



THE GENERAL STUDENT ORIENTATION IS
COMPOSED OF 1 MODULE:



CLICK ON THE BUTTON TO GO TO THE MODULE

PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU
COMPLETE THE MODULE
BEFORE TAKING THE TEST.



1. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY

- A student will never assume total responsibility for a patient.
- All planned student activities pertinent to care of a patient will be shared with the designated Preceptor.
- A student must sign-in and sign-out each clinical day in the student log on the first floor.
- A student, who has not attained competency in a skill or procedure, is required to have the Preceptor present if the student is to participate in that procedure.
- A student must comply with the hospital dress code and school badges or nametags must be visible.
- A student must report any incident/accident to the Preceptor.

2. CUSTOMER SERVICE

In keeping with Miami Children's Hospital mission, vision and values, the hospital places the needs of customers above all. Customer service is a key element for success in all businesses, including healthcare providers. Outstanding customer service is our goal to all our customers, both internal and external.

MCH customer service standards include:

1. Greet each customer using acceptable response and manners.
2. Demonstrate active listening skills.
3. Speak and respond to customers in a calm, respectful manner.
4. Demonstrate to customers the knowledge of the MCH systems and services.
5. Maintain strict confidentiality regarding patients and all other confidential information.
6. Serve as a role model to other employees by:
 - Seeking mutual resolution to conflict situations, using problem solving techniques.
 - Striving to maintain positive working relationships throughout the Hospital.

We encourage you to show a positive, effective attitude when dealing with customers:

1. Find answers to all questions. Avoid "I don't know".

"Let me find out who would know the answer so you can speak with them."

"Is there anything else that I can help you with?"

2. Give personal care and attention.

"Excuse me, you seem to be lost. May I assist you?"

"Thank you, Mrs. Garcia. I'm glad that Juan is feeling better."

3. Listen to your customer.

Seek to understand and then to be understood.

Take every concern seriously and follow through every time.

Sometimes, a little understanding and empathy are all that is needed.



3. CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND SENSITIVITY

We all differ from one another. As students in the health care industry, our differences can become more important due to the extremely personal nature of the services we provide. As we work with employees and patients/families, we need to be aware of different beliefs and practices and be willing to create and maintain an environment that is respectful of all people.

No one can know and understand all the ways we differ from one another. However, we can create an environment that is respectful of differences. To do this, you must be aware of your own feelings about differences and consistently use behaviors that communicate respect.

You have a big role to play when it comes to embracing cultural difference and sensitivity toward other cultures. When dealing with patients, families and employees:

- Warmly greet each person you interact with.
- Smile and display overall positive body language.
- Ask each person how he or she is feeling, show true concern.
- Offer assistance.
- Maintain Confidentiality.
- Recognize that families, patients, employees and colleagues come in varieties.
- Offer the full range of MCH services, such as chaplain, playrooms, Info Alley, laundry services, Internet service, interpreters, etc.
- Use your resources to resolve conflict.

4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Information Management is the process of obtaining, managing and using information to improve patient outcomes and Hospital-wide performance.

Access to information is based on a need-to-know basis in order to safeguard the confidentiality of the data at all times. Security codes and/or passwords are given to management and staff with appropriate levels of access assigned. Your password and/or code is extremely confidential.


General Guidelines

- medical record information can only be released with a proper consent signed by the parent or legal guardian, or in accordance with state or federal law.
- confidentiality statements are signed by all employees when requesting a security code/password for any Hospital system and on an annual basis.
- refrain from having verbal conversations regarding patient information in hallways, elevators and other public places.



- any questions regarding release of information should be directed to the HIM department
- employees must dispose of patient medical information in 1) an approved confidential disposal bin, or 2) an approved shredder, as provided by the Hospital to prevent the information from being disclosed to unauthorized individuals.

5. BILL OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PATIENTS AND PARENTS



Miami Children's Hospital has a responsibility to give every patient child appropriate medical care. The Patient Bill of Rights is a set of guiding principles of patient care. The Bill of Rights is displayed in every department and is provided to them to educate them about their rights in patient care.

The Patient/Family Services Department is responsible for pursuing any questions, concerns, or formal complaints patients/families may have about your rights or the quality of care and service provided by Miami Children's Hospital. You may contact the Patient/Family Services staff directly at extension 4400.

