

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 2nd.

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/>

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The eight principles of patient-centered care are respect for patient's values, preferences, and expressed needs, coordination and integration of care, information and education, physical comfort, emotional support and alleviation of fear and anxiety, involvement of family and friends, continuity and transition, and lastly access to care.

Respect for patient's values, preferences, and expressed needs is a very important principle to follow as a nurse. What this means is you're allowing your patient the right to autonomy. As the nurse you have to keep in mind the individuality of each patient and how their needs may differ from the next. You must respect the individual's values, beliefs, customs, and culture. As the nurse you must not disagree with the patient's beliefs or wants but instead encourage their autonomous right to make medical decisions and be active in their own plan of care.

Coordination and integration of care is another patient-centered care principle. Arranging and organizing patient care helps relieve anxiety in ill patients. When clinical interventions are performed smoothly, hospital services work efficiently, and front-line patient care is successful it aids the patient and promotes patient-centered care.

Information and education is the third principle of patient-centered care. This principle focuses on the proper education to patients. Keeping your patients involved in their care is extremely important and sometimes patients feel as though they are not receiving all the information. To make sure the patient is receiving all the information and proper education as the nurse you should make sure you update the patient as new information regarding their current state changes, what procedures or interventions they are undergoing and why, and promote autonomy of your patients.

Next principle that is mentioned in this article is physical comfort. Physical comfort is a huge part of patient satisfaction and should be a major assessment topic for nurses. If the patient is in

any physical discomfort, they are not going to be satisfied by the care they are receiving. Assessing for pain and treating it, aiding with hygiene care and basic needs, and providing a comfortable environment all play a role in this principle.

Emotional support and alleviation of fear and anxiety is a principle of patient-centered care. When a patient is in the hospital several things can trigger an anxious state including the illness itself and even the unfamiliar environment. Treating anxiety in patients is vital to patient satisfaction. Anxiety can be triggered by the status of the patient, the diagnosis, the prognosis, how the illness is affecting them and their family, and the financial burden the illness is causing.

Another principle of patient-centered care is involvement of family and friends. The patients loved ones play a huge role in the quality of care they receive. They should be involved if the patient wishes them to be. Arrangements should be made for family and friends. When choices have to be made the loved ones should be involved. Assessing the needs of the patients family and friends along with offering them support is a nursing duty that should be completed in order to promote patient-centered care.

Next is continuity and transition. A lot of patients are unable to make the transfer home successfully and need help with their activities of daily living. Some patients may have concerns about their ability close to discharge. In order to provide patient-centered care as the nurse you must educate them in depth on their medications, limitations, prescribed interventions, and so much more. You must also plan and tell your patient about a follow up appointment following discharge. Last you should educate on organizations that can provide support to the patient whether they are struggling physically, emotionally, or financially.

The last principle mentioned is access to care. The community must be confident that if healthcare is needed, they will be able to receive it. Things that affect a patient's perception of access include transportation, location of healthcare settings, scheduling processes, availability during scheduling, and availability of referrals.

I feel that when ranking the importance of these principles the top three would be information and education, physical comfort, and access to care. I believe that these three aspects must be met no matter what. Information and education are of great importance because a patient must be able to understand their diagnosis to be able to make logical decisions regarding their plan of care. Also, patients must be informed on medications, treatments, and interventions in order to understand the importance of them and increase compliance. Physical comfort is just as important. A patient must feel as though their physical symptoms are being managed by the team and a nurse plays a huge role in this aspect. Last I mentioned access to care this is vital for all patients. Any individual should be able to receive healthcare when it is needed. If a patient is unable to receive care it can be detrimental to their health and wellness especially in serious cases.