A. Instructions:
1. Student will be assigned specific topic to work on based with respective clinical unit.
2. Formulate your PICOT question.
3. Find 3 resources that addresses your PICOT question. How much evidence is available to answer your question.
4. For reference use the APA format:
   Example: Thomas, G. (2014). Patient safety and culture of safety: Foundation of excellent health care. Retrieved from https://www. Center for transforminghealthcare.org/assets/4/g/patient safety-storyboard
5. Check the PICOT RUBRIC for guidelines.
6. Submit in a typewritten form and 3-4 pages at most to the drop box under PICOT.
7. Submit on or before 5:00PM on September 19

B. TOPICS:

Campus	Unit	TOPIC	Student
CMC	HC5	**1. Recognizing acute cannabis intoxication.** Research has shown that the threshold for cannabis intoxication occurs with the consumption of approximately 10-30 mg of THC (delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol). The combination of highly appetizing and under labeled products significantly increases the chances of accidental dose. When assessing a patient with known or suspected cannabis use, it is important to obtain a detailed health history.	Zach Trego
CMC	HC6	**2. Benefits of mindful self-compassion (MSC)for frontline nurses**. Recent research has found high levels of stress and burnout as moderate depression among frontline during COVID-19. To prevent and address physical and emotional fatigue, nurses must engage in personal self-care.	Keslee Jenkin
CMC	S5	**3. Protecting yourself from PPE skin injuries.** Skin -related injuries among nurses have increased throughout the pandemic as they seek protection from SARs-CoV-2). Unfortunately, some nurses may not know how to protect their skin against damage from prolonged use pf PPE.	Elizabeth Orosco
CMC	S10	**4. The moral distress of nurses when patient refusal treatment because of cost.** Nurses watch patient refused beneficial treatment they cannot afford despite of	Miguel Alegre

		Nursing's moral standard to treat Patients Without regard to financial Constraints within Healthcare system.	
CMC	S4	**5. A standardized approach to enteral medication administration.** Research has shown that consistently flushing enteral tubes before and after medication administration helps maintain enteral tube patency. However, the volume of fluid for diluting medications and for flushes between medication vary. A nurse unfamiliar with enteral tubes or new to administering medications enterally can cause an increased risk of enteral feeding tube obstruction or volume overload.	Erin Roundtree
CMC	S8	**6. Advocating for diabetes prevention in older adults.** The number of Americans aged 60 years or older increased from nearly 56 million to over 74 million and is predicted to reach almost 95 million by 2060. As nurses aiming to provide high-quality care, one must do all to support disease prevention.	Ashley Craig
CMC	E7	**7. Safe and sensitive care to LGBTQ patients & families.** The LGBTQ population has faced continual discrimination. Health disparities have developed over time because of the reluctance of this population to seek medical attention with providers who, often mistreat them, discriminate, or even refused to treat them.	Stephanie Garza
CMC	Cath Lab	**8. Environmental Hazards for the nurse exposed in the work setting.** Nurses confront potential exposure to infectious disease, toxic substance, back injuries, and radiation. Most complex combinations of various chemicals handled by nurses have never been tested safely. Overall, are nurses protected?	Jen.W-King
CMC	SICU4	**9. Ethical concerns in the intensive care units.** Ethical conflicts arise during the provision of care for critical and chronic illness occurs from multiple reasons. These conflicts can merge from intractable treatment disagreements between patient, family, and healthcare provider. As the conflict escalates the end result is trending down	Addison Fassauer