6. HIPAA

6.1. DEFINITION OF HIPAA

The **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act** of 1996 is a multifaceted piece of legislation covering three areas:

A. Insurance Portability:

Portability ensures that individuals moving from one health plan to another will have continuity of coverage and will not be denied coverage.

B. Fraud enforcement (accountability):

Significantly increases the federal government's fraud enforcement authority in many different areas.

C. Administrative simplification:

Ensures system-wide, technical and policy changes, in healthcare organizations in order to protect patient's privacy and the confidentiality of identifiable protected health information (PHI).

6.2. THE CONSEQUENCES OF BREAKING A HIPAA RULE

Breaking HIPAA privacy or security rules can mean civil or criminal sanctions:

- Civil penalties can result in fines up to \$100 for each violation per individual. This means that if the hospital releases 80 patient records, it could be fined for a total of \$8,000. The annual limit per person for violating an identical requirement is \$25,000.
- Criminal penalties for knowingly disclosing PHI may include large fines as well as jail time. Criminal penalties increase as the seriousness of the offense increases.



6.3. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY

Confidentiality and privacy mean that patients have the right to control who will see their protected health information (PHI). Communication about patient health information should be limited to those who **need** the information in order to provide treatment, payment, and healthcare operations (TPO).

6.4. IDENTIFIABLE PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION (PHI)

• Name	• Relative's name
• Address	• Social Security No.
• Employer	• Account number
• Date of birth	• Certificate number
• Telephone number	• Voice prints
• Fax number	• Finger print
• E-mail address	• Photos
• Occupation	• Other personal info.

6.5. PROTECTING PATIENT PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY


- Do not share your computer password with anyone. Make sure you sign off when you leave your computer.
- Privacy is a patient's right. Medical information must be shared only with those who need to know.
- Confidentiality and privacy mean that patients have the right to control who will see their identifiable protected health information (PHI). This information must be shared only with those who need it to provide treatment, payment, and healthcare operations (TPO).
- When faxing patient information, double check the number. If necessary, call to ensure the fax was delivered to the correct person.
- Do not fax sensitive, highly protected health information. This includes confidential information about a patient's drug or alcohol dependency, psychotherapy notes, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV status, social work counseling, sexual assault, child abuse.
- Patient privacy can be violated when protected health information (PHI) and patient names are left on voicemail messages or telephone answering machines.
- In a semi-private area, pull the curtain around the patient's bed, and lower your voice before speaking about medical information.
- Computer printouts, and other paper records containing patient information, must be kept in a secure place and shredded when no longer needed.
- A confidentiality notice is added to all e-mails sent outside of Miami Children's Hospital:



This e-mail message, including any attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s), and may contain legally privileged and confidential information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please do not read, copy, or use it, and do not disclose it to others. Please notify the sender of the delivery error by replying to this message, then delete it from your system, and destroy all copies. Thank you.

MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IS COMMITTED TO SAFEGUARDING PATIENT PRIVACY. UNAUTHORIZED USE, DISSEMINATION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION CREATED OR RECEIVED BY MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OR MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL'S OFF-SITE ENTITIES IS A VIOLATION OF THE HIPAA PRIVACY REGULATIONS.

7. PATIENT CONFIDENTIALITY



Patient confidentiality is a conscious effort by every healthcare worker to keep private all personal information revealed by patients and their families and/or medical records during a hospital visit. This may include, but not limited to: name, address, telephone numbers, background information, physical condition, psychological condition, emotional status, family status, financial situation and legal situation.

You may have access to confidential information about patients and their families. You must never discuss, disclose or review any information about a patient's medical condition with any other person unless they have proper authorization.

Patients and their families are entitled to privacy and it is your ethical and professional obligation to respect that privacy at all times. Generally speaking, all members involved in patient care, including physicians, nurses, residents, environmental services staff, plant operations staff, food and nutrition staff as well as students and volunteers are responsible for patient confidentiality.

8. EMTALA

EMTALA stands for Emergency Medical Treatment Active Labor Act
It also known as COBRA and/or the Anti-Patient Dumping Statute.

Important Things to Remember

Anyone that comes to Miami Children's Hospital (MCH) and to the Emergency room will receive a medical screening by a doctor. This applies to anywhere on hospital property/grounds.

EMTALA is a special statute that applies in the United States and Puerto Rico and only with hospitals that have Emergency rooms.



