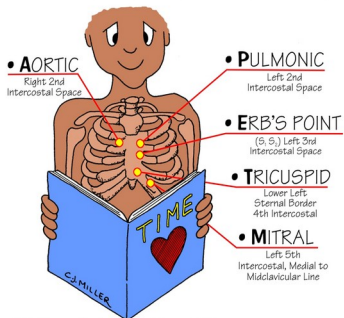


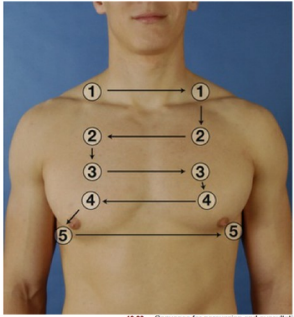
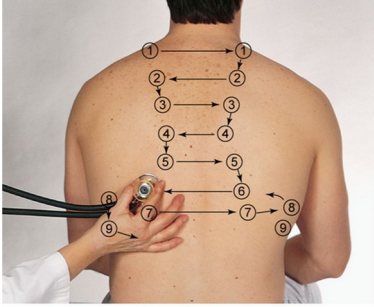
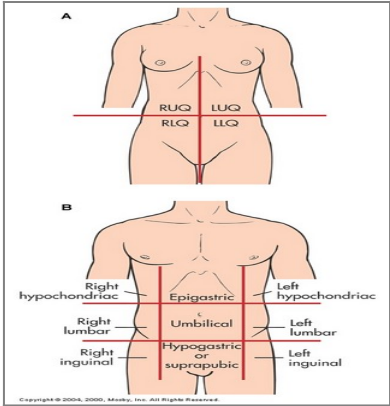
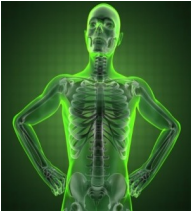
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N101 – Foundations of Nursing

Clinical Guide – Head to Toe Assessment

**Bring this guide to assessment lab practice & place in clinical binder*

Assessment	Instructions	Comments
Introduction 	• Hand hygiene • Greet your client by stating your name & role of student nurse (utilize AIDET) • Assess name, dob, allergies • Build rapport with the client • Provide privacy & explain the purpose of the assessment • Observe general appearance & behavior • Pain Assessment (numeric scale 0-10) • IV site, lines, gtts	• When you are ready to do more in-depth assessments you can say to your client: “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”.
Neuro 	• Orientation – person, place, time, & situation • Pupils (PERRLA) • Recent memory & remote memory • Speech – clear, rambling, slurred • Facial Symmetry/Expression • Sensation • Coordination	• Recent memory-“What did you have for breakfast”? • Remote memory -“Where were you born”?
Cardiac <u>5 AREAS FOR LISTENING TO THE HEART</u>  ©2007 Nursing Education Consult	• Heart Sounds: - o S1 @ apex 5th ICS MCL - o S2 @ base 2nd ICS • Apical rate & rhythm • Skin temperature • Pulses-carotid, radial, pedal, posterior tibial • Skin Turgor (anterior arm) • Edema (shin bone) • Capillary refill in upper & lower extremities	• Best position-supine <i>During lab instructor counts radial while student auscultates apical.</i> • Temperature & Moisture-“skin warm & dry” • Palpate pulses bilaterally & simultaneously except for the carotids. • If elderly client, you may use the sternum for skin turgor if forearm inelastic • Edema-pretibial & feet, press 5 seconds each area & document depth:

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Pulmonary  19.23 Sequence for percussion and auscultation.	• Auscultate anteriorly & posteriorly • Check pulse ox 	• Listen anteriorly & if easy for client to sit up then posteriorly. <i>If client has limited movement, can save posterior lung assessment till end - but you must perform posterior assessment.</i> • Best position-sitting up with arms crossed in lap. (expands chest) <i>Review your notes for adventitious sounds.</i>
Abdomen 	• Auscultate all 4 quadrants • Palpate for tenderness • Palpate for bladder distention • Ask last BM & voiding habits	• Listen for bowel sounds <i>Hypoactive, active, hyperactive, absent</i> • Listen for 5 minutes to declare absent • Sounds occur every 5-15 seconds • Sounds like clicks & gurgles • Auscultate before palpating
Musculoskeletal 	• Assess muscle strength & ROM in all extremities • Assess gait	• Strength-Cross fingers before client squeezes • Perform push/pull hands & feet • Assess shoulder resistance • Gait-steady or unsteady, needs assistance or device