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The Health Care Organization and Patterns of Nursing Care Delivery: Z-CH #15

Online Content 1H

The following link discusses eight principles of patient-centered care. Read the article and explain each principle, in your own words. Then, pick what you feel are the most important three and explain why you feel this way.

Submit to Z-CH15 Dropbox by 0800, March 2<sup>nd</sup>.

***In order to receive full credit (1H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by the due date/time assigned. Any assignment not completed in its entirety will result in missed class time.***

<https://www.oneviewhealthcare.com/blog/the-eight-principles-of-patient-centered-care/>

1. **Respect for patients' values preferences and expressed needs.** We as the nurse and care team should always respect the input of the patient view on their care. Whether it is a cultural or religion aspect of the care.
2. **Coordination and integration of care.** When patient express feeling vulnerable due to being sick coordinating their care can reduce the feelings of vulnerability
3. **Information and Education.** When talking to patients be completely honest and upfront with them about their prognosis and the care you are to perform and ask and listen and implement their feedback pertaining to their care.
4. **Physical comfort.** Believe a patient when they say they are in pain no matter what. Help them with ADLs if needed and encourage those who can do somethings for themselves to do so and what they can't assist them.
5. **Emotional support and alleviation of fear and anxiety.** Patients get anxiety when they feel like they are getting better but labs or other medical testing states that they are the same or becoming worse. Or they may have to have a certain procedure and are nervous about the outcome of the procedure. They feel like the illness is going to push them into financial debt especially if they are unable to work because of their illness and fear of being homeless and not being able to provide for their family.
6. **Involvement of family and friends.** It is important to the family and patient to include their insight on patients care they are receiving. Take into consideration their insight and don't just overlook them especially when they are very hands on. When family is there include them in the discussion of care as long as the patient says it is ok.
7. **Continuity and transition.** When discharging a patient make sure you have ready resources available for them and maybe in place before leaving. Ensure that they PT, OT, ST if

needed upon discharge. Either set up an appt or give them the means such as a number or address for them to help with financial stability if warranted. Like referring them to Job and Family services that can help with a medical card if needed or food stamps or any means to help with the dietary needs. Make sure they are being consistent with their follow ups with giving them a call.

8. **Access to care.** It is important to educate the patient that they have access to care such as hospitals/clinics or specialty services such as dialysis, infusion centers, therapy etc. If needed a referral can be made by a care provider and give, clear instructions on how and why and when the referral is being made. Let the patient know of available transportation and how some can be free depending on their insurance who may pay for it with no cost to the patient.

I feel that Physical comfort, Respect for patients' values preferences and expressed needs, information and education are the three most important. These are essential in nursing. These ensure the patient is one actively included in patient care so there won't be any discrepancies. All information is included in these discussions with the patient. When the patient is properly informed on diagnosis and treatment they seem to have a better understanding of the illness and a better outlook on recovery or positive attitude towards managing their symptoms when it comes to chronic illnesses. If a patient is physically comfortable with performing their daily living in the hospital, SNF, or even at home in their normal surroundings have a higher impact on recovery.