Miami Children's Hospital does not refuse treatment to anyone on hospital property/grounds, even if they are an adult.

Miami Children's Hospital is not allowed to ask anyone who comes to the Emergency room about their insurance or ask them to pay before they have seen the doctor. After they have seen the doctor, then we can ask them for payment.

Miami Children's Hospital does not refuse a transfer from another hospital if that person needs our services, for example, a child coming from another hospital to MCH. MCH is not allowed to refuse that child.

Your Role Is Very Important

If anyone comes up to you and asks you or tells you that they want to be seen by a doctor, or needs to be seen for medical care, take them to the Emergency room right away.

If anyone asks you if we refuse patients here, tell them that we treat everyone.

9. ENVIRONMENT OF CARE

I. Emergency Preparedness

This section prepares you to safely respond to an emergency situation at work as well as at home. This section will help you learn how to respond to unexpected events and emergencies, as your actions could have an impact on patients, parents and coworkers. Following these procedures may ensure safety for yourself, our patients and their families.

According to the National Fire Protection Association, more than 8000 hospital fires occur each year. Research shows that healthcare staff who are trained on emergency preparedness respond to them more effectively, thereby reducing the number of potential casualties.

A. Code Red = Fire

Code Red means there is a fire somewhere at the hospital. If there is a fire, remember the term "RACE". RACE is a national acronym used to help you remember what you must do in case of a fire:

- R - Rescue Your first priority is to remove patients from immediate danger.
- A - Alarm Pull the red pull box in your work area to activate the alarm. The pull station activates the Code Red procedure which informs the whole Hospital of the location of the fire.
- C - Contain Close all doors and prepare for evacuation. The response team will contain the fire.
- E - Evacuate Go to the next fire zone. Evacuate horizontally following your unit's evacuation plan. Do not use elevators, use only stairs. Remember to Close ALL doors.



B. Code 13 = Bomb

Code 13 means that there is a bomb threat.

If you hear Code 13, report to your work area right away. Look around your work area for anything unusual, such as unattended bag or box. If you find something unusual, do not touch it! Report it to your preceptor.

If you answer a phone and it is a bomb threat, write down the time of the call. Try to keep the caller on the line. Try to collect information about the caller such as age, race and gender. Listen for background noise. Make a signal to someone near you to call Security at 4911 immediately.



C. Code Blue = Cardiac Arrest

Code Blue means cardiac arrest or respiratory arrest. If a patient, visitor or employee has cardiac or respiratory arrest, call for help.

- If you are in a patient's room, press the Code Blue Button near the bed and dial 555 on the telephone.
- If you are in another area, dial 555 and give the operator your location. The Code Blue team will arrive immediately.
- Begin CPR if you are certified to do so. If you are not, wait for the team.

D. Code D= Disaster

Code D means that there is a disaster. Report to your unit right away. Use only the Hospital's Main Entrance; all other doors will be locked. Do not talk to any media people, our Public Relations Department will respond to their questions.

E. Code Orange = Trauma

Code Orange means a trauma case is coming to the hospital. Often, a helicopter brings the trauma victim. The Trauma Team reports to the Emergency Department right away. During a Code Orange, stay away from the helicopter landing area!

F. Code Lindbergh = Kidnapping

Code Lindbergh means there is a kidnap attempt. If you are suspicious, get a description of the person you suspect and call Security at 4911. Give a detailed description to help them catch the suspect. As soon as a Code Lindbergh is announced, the Hospital Lock-Down System goes into effect.

G. Code 36 = Lost Child

Code 36 means there is a lost child. If you find a lost child, call Security immediately at 4911. Give a detailed description of the child. If a Code 36 is announced, please check your area for a lost child with the description provided.



H. Code Water = No Water

Code Water can mean two things: a) there is no water or b) the water is contaminated.

Use water that is delivered to your area. Do not use the sinks, showers, tubs, ice machines, water fountains. Do not flush the toilet. Use alcohol rinse to wash your hands.

I. Code Blackout = Blackout

Miami Children's Hospital gets electrical power from Florida Power & Light Company. A Code Blackout means that there is no power from FPL, and the Hospital is using its last generator.

In a Code Blackout, use only the red electrical outlets. Egress light and use only life support machines, critical equipment, and communications equipment. Unplug everything else.

