

# Module Report

Tutorial: The Communicator 2.0

Module: Technique Identifier: Client experiencing a stroke



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Program Type: BSN

Time Use and Score			
	Date/Time	Time	Score
Technique Identifier: Client experiencing a stroke	9/8/2020 10:34:46 PM	5 min	100%

NT Technique Identifier Stroke		
<b>Technique 1</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Nontherapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Lack of eye contact is a nontherapeutic nonverbal communication technique because it indicates the nurse is not interested in what is being said by the client.	
<b>Technique 2</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Therapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Summarizing is a therapeutic communication technique because it restates the main points discussed and provides closure.	
<b>Technique 3</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Therapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Adaptability supports interprofessional and client communication by allowing the nurse to change the tone of speech to align a message with the behavior and cues of the recipient.	
<b>Technique 4</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Therapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Touch is a therapeutic communication technique because it conveys caring and empathetic feelings by the nurse toward the client.	

<b>Technique 5</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Therapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Credibility supports interprofessional and client communication by conveying confidence, providing accurate information, and acknowledging limitations during nurse-provider and nurse-client interactions.	
<b>Technique 6</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Nontherapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	This statement demonstrates two nontherapeutic communication techniques. Arguing and disagreeing are nontherapeutic communication techniques because they imply that the client is misinformed, lying, or uneducated, subsequently causing the client to become defensive. Asking a “why” question is also a nontherapeutic communication technique because it can be perceived as accusatory, causing the client to become defensive and mistrust the person who asked the question.	
<b>Technique 7</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Therapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Developing rapport with a client supports the establishment of a therapeutic relationship by sharing mutual feelings of acceptance, while maintaining open communication and the development of trust and respect.	
<b>Technique 8</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Nontherapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Asking a “why” question is a nontherapeutic communication technique because it can be perceived as accusatory, causing the client to become defensive and mistrust the person who asked the question.	
<b>Technique 9</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Nontherapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	Adopting a tense attitude is a nontherapeutic nonverbal communication technique that can impede the creation of a sense of comfort with the client.	
<b>Technique 10</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Therapeutic	<b>Result: Correct</b>

<b>Rationale</b>	Demonstrating empathy supports the establishment of a therapeutic relationship by being able to sense the client's inner experience and convert the nurse's words and actions into feelings.	
<b>Technique 11</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Nontherapeutic	<b>Result:</b> Correct
<b>Rationale</b>	Focusing on self is a nontherapeutic communication technique because it prevents the client's goals from being perceived as most important.	
<b>Technique 12</b>		
<b>Selected Option/ Result</b>	Nontherapeutic	<b>Result:</b> Correct
<b>Rationale</b>	Asking closed-ended questions is a nontherapeutic communication technique because it does not allow the client to express what he is thinking or how he is feeling.	