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

**Online Content 1H**

**Unit Objectives:**

- Describe challenges facing health care that impact the delivery of nursing care. (4)
- Trace the history of the use of nursing care delivery models. (1,3,6)*
- Consider ways to structure nursing services to improve care while reducing costs. (1,3,6)*
  (*Course Objectives)

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, February 29th.

***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/the-eight-principles-of-patient-centered-care/

1. **Respect for patients' preferences**
   a. **This involves the patient in their care by allowing them to have their own opinions, beliefs, and values. Treat every patient with respect and sensitivity towards their values.**
2. **Coordination and integration of care**
   a. **This would require all departments and individuals involved in the patient's care to appropriately communicate to create a more effective and safer environment.**
3. **Information and education**
   a. **Patients should be informed and involved in their care and progress. This includes receiving timely updates and information in a language/vocabulary that they can understand.**
4. **Physical comfort**
   a. **This would include pain management, repositioning, assistance with needs, etc. Comfort has a heavy impact on a patient's overall experience.**
5. **Emotional Support**
   a. **Most patients experience fear and anxiety with treatments, illness, and new prognosis. Patients require special attention and support for their emotional needs to be met while hospitalized.**

6. **Involvement of family and friends**
    a. **Incorporating family/friends in the care of the patient can alleviate some stress on the patient during their illness. Certain family dynamics also have family as the main caregivers of the patient. These family members also need support and to stay informed.**
7. **Continuity of transition**
    a. **This would involve the care of the patient after discharge. The patient would require detailed discharge information to know what their limitations are and information on their new medications. Coordination of this care would need to be made with doctors after discharge and help the patient schedule any appointments prior to leaving.**
8. **Access to care**
    a. **This would include not only access to the institution, but transportation to their appointments, the ability to pay/insurance, accessibility of required specialists, and timely appointments.**

**I feel like two of the largest components of patient-centered care are emotional support and physical comfort. I would rank those as the two highest priorities due to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. A patient cannot feel comfortable or cared for if they are feeling intense anxiety or fear related to their illness or new prognosis. This also relates to how a patient would feel with physical discomfort. If they are sitting in one position for too long, need pain management, or simply would like to go for a walk to get out of their bed, the patient and their needs must be attended to. I feel that the physical discomfort can also take a toll on the emotional side. Access to care would also be extremely important for patients. If they are unable to get transportation to their appointments, the other needs will never be met. People also avoid going to appointments or doctors due to the lack of insurance. They are unable to pay out of pocket for the fees and the other needs are still not being met.**