summer of 2012 who had been diagnosed with a brain tumor and was on home rest prior to surgery the next week. The navigator met the patient at the hospital three days before the event.		
<b>CONTENT:</b> <i>Tell the story – what, why, and how? (less than 500 words)</i> The patient was confused about why he was being prevented from doing his normal chores around his home. His navigator was called by his wife to help deal with his confusion and to assist in finding transportation resourcesthe story goes here		
Conclusions: What lessons could people learn been done differently?(less than 200 words) The rapid decline was not the usual pattern found the navigator knew the patient from 3 days be patient immediately transported for emergen diagnosed as an infection. Knowing patients References (supportive evidence): List in AFF Freeman HP, Muth BJ, Kerner JF. Expanding follow-up among the medically underserved Donaldson, EA, Holtgrave DR, Duffin RA, Fe	e navigator recognized that the patient's lin a brain tumor. Although not a clinician, efore. The physician was contacted and the cy care for what was subsequently makes a difference.  PA format any source mentioned.  Gaccess to cancer screening and clinical l. Cancer Pract 1995 January; 19-30.	
Economic Evaluation of Patient Navigation, John Hopkins University Manuscript, 2013.		