		of quality care and patient safety.	
CMC	SICU4	**10. Role of nursing in telehealth.** Telehealth is the delivery, management, and coordination of health services that integrate electronic information, and telecommunication technologies to increase healthcare access, improve patient outcomes, reduce healthcare cost, and overcome some historical barriers to healthcare delivery. Nurses are often the first line for patient interaction and therefore are in the prime position to facilitate conversation about telehealth.	Mya Flores
CMC	SICU3	**11. Delirium in Critically ill patient.** Delirium is a complex syndrome prevalent in the intensive care unit. It has been associated with significant morbidity including distress, longer hospital stays, prolonged cognitive impairment and increase mortality.	Jacob Zarazua
CMC	SICU4	**12. Nurse-Driven Spontaneous Awakening Trial protocol in ICU.** In patients receiving mechanical ventilation, spontaneous awakening trials reduce morbidity and mortality when paired with spontaneous breathing trials. However, spontaneous wakening trials are not performed every day they are indicated, and little is known about spontaneous trial protocol use in ICU.	Crystal Fabila
CMC	CICU	**13. Risk factors for Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injury in Critical care patients.** Accurately measuring the risk of pressure injury remains the most important step for effective prevention and intervention. Nurses' role to validate and evaluate a model (HAPI vs Braden) to identify risk factors associated with hospital-acquired pressure injuries.	Diana Ruedas
CMC	CICU	**14. Perceptions of communication, collaboration, and teamwork during nurse-surgeon bedside rounds.** Rounding throughout the day with surgeons of various specialties posed a challenge to the nurse-surgeon bedside process. The most notable obstacles included multiple surgeons rounding at the same time and rounds conducted during nursing shift change.	Brianna Johnson

CMC	ED-Adult	**15. Admission Glasgow Coma Scale Score as a Predictor of outcome in patients without Traumatic Brain Injury.** Non-traumatic brain injury may result from Stroke, tumors, aneurysm, hemorrhages, Infection, or other conditions that are not related to external forces. The use of Glasgow Coma Scale as a predictor is Limited for non-traumatic brain injury. However, GCS is more likely useful as part of Neurological assessment and treatment Planning than for its prognostication value	Andrea Barbour
CMC	OR	**16. Nurses' role in Trauma-related hemorrhagic shock care management.** Hemorrhagic shock remains a primary cause of death from traumatic injury. Emergency nurses play a vital role in the assessment & management of care. However vast literature discussed the role of physician or paramedics but few literatures about role of ED nurses	Talia Rivera
CMC	CICU	**17. Preventing falls among elderly patient with mental health issues.** Inpatient falls are among the most common incidents reported in the different unit. Elderly patient with mental health issues is more substantial risk for falls because they take psychotropic medication, experience agitation & have a limited ability to follow instructions & reality limitation.	Hannah H Hammonds
CMC	Day surgery	**18. Nurses' Insight of technology used in language interpretation for patient with limited English proficiency.** To provide high quality care for patient with wide linguistic & culture diversity. There has been an increasing emphasis on improving standards of care in clinician-patient communication. Nurses have a responsibility to be cultural Competent and as result, many health care Facilities have implemented policies & protocols Regarding professional language interpretation.	Analicia Robles

CMC	OR	**19. Interpersonal conflict among OR staff.** Operating room unit is one of the most high-risk an increasing emphasis on improving standards of care in clinician-patient communication. Nurses have a responsibility to be cultural competent and as result, many, and high stress department which leads (circulating) nurses to experience interpersonal conflict. Nurses are at the center of conflict in the modern health care system.	Regan Reynolds
W & C	ED-Pedi	**20. The response of Pediatric ED to COVID-19.** At the beginning of the pandemic, little was known about the effect of COVID-19 on children, urging pediatric health care system to rapidly, efficiently, and safely address new challenges.	Libby Craig
W & C	Staffing	**21. Improving emergency care for patients with behavioral health disorders.** Patients with behavioral health disorders (BHD) often present in an Ed setting. However, many Eds have been found to be not fully equipped to provide the level of advanced care these patients require. Caring for patients with BHD requires resources such as patient and allied health care professional education, de-escalation training, and infrastructure like appropriate ligature risk reduction.	Whitney Gould
W & C	Staffing	**22. Correlation of Pediatric Autoimmune. Neuropsychiatric disorder (PANDAS) with** If PANDAS is undiagnosed & untreated can suddenly & drastically disrupt the lives of previously healthy child & family. The key is prompt diagnosis & appropriate treatment is **to provide** awareness that Strep infection nay present with neuro psychiatric symptoms.	Alex Vigil

