

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, 2/27/2025.

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
 - a. This is involving the patients in decision making about their treatment. It is to understand that they have their own values and beliefs and to treat them with respect, even if you don't agree.
2. Coordination and integration of care
 - a. Patients tend to feel vulnerable when they are facing medical issues. Proper care coordination can help relieve some of these feelings.
3. Information and education
 - a. It is important to be sure your patient is educated and has the correct information on their disease and its process. This is to ensure they are able to make proper decisions based on their care.
4. Physical comfort
 - a. The level of comfort the patient feels while in the hospital can really impact their stay and their healing process.
5. Emotional support and alleviation of fear and anxiety
 - a. Having fear and anxiety about an illness can make the illness worse. Nurses should play a part in relieving the anxiety and noticing the cues.
6. Involvement of family and friends

- a. It is important to involve family as they can help with decision making, might be the ones serving as caregiver after their release from the hospital, and can feel just as emotional as the patient.
7. Continuity and transition
- a. Many patients have concerns about caring for themselves after discharge. It is important to be sure the patient understands their disease and how they should treat it at home, help them set up after visit appointments before discharge, and to provide support on a continuing basis.
8. Access to care
- a. Many patients do not know they have access to healthcare whenever needed. Be sure the patient knows where local hospitals are, available transportation, how to schedule appointments, and how to obtain referrals.

The top three most important principles in my opinion are information and education, involvement of family, and access to care. Information and education makes the list because all too often healthcare professionals speak in healthcare slang and the patient does not know what they are talking about but are too embarrassed to admit it. Therefore, they do not know anything about their diagnosis and cannot properly be involved in decision making about their care and treatment. Involvement of family makes the list because a lot of the time the family is the one who is going to help the patient when they get home. It is important they understand what is happening to the patient so they can properly help them post discharge and make it so the patient is not readmitted. Access to care makes the list because many patients do not know they can receive care or think they can't afford it and make themselves sicker in the long run. It is important to make it known that anyone can be treated and no one should have to risk their lives because they do not know what is offered to them.