



R.B. Turnbull, Jr., M.D. School of WOC Nursing

Daily Journal Entry with Plan of Care & Chart Note

Student Name: _____ Jazmine Gutierrez _____ Day/Date: 10/2/23

Number of Clinical Hours Today: 10 Care Setting: ___ Hospital ___ Ambulatory Care ___ Home Care __X__ Other: ___Outpatient Urology Clinic___

Number of patients seen today: 5 Preceptor: Shannon Glavaz, RN, CWOCN

Journal Focus: ___ Wound ___ Ostomy __X__ Continence ___ Combination Specify: _____

Directions: WOC nurses function as consultants and develop plans of care for other care givers as a guide to providing care in the WOC nurse’s absence. For this assignment, select one patient each clinical day. Provide assessment information and write a chart note. Using this information, develop a plan of care (POC) which directs care.

This assignment should be WOC focused, and approached as both patient documentation and critical thinking development. Using a holistic WOC nursing approach combined with critical thinking strategies, complete each section of the document. Give careful consideration to how the patient was assessed, the problems, and the rationale behind the plan of care. Provide thorough documentation on the patient encounter. Once you have completed the form, save the document by clinical date and preceptor. Submit to your Practicum Course dropbox for instructor review & feedback. Journals should be submitted to your dropbox by no later than **48 hours** following the clinical experience day. See samples in course to assist you with this assignment.

Today’s WOC specific assessment	<p>Assessment includes a chart review. Identify PMH, HPI, labs, etc. Be sure to include data that supports the reason for the WOC nurse consult.</p> <p><i>A 73 y/o male, who has hx of DM 2, seizures and BPH. Urine appears cloudy, suggestive of possible infection. Urine culture result is not available at the time of nursing chart.</i></p>
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Chart Note: Write a chart note for the medical record for this patient encounter. Be sure to include any physical assessment, interactions, and specific products that were used/recommended for use.

<p>The WOC nurse consultant/specialist note should begin with why you are seeing the pt; Initial visit for..., follow- up visit for..., evaluation and management of..., etc Then, describe the visit. Write in a manner others will be able to understand and be able to interpret your plan of care.</p> <p><i>Patient comes to the clinic seeking proper diagnosis. During his appointment a urodynamic study/ bladder test was performed. PSA blood test results was also requested by urologist. In the urine flow test known as Uroflowmetry where it calculates the speed of urine flow overtime, results found obstruction present, catheterization was performed to remove any residue of urine in the bladder and alleviate discomfort. Patient tolerated procedure well. Education given, patient declined any questions and verbalized understanding. No further appointments needed. Follow up with PCP for proper medication and treatment per urologist.</i></p>

WOC specific medical & nursing diagnosis and concerns	WOC Plan of Care (include specific products used)	Rationale (Explain why an intervention is chosen; purpose)
Identify specific problems or	Statements should be directive and holistic	Statements should explain why

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<p>concerns. “Risk” concerns should be incorporated into the plan for actual problems/concerns.</p> <p><i>NANDA diagnosis do not have to be utilized. Alternative examples to identify the problems/conditions: knowledge deficit, fluid/electrolyte imbalance, etc</i></p> <p><i>Impaired urinary elimination related to urinary obstruction</i></p> <p><i>Risk for infection related to urinary retention</i></p>	<p>relating to the problem/concern.</p> <p>Assess patient’s voiding patterns and I & Os and document/ report to doctor any abnormalities.</p> <p>Monitor frequently urine amount and presence of blood and urine. Encourage patient to void at regular intervals. Return to emergency if blood found during voiding.</p> <p>Maintain closed urinary drainage system if catheter is present; teach the patient proper perineal hygiene; encourage adequate fluid intake; monitor for signs of infection. If signs of infection present contact the doctor.</p> <p>Patient will drink cranberry juice to flush any bacteria and prevent any from sticking to the urinary tract walls.</p> <p>Consume antiseptic plants such as juniper that contain antimicrobial compounds that directly kill bacteria, consult nutritionist for further herbal/holistic recommendations.</p> <p>Caregiver can assist with toileting and warm baths to relax the muscles and aid in urination.</p>	<p>the intervention/directive should be followed. References are not required, unless utilized.</p> <p>If patient is voiding frequent, small amounts it can be an indication of urinary retention.</p> <p>Dark, malodorous or bloody urine indicate further complications.</p> <p>Indwelling catheter may be required bypass the prostate and allow urine to flow freely, eliminating fluid retention in the bladder.</p> <p>Proper peri care/ cleansing will decrease risk for infection which can further contribute to urinary retention.</p>
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<p>Identify each WOC product in use/identified in POC. State at least one disadvantage of the product. Identify an alternative to the product. <u>Alternatives should be from a different category or classification.</u> In other words, what could be used if the product was not available?</p>	<p>This section helps to communicate your product knowledge and critical thinking skills. Products should be available in the US.</p> <p>A bladder scan determines if a patient is retaining any urine after several hours since last void, if retention present catheterization is needed.</p> <p>Alpha blockers medication such as Tamsulosin (Flomax) help by relaxing the smooth muscle of the bladder and prostate making voiding easier. They’re scheduled medications given to patients with chronic urinary retention.</p>
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Develop one learning goal for each clinical day, document that on this form then share your goals with your preceptor.

<p>What was your goal for the day? Were you able to meet your learning goal for today? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Yes, goal was met. I got to see how a urodynamic procedure is done.</p>
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What are your learning goals for tomorrow? (Share learning goal with preceptor)	<p>Hopefully, I can come to the clinic again, it was a fun environment!</p>
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Identify/describe thoughts related to the mini case scenario, anything you might have done differently, etc	<p>No.</p>
Reflection: Describe other patient encounters, types of patients seen.	<p>All patients had similar cases. It is a repetitive process. All patients came to the clinic with urological issues. Main ones seen throughout the day where: kidney disorders, prostate enlargement/ BPH, urinary incontinence, UTIs, kidney disorders, prostate or bladder cancer.</p>

Reviewed by: Mike Klements 11/20/23 received Date: 11/20/23

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