II. Communication Failure

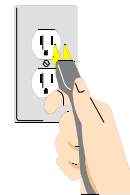
Communication failure means that the telephone system is not working. When this happens, there are other ways to communicate. Your preceptor will provide you with proper direction in case of a communication failure.

III. Safety

A. Electrical Safety

Electrical safety is very important for preventing fires and shock. Please use cords and plugs safely.

- All extension cords must come from Plant Operations.
- Plant Operations must approve any other appliances for safety.
- Do not use cords with insulation that is cracked, torn or rubbed off.
- Do not use any cord or plug that appears damaged or heats up when used.
- Get safety instructions before using, cleaning and maintaining electrical power equipment.
- Do not use any electrical equipment that appears to be damaged or in poor repair.
- Do not use any device that blows a fuse or gives a shock. Report all shocks-even small tingles-immediately.
- Disconnect power tools before cleaning them with water.
- Be aware of tags indicating repairs are being made on any equipment.



B. Personal Safety Tips

You can help us make this Hospital a safer place by taking steps to protect yourself:

- Report any suspicious person or unauthorized persons to Security immediately.
- Do not leave your purse or wallet unattended. Keep them out of view.
- Watch drug containers and packages for signs of tampering.



C. Safety Tips for Children

Keep the following items out of reach of children:

- Tools
- Medications
- Needles
- Cleaning supplies
- Paint
- Cords
- Balloons; Latex Balloons are not allowed in the Hospital



IV. Hazardous Materials



A. Hazardous Materials are chemical products that can harm your eyes, lungs or skin. Be sure to protect yourself when handling chemical products at Miami Children's Hospital. Use Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, mask, gown, and/or boots.

If you discover a chemical spill, contain the spill and notify Environmental Services at 4040. The Environmental Services staff is trained to handle chemical spills.

B. Waste Disposal: There are several types of waste at the Hospital. Each type of waste has its own type of waste container:

1. Biohazardous Waste is any type of waste that is contaminated by blood or other body fluids contaminated with blood. All items contaminated with blood, drainage, or infectious secretions are discarded in red bags for incineration. These containers have the Biohazard symbol.

Note: Always wear Personal Protective Equipment when handling Biohazardous Waste.

2. Sharps are substances that can poke or cut your skin, such as needles, broken ampoules and/or lancets. Sharps are disposed of into a hard, plastic Sharps Box. Sharps may be contaminated; therefore, you must always wear Personal Protective Equipment when handling sharps.



3. Paper, soda cans and cardboard boxes are recycled at MCH. Your role is very important in the recycling process. Put cans and paper in designated blue bins in your area.

4. All other waste is considered regular waste. Regular garbage can be disposed of into designated bins with gray or white plastic bags. Regular waste bins are abundant in the Hospital in working areas as well as public areas.

Please do not throw left over food in department garbage cans. Dispose leftovers in designated containers in the cafeteria area. Food attracts ants, flies and roaches. Help us keep our environment clean.



**CALL US AT
4945**

V. Security

The Security Services department full time, professionally trained security officers. Officers are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. They patrol inside and outside the Hospital. Their duties include:

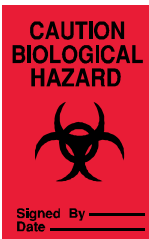
1. 24-hour monitoring of all hospital alarm systems;
2. Patrol all outside areas, including parking lots, loading docks, roads, and driveways, as well as enforcement of parking regulations;
3. Patrol all nursing units and outpatient facilities;
4. Escort night-shift employees to their cars upon request;
5. Provide emergency services to disabled cars (jump start a dead battery, fill a flat tire, open a locked door).

For general information, you may contact the Security office at 4945. In case of an emergency, call Security at 4911. The security staff on duty will respond immediately to the call.

C. Workplace Violence

If you witness or experience a verbal, physical or sexual harassment on hospital premises, please report it immediately to Security at x: 4911. All allegations of physical or verbal abuse shall be fully investigated and corrective or disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from employment or revocation of staff privileges will be taken as warranted.

10. INFECTION CONTROL



Contact:	Office : 305-666-6511	Ext. 2399
Director:	Dottie Thomas	Beeper: 544-1930
Practitioner:	Cathy Viar	Beeper: 543-9049

The Pediatric Health Care environment has special infection control risks for both patients and personnel. Children are more likely to have a communicable illness present on admission (approximately 40% of pediatric admissions). Many of the more common viruses, such as Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and Rotavirus can persist for extended time periods in the environment and can cause repeated infections in adults, as well as in children. Children are less able to comply with hygiene practices and may contribute to environmental contamination. The family is an integral part of the child's care and may also have infection with the same pathogen for which the child is hospitalized. So that while some employees will never have contact with a child in the Hospital, they may well have contact with the family and will need to know which precautions are required during those family contacts.