W& C	Staffing	23. **Quantitative Electroencephalogram monitoring by PICU nurses.** EEG's are used frequently for seizure monitoring in the PICU and are monitored and interpreted by neurologist and epileptologist. Technologies that empower nurses to assist with seizure recognition could facilitate more timely identification of subclinical or subtle seizures and potentially allow more effective treatment.	Megan Smith
W C	PICU	24. **Critically Ill children Experiencing Traumatic Stress.** Traumatic stress occurs in children when they are exposed to traumatic events or situations that overwhelms their ability to cope. After a child's risk for traumatic stress has been assessed but no perfect instrument is available for use with children in ICU.	Mathew Flores
W & C	NICU	25. **When to use Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) and Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS).** Both the NRP and PALS guidelines can be used Infants requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation Outside the delivery room. Each set of Guidelines has supporting algorithms for Resuscitations: however, there are no current Recommendations for transitioning older Infants outside the delivery room. Nurses' role And advanced practice nurses play in advancing Scientific research resuscitation.	Lindsey Blackwood
W & C	NICU	26. **Importance of adequate communication In NICU.** THE NICU is a distressful environment for parents. Throughout the admission, parents interact with the healthcare team. The process of communication is essential. Effective communication ensures that parents feel more involved in the care of their child.	Dominique Diaz

W & C	Staffing	27. NICU **"Baby steps" discharge checklist.** Transition to home is critically important. The care goals are to ensure parents have the necessary knowledge, skills & resources to care for their child.	Stormie Williams
W & C	MOM & Baby	28. Maternal & Newborn Health issues. Maternal and newborn health issues are global priority. Maternal mortality arises from risks tied to pregnancy & childbirth. The health issues require the nurse to consider not just one, but Also, two or more patients, when seeking to improve care and Quality outcomes. Research for Strategies on maternal education about self-care & Provision of care.	Talor Boyd
W & C	MOM & Baby	29. Substance abuse during pregnancy. Opioid use disorder among pregnant women is a significant public health concern in the Unite**d** States. It has been linked with serious negative health outcomes for pregnant women and developing babies. Present strategies to prevent overdoses and substance use-related harms.	Emily Autry
W & C	Pediatric	31.Identifying pediatric malnutrition. Pediatric malnutrition can impact a Patient's length of stay, rates of Infection and complications, cognitive development, and overall quality of life. A validated malnutrition risk assessment tool for children that can be used by nursing staff in the medical and surgical settings without special measurements.	Lisette Ortiz
W & C	Pediatric	32. Addressing internet gaming disorder in children and adolescents. Internet gaming disorder (IGD) has been recognized as a potential behavioral addiction that warrants further research. IGD negatively impacts a players' social, occupational, familial, educational, or psychological functioning. Due to the holistic nature of nursing care, nurses are in unique position to evaluate adolescents and provide guidance on problematic gaming to affected children and their families.	Alexis Villareal
W & C	Pediatric	33. Understanding of advance care planning in	Kelsey De La Rosa

		children with medical complexity. Often have multiple life-limiting conditions with no unifying diagnosis & an unclear prognosis. Advance care planning conversation be uniquely tailored to this population.	

W & C	Staffing	**34. Nurses' point of view in addressing Multi drug resistant pathogens in Pediatric Palliative care patients**. Children with life-limiting conditions have significantly increased risk of multi drug resistance pathogens colonization. Caring requires the application of safe hygiene concept however, isolation reduce the quality life of patients & families	Karson Ritchie
W & C	Pediatric	**35.Comfort measures for peripheral I.V. catheter Placement in children.** I.V, catheter placement is one of the most Common causes of procedural pain. Interventions to address this pain are readily Available but inconsistently used in practice. Primary nurses' primary obligation is to provide a good patient experience.	Jasmine Tienda