

Texas Concepts Health & Alterations (rev 9.1.15)	Definitions
<b>Health Care Concepts Biophysical</b>	
Acid Base Balance	The process of regulating the pH, bicarbonate concentration, and partial pressure of carbon dioxide of body fluids. (G)
Cellular Regulation	Process by which cells replicate, proliferate, and grow.
Clotting	A physiologic process in which blood is converted from a liquid to a semisolid gel. (G)
Comfort	A state of physical ease.
Elimination	The excretion of waste products.
Fluid and Electrolyte Balance	The process of regulating the extracellular fluid volume, body fluid osmolality, and plasma concentrations of electrolytes.
Functional Ability	The physical, psychological, cognitive, and social ability to carry on the normal activities of life.
Gas Exchange (Oxygenation)	The process by which oxygen is transported to cells and carbon dioxide is transported from cells. (G)
Immunity	A physiologic process that provides an individual with protection or defense from disease.
Intracranial Regulation	The processes that affect intra-cranial compensation and adaptive neurological function.
Metabolism	Processes of biochemical reactions occurring in the body's cells that are necessary to produce energy, repair and facilitate the growth of cells, and maintain life.
Mobility	Factors that facilitate or impair movement of the body.
Nutrition	The process by which the body ingests, absorbs, transports uses and eliminates nutrients and foods. (NC)
Perfusion	The flow of blood through arteries and capillaries delivering nutrients and oxygen to cell and removing cellular waste.
Reproduction	The process by which humans produce a new life.
Sensory Perception	The ability to receive sensory input and, through various physiological processes in the body, translate the stimulus or data into meaningful information.
Sexuality	Factors that facilitate an individual's gender identity as well as their ability to experience and express themselves as sexual beings.
Sleep	State of rest accompanied by natural altered consciousness.
Thermoregulation	The process of maintaining core body temperature within an optimal physiological range
Tissue Integrity	The ability of body tissues to regenerate and/or repair to maintain normal physiological processes. (?)
<b>Health Care Concepts Psychosocial</b>	
Cognition	Process of thought by which an individual learns, stores, retrieves, and uses information. (NC)
Coping	An ever changing process involving both cognitive means and behavioral actions, in order to manage internal or external situations that are perceived as difficult and/or beyond the individual's current resources.
Diversity	The unique variations among and between individuals, variations that are informed by genetics and cultural background, but that are refined by experience and personal choice. (NC)
End of Life	Processes and issues related to death and dying across the lifespan
Grief	The multifaceted reaction to loss whether real or perceived and how this impacts health. (?)
Human Development	The sequence of biophysical, psychosocial, and cognitive developmental changes that take place over the human lifespan that allow the individual complex adaptation to the environment in order to function within society.(H)

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Interpersonal Relationships	Factors that facilitate and/or impair effective social associations, connections, or affiliations between two or more people. (K)
Mood and Affect	Emotional state and its observable expression.
<b>Professional Nursing Concepts Professional Nursing</b>	
Clinical Judgment	An interpretation or conclusion about a patient's needs, concerns, or health problems, and/or the decision to take action (or not), use or modify standard approaches, or improvise new ones as deemed appropriate by the patient's response. (T)
Communication	A process of interaction between people where symbols are used to create, exchange, and interpret messages about ideas, emotions and mind- states. (G)
Health Promotion	Any activity undertaken for the purpose of achieving a higher level of health and well-being. (NC)
Patient Education	Encompasses activities designed to produce learning that alters health behaviors or improves health status. (K)
Professionalism	The assimilation of nursing skills and knowledge integrated with dignity and respect for all human beings incorporating the assumptions and values of the profession while maintaining accountability and self- awareness. (G)
Teamwork and Collaboration	The development of partnerships to achieve best possible outcomes that reflect the particular needs of the patient, family, or community, requiring an understanding of what others have to offer.
<b>Professional Nursing Concepts Health care systems</b>	
Ethical and Legal Practice	A system of laws and moral principles or standards governing human conduct. (NC)
Evidence-Based Practice	Integrates best current evidence with clinical expertise and patient/family preferences and values for delivery of optimal health care. (Q)
Healthcare Organizations	A purposefully designed, structured social system developed for the delivery of health care services by specialized workforces to defined communities, populations or markets. (G)
Health Policy	Actions and decisions by government bodies or professional organizations that influence the actions and decisions of individuals within the health care system. (NC)
Health Information Technology	The application of information processing involving both computer hardware and software that deals with the storage, retrieval, sharing, and use of health care information, data, and knowledge for communication and decision making. (B&T)
Leadership and Management	Management is the process of coordination and integration of resources through planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, and controlling to accomplish specific institutional goals and objectives. Leadership is the process of influencing people to accomplish goals. (H)
Patient-Centered Care	Recognize the patient or designee as the source of control and full partner in providing compassionate and coordinated care base on respect for patients' preference values and needs. (Q)
Quality Improvement	The systematic process that health care organizations and professionals use to measure patient outcomes identify hazards and errors and to improve care.
Safety	Protection from harm or injury for patients and providers through both system effectiveness and individual performance.

These definitions were derived from a variety of sources including Dr. Jean Giddens, University of Kansas, North Carolina CIP, QSEN, Huber, Dr. Chris Tanner, and Brailer & Thompson.