All staff and students should be familiar with these basics and seek additional information as needed for their particular job function or interest. Policies of particular concern for all staff and students are available on the MCH Portal, these include:

<u>Policy</u>	<u>Policy #</u>	<u>Content:</u>
Employee Health	I6010H04	Requirements, restrictions all staff
Hand Washing/Antisepsis	I6010H11	When and how (based on job function)
HIV Testing	I6010H09	Confidentially and consent rules
HIV in the Work Place	I6010H08	Compliance with ADA, restrictions
Patent Care Precautions	I6010H02	OSHA required for all staff at some level
Isolation Policies	I6010H01	All staff to be aware of types
Blood Borne Viruses	I6010H03	OSHA required for all staff
Tuberculosis	I6010H12	OSHA required for all staff
Blood/Body Fluid Exposure Follow-up	I6010H05	OSHA required for all staff
Biohazardous Waste	I6010H10	HRS required for all staff



General Infection Control Guidelines

All students need to follow a basic level of caution during their work activities. These include:

- A. Comply with Hospital and unit specific dress code regulations which may include:
 1. Clean uniforms or scrubs daily.
 2. Regular scheduled cleaning or laundry of lab coats, sweaters, etc.
 3. Hospital provided and laundered scrubs should not be worn off Hospital grounds.
 4. Long hair should be restrained or tied back in some fashion to reduce risk of hair contamination of patient food, supplies, and/or environment, and to reduce risk of personnel hair contamination from splashes or contact with soiled hands
- B. Avoid touching eyes or mouth during patient contact activities.
- C. No eating or drinking in areas where patient contact activities or contact with contaminated equipment or surfaces could occur.
- D. Routine handwashing whenever contamination might have occurred. (From patient, self, or visitor).
- E. Recognition of signs and symptoms of infection in patients to assure appropriate placement and use of barriers to reduce risk of exposure to patients or other employees.
- F. Compliance with employee health guidelines.
- G. Compliance with Hospital guidelines for Universal Precautions and Safety
- H. Recognition of types of isolation precautions used for specific communicable diseases:
 - Airborne: used for infections where microbes can travel for 6 or more feet in the air and be breathed in by the new person. Limited to measles, varicella, and tuberculosis. Requires negative pressure room.





- Air droplet: microbes spread for short distance, 3 feet or less, by coughing or sneezing. Includes whooping cough, influenza, German measles, some forms of bacterial meningitis.
- Enteric (also known as fecal-oral): depends upon oral ingestion of the pathogen or contamination of mucus membranes with excreta or secretions.
- URI or Wound Precautions: require the new victim to touch the reservoir sources (contaminated equipment or surfaces, and infected wound) and then touch themselves.

Work Exclusions

Students must meet certain employee health requirements. Certain illnesses have work restrictions which are based on the potential risk for patients and other personnel. All students should be familiar with those conditions which would limit the areas in the hospital where they might continue to visit. In general, any time you have symptoms of an acute infection, fever, cough, vomiting, diarrhea, or skin infections, you should not be at the hospital until cleared by the Employee Health Office or your private physician. For more information, please contact the Employee Health Office at 2636.

Patient Care (universal) Precautions:

Universal or Standard Precautions are a set of standardized precautions to be used for all patients, regardless of illness or medical condition. These procedures were originally designed to manage possible exposures to blood borne viruses such as HIV or Hepatitis B, but have evolved to include procedures that will reduce exposures to other pathogens as well.

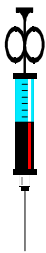
Patient Care Precautions are used as Standard (Universal) Precautions at MCH. These precautions are designed to protect for the added risk of respiratory and enteric viruses that are frequently present in the pediatric environment. Elements include:



- 1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** is worn to protect against blood/body fluid exposures. Staff should know location of PPE in each patient care area and be familiar with when barriers are indicated and use as required. .
 - Gloves for hand protection
 - Gowns or chux to protect clothing
 - Protective eyewear to reduce risk of splashes, use goggles or masks with shield.
 - Masks to reduce risk of respiratory exposure; use regular isolation mask or N-95 mask as indicated. (N-95 required for Airborne isolation for known or suspected TB infection).
- 2. Avoid touching face or eyes during patient care activities.** Many respiratory viruses are readily transmitted through the mucus membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth.



