

# Chapter 6

## Implementation and Evaluation

# Chapter 6

## Lesson 6.1

# Learning Objectives

## Theory

- 1) Set priorities for providing care to a group of patients.
- 2) Identify factors to consider in implementing the plan of care.
- 3) Describe the Standard Steps commonly carried out for all nursing procedures.

## Clinical Practice

- 1) Develop a useful method of organizing work for the day.
- 2) Use the Standard Steps for all nursing procedures.

# Implementation

- Implementing care follows assessment, nursing diagnosis, and planning
- The phase of the nursing process in which nursing interventions (or orders) are carried out

# Priority Setting

- Change-of-shift report should give clues as to the priority of each action to be implemented
- Priorities of care may need to be altered if patient's condition becomes more acute

# Considerations for Care Delivery

- Before carrying out specific interventions listed on the plan of care, identify:
  - Reason for the intervention
  - Rationale for the intervention
  - Usual standard of care
  - Expected outcome
  - Potential dangers
- Some interventions may require an independent nursing action (not requiring a physician's order)
  - Check the facility's policy

# Interdisciplinary Care

- Some agencies use interdisciplinary care plans, clinical pathways, or care maps to guide care
  - Interdisciplinary approach to managing patient care
  - An outgrowth of managed care
  - Still uses the nursing process
  - Usually standardized to a medical diagnosis and customized to each patient
- Care plan not part of patient's chart when an interdisciplinary care plan is used; however, nursing process still used

# Implementing Care

- Employees and students expected to perform at standard of care listed in the procedure manual
- For efficient time use, consider which interventions for a patient can be combined

# Implementation in Long-Term Care

- Routine care delegated to nursing assistants
- Exercise interventions performed by nursing assistants, physical therapy aides, or restorative aides
- Medications may be administered by LVNs/LPNs or nursing assistants with certification in medication administration
- Nurse performs any invasive or sterile procedure

# Implementation in Home Health Care

- In home health, family may be implementing the interventions
- Nurse making home visits teaches family to:
  - Administer medications
  - Change dressings
  - Perform range-of-motion exercises
  - Perform treatments
- The nurse performs any invasive procedures or procedures where strict sterility is mandatory

# Documentation of the Nursing Process

- Each intervention must be documented in the patient's chart
  - Examples: medications administered, dressings changed, vital signs measured
  - Procedures not documented are considered not performed
  - Care is documented on flow sheets daily

# Question 1

During the implementation of the nursing process:

- 1) the planned nursing interventions are carried out.
- 2) reassessment of data is used to determine whether the expected outcomes have been achieved.
- 3) revision of the nursing care plan is performed.
- 4) goals are established for the patient.

# Question 2

Before Ms. Bricker, LPN, carries out any interventions such as the administration of a medication, she must know:

- 1) the reason for the intervention.
- 2) the usual standard of care.
- 3) the expected outcome.
- 4) any potential danger.
- 5) All of the above

# Question 3

After Ms. Bricker, LPN, has given her patient medication, she returns later to the patient's room to evaluate the effectiveness of the medication. She knows that in the evaluation phase of the nursing process:

- 1) the nursing process has been completed.
- 2) she doesn't need to revise the care plan if needs aren't met.
- 3) if the expected outcomes are considered met, the nurse's notes must contain data to support this.
- 4) there will be no further need for reassessment.

# Chapter 6

## Lesson 6.2

# Learning Objectives

## Theory

- 4) Determine the steps a nurse uses to evaluate care given.
- 5) Discuss the evaluation process and how it correlates with expected outcomes.
- 6) Explain the term *quality improvement* and how it relates to the improvement of health care.

# Learning Objectives

## **Clinical Practice**

- 3) Revise the nursing care plan as needed.
- 4) Write an individualized nursing care plan for an assigned patient.
- 5) Implement a nursing care plan and evaluate care provided.

# Evaluation

- Based on NFLPN Standard 4c—Evaluation
- Once interventions have been implemented, they must be evaluated for effectiveness in reaching the patient's goals or outcomes
- Patient should provide feedback about whether the expected outcome has been met

# Evaluation in Long-Term Care and Home Health Care

- Patient and family should be consulted to find out if the care plan is meeting needs adequately
- If expected outcomes are not being met, the interventions are revised

# Revising the Nursing Care Plan

- If goals/outcomes are not being reached, the plan must be revised (a continual process)
- If goals are reached and the problem is resolved, it is evaluated, signed off in the nurses' notes as met, and removed from the plan of care

# Quality Improvement

- Outcome-based quality improvement to determine whether outcomes are effective
- Agency-wide evaluation of care delivered by all departments against standards set for each department
- Audits at predetermined intervals
- Evaluation goal: continuous quality improvement

# Constructing a Nursing Care Plan

- RN may construct the initial nursing care plan
- If patient admitted to long-term care facility when RN is not available, LPN/LVN may assemble a preliminary nursing care plan that an RN will review and validate as needed the next day
- Students, like nurses, must be prepared to care for the patient. A nursing care plan for their assigned patients provides that information.

# Constructing a Nursing Care Plan (cont'd)

- 1) Collect patient data for a database
- 2) Analyze the database for potential problems
- 3) Choose appropriate nursing diagnoses
- 4) Rank the nursing diagnoses in order of priority
- 5) Plan the care by defining goals and writing expected outcomes

# Constructing a Nursing Care Plan (cont'd)

- 6) Plan nursing care by choosing appropriate nursing interventions
- 7) Implement the nursing interventions
- 8) Evaluate outcomes of each nursing intervention; determine whether progress toward achieving expected outcomes has been made

# Question 4

Debbie, a student nurse, is learning about care plans. She knows all of the following are true regarding care plans *except*:

- 1)the family and patient are invited to the care planning.
- 2)the care plan for the home health patient encompasses the needs and concerns of the family as well as the patient.
- 3)an LPN is responsible for constructing the care plan.
- 4)students are required by most instructors to come to the clinical experience with a nursing care plan in hand for assigned patients.

# Question 5

Flora, an LPN, is helping her patient understand the side effects of a medication. This is what type of action?

- 1) Independent
- 2) Dependent
- 3) Interdependent
- 4) Evaluation