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?

Client education help builds the skills of the client and it helps to assist the client in having accountability for their care.

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

Cognitive domain is where a client has to think through the information given to them in order to help them understand the information. An example of this would be giving the client education on how to change or empty their pouch and their ability to do it correctly.

Affective domain is where learning involves the client's feelings, values, and beliefs. An example of this would be how a client has to alter their feelings about their daily life with a new diagnosis.

Psychomotor domain is the domain of learning that involves the use of hands-on skills, both fine and gross motor skills. An example of this would be having a client who needs insulin give themselves the insulin injection with assistance and instruction from the nurse.

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

Two factors that promote learning are repetition and nonjudgemental support.

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

Two factors that hinder learning are physical discomfort and lack of motivation.

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

Teach-back is when the client is asked to explain the information that they have learned to the nurse in their own words to evaluate the client's level of understanding and what further teaching may be needed. An example of this would be having a client who needs to give themselves insulin explain to the nurse how they would give themselves an injection of insulin.

6. What does the SMART framework stand for when creating patient teaching goals?
   When creating patient teaching goals, the SMART framework stands for creating gorals that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Timed.

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