

Beebe Healthcare
Margaret H. Rollins School of Nursing
Nursing 101 - Foundations of Nursing

Communication Day 1 Class Prep Worksheet

Review ATI's Engage Fundamentals – Foundational Concepts of Nursing Practice lesson on Client Education in order to answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of client education?

It helps empower the client to take action in their health. It gives them any information they may want, or they need to have to help them with their health.

It promotes the building of skills that help them be accountable for their self-care. It gives them knowledge to help make choices for their health.

2. Describe each of the three learning domains and provide an example of how each can be used in client education.

The three domains are cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Cognitive domain is known as the thinking domain. An example would be checking their comprehension, knowledge, and or have them apply when they know. Affective domain is involving their feelings. An example would be altering their feelings regarding self-image and daily routines. The psychomotor domain is all about action, skills, coordination, and physical movement. This is where the nurse would teach the client the hands-on skills so they can show how to do what the nurse is showing them.

3. List at least two (2) factors that promote learning.

Two factors that promote learning are a quiet and low stimulus environment and support you can talk to, and they won't judge you.

4. List at least two (2) factors that hinder learning.

Two factors that can hinder or affect learning is lack of motivation and fear/anxiety.

5. Describe the evaluation method of teach-back. Provide an example of its use in patient education.

This technique is used to have the client explain the information that they know in their own words. This is used to evaluate their understanding of their knowledge. This can also include the client demonstrating the newly learned skill. An example of this would be demonstrating a client how to do different range of movements and then having them show you back. This helps make sure that they are doing it correctly and safely.

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6. What does the SMART framework stand for when creating patient teaching goals?

SMART stands for Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Timed. The outcome should be specific, so the nurse and client know what is expected. The outcome should be written to allow anyone to determine the measure that will be used to determine if the outcome was met. The client should be able to achieve the outcome. The outcome needs to be relevant, geared towards the client and their situation. Once again the outcome should be measurable, with a time frame so the client is able to accomplish the outcome with a plan.