3. **Avoid eating, drinking, or applying lipstick or lip balm in patient care areas.** Enteric viruses such as Rotavirus may survive for up to 5 days on environmental surfaces.
4. **Eye wash stations:** staff should know location of eye wash stations in patient care area and use to immediately cleanse eye if contamination with blood or body fluid or hazardous chemicals should occur.
5. **Sharps safety:** Injuries with contaminated sharps present a significant risk to healthcare workers. Blood borne pathogens, which have been documented to be transmitted by percutaneous exposure, include: Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV). Hepatitis B is best prevented by administration of Hepatitis B vaccine. Post exposure prophylaxis for HIV requires administration of anti-retroviral medications. There is currently no prophylaxis for Hepatitis C.



Handling Sharps Safely

1. Move carefully, take an extra second or two and determine any necessary extra precautions that might be required, including having a second person to securely restrain patient for therapy or procedure.
2. Never recap used needles by hand. If needles must be recapped use one handed scoop method or recapping device.
3. Do not bend or break needles.
4. Keep used sharps separate from other items such as gauze and alcohol wipes.
5. Always point a used sharp away from your body.
6. If assisting with a procedure always be aware of where the sharp is being placed.
7. Never clean up broken glass by hand.
8. Dispose of used needles, lancets, blades, and other sharps into a designated sharps container.
9. Never discard a sharp into a plastic trash bag.
10. Do not over fill a sharps container. If it appears to be over 2/3 full, notify Environmental Services.
11. Do not Do not open, reach into, empty, or clean a sharps container.



Reporting a Blood/Body Fluid Exposure

If you are injured by a contaminated sharp, the incident must be reported immediately. At Miami Children's Hospital, the procedure is as follows.

1. Notify immediate supervisor.
2. Complete Hospital incident report; include name and Medical Record number of patient, if known. If injury is from a sharp in the environment, provide exact location where device was found and save device if possible.
3. Notify Infection Control as soon as possible at beeper # 305-544-1930.



4. Obtain medical evaluation at Emergency Department or Employee Health Service.
5. Infection Control will arrange for any necessary patient testing.
6. Miami Children's Hospital provides any necessary follow-up at MCH expense.

NOTE: If HIV prophylaxis is indicated it should be started as soon as possible after the exposure. The ideal is within 2 hours but can be started up to 24 hours post exposure.

REMEMBER: A used sharp is like a loaded gun. It should be handled carefully and with respect. Take the time you need to handle a sharp correctly and safely.

11. LIBRARY GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS

During your clinical experience at Miami Children's Hospital you are granted limited library privileges for the Medical Library. The library is located on the first floor of the south corridor and is open Monday - Friday 8 am - 5 pm.

Please follow these guidelines when using the library:

- Your name, signature and contact phone number needs to be on file in the library. The Education and Professional Development will submit your name after student orientation is completed.
- You are required to wear your college, university or school badge.
- Books and periodicals are only available in the library for your research and review.
- Use of computers is permitted, however, priority to use the computers is granted to MCH employees.
- Noise in the library is held to a minimal level.

12. OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH MCH

To explore opportunities for employment at Miami Children's Hospital, please visit the MCH web site at www.mch.com. You may also call the Human Resources department at ext. 2544, or visit them on the first floor of the hospital on the wing down the hall from the auditorium.

Opportunities are available for employment while you are in school and after graduation. We encourage our students to continue with Miami Children's Hospital by becoming part of our permanent team.

Miami Children's Hospital also has an educational assistance program available to employees in benefit status after three months of employment.



13. Recommended Readings:

MCH Mission, Vision and Goals, <http://www.mch.com/overview/mission.htm>

Education at MCH, <http://www.mch.com/employees/educational.htm>

Resources for Physicians, Nurses, Healthcare Providers and Students,
http://www.mch.com/doctors_caregivers/index.html

REMEMBER TO TAKE THE TEST!!!



CLICK ON THE ICON TO GO TO THE TEST

CLICK HERE
for
Practicum Student, Nursing Student & Intern
Application and Information