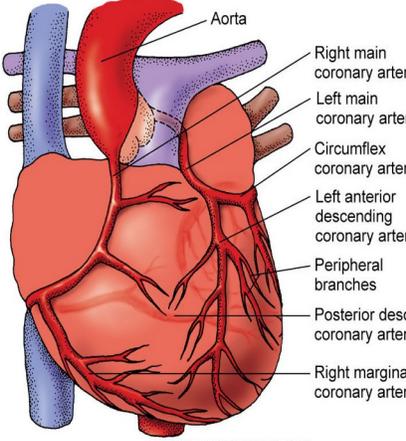
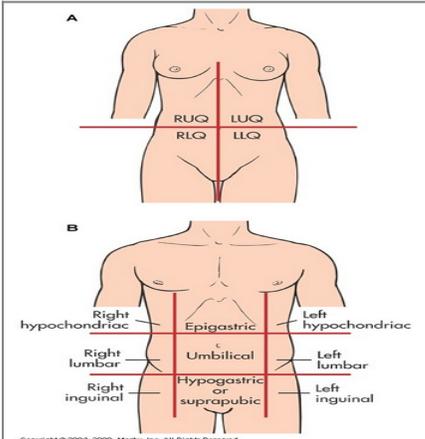


N101- Foundations of Nursing Health Assessment Clinical Guide Head to Toe Assessment

Assessment	Instructions	Comments
<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction</p> 	<p>Shake hands as you greet your patient stating your name & role of student nurse noting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation-person, place, time, & situation • Eye contact/Pupil Size • Speech-clear, rambling, slurred • Facial Symmetry/Expression • Skin (warm & dry) • Capillary refill of fingers <3 seconds • Turgor Anterior Forearm • Check gait if walking • Walking, wheelchair, chair -need assistance? • Pain Assessment (numeric scale 0-10) 	<p>When you are ready to do more in depth assessments you can say to your patient: " I need to listen to your heart, lungs, abdomen, and check your circulation. Since I am learning, it will take me longer than the nurse. I may need to have my instructor come in and listen. This does not mean anything is wrong. I am just checking to be sure I am hearing things correctly".</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Neuro</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">  Pupils equal & round Recent Memory Remote Memory Coordination Sensation </p>	<p>Recent memory-"What did you have for breakfast?" Remote memory -"Where were you born"?"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Cardiac</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1 @ apex 5th ICS • S2 @ base 2nd ICS • Apical rate & rhythm • Skin Turgor • Pulses-carotid, radial, pedal, posterior tibial. • Edema (shin bone) • +1=2mm • +2=2-4mm • +3=5-7mm • +4=8mm • Capillary refill of fingers & toes • Homan's Sign 	<p>Best position-supine During lab instructor counts radial while student auscultates apical. If elderly patient you may use the sternum for skin turgor if forearm inelastic Palpate pulses bilaterally & simultaneously except for the carotids. Edema-pretibial & feet, press 5 seconds each area & document depth:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pulmonary</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Anterior & Posterior</p> 	<p>Listen anteriorly & if easy for patient to sit up then posteriorly. If patient has limited movement wait until last but you must perform posterior assessment. Best position-sitting up with arms crossed in lap. (expands chest) Review your notes for adventitious sounds.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Abdomen</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Listen all 4 quadrants</p> 	<p>Listen for bowel sounds- (hypo, hyper active or absent).</p> <p>Listen for 5 minutes to declare absent.</p> <p>Sounds occur every 5-15 seconds</p> <p>Sounds like clicks & gurgles</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Musculoskeletal</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Assess muscle strength & gait</p>	<p>Strength-Cross fingers before patient squeezes, Perform push/pull hands feet,</p> <p>Assess shoulder resistance</p> <p>Gait-steady or unsteady, needs assistance or device</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Health Assessment Lab</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Bring to your assessment practice and to your assessment lab!</p>	<p>For health assessment lab the student will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palpate pulses & compare bilaterally Palpate for urinary bladder distention Document per faculty instructions