Continuity of Care: Priority Action During a Home Visit

- The case manager should coordinate care between physicians, nursing staff, physical therapists, home health care nurses, and other community resources.
- Home care services are beginning to use telehealth now with the use of new technological resources. A balance should be maintained between telehealth and in-person visits.
- The continuing of care after discharge should begin immediately without disruption.
- ATI does not provide information in the chapter provided about priority action during a home visit.

Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice Care

- Clients can receive hospice care in the hospital, their home, or long-term care facilities.
- When hospice care is provided, the client is no longer receiving treatment towards treating the illness or the disease.
- The hospice nurse may need to work with the family up to one year following the client's death.

Care of Specific Populations: Migrant Workers

- Those who are migrant workers are considered a vulnerable population.
- The homeless population includes many migrant workers across the nation.
- Most migrant workers do not speak English fluently, which places them in fear of discrimination and not being eligible to receive health services. Many migrant workers may suffer from chronic conditions, dental disease, and mental health issues.

Hyperthyroidism: Home Safety Precautions for Radioactive Iodine Therapy

- This therapy is contraindicated in clients who are pregnant.
- Clients who are receiving radioactive iodine therapy should not use the same toilet as others following two weeks after receiving the therapy treatment.
- Clients who are receiving this type of therapy should use disposable silverware and plates as the client's bodily fluids may be contaminated with radiation.

Disaster Preparedness

- Disaster preparedness occurs at the national, state, and local levels.
- Alternative communication methods, evacuation routes, and creating a disaster kit are a part of individual and family disaster preparation.
- Disaster drills should be performed as these can replicate the possible scenarios and enhance preparedness.

First Action When Discharge Planning

- Discharge planning should begin upon admission to the hospital.
- Discharge planning requires communication between the client, nurse, physician, and other healthcare professionals that are involved in the clients care.
- Discharge planning is done to identify future needs of the client after discharge.

Detecting the Effects of Pesticide Exposure

- Exposure to pesticides places people at risk for higher rates of respiratory illness and complications.
- Clients who are exposed to pesticides my experience headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, and eye irritation.

- Long term exposure to pesticides may lead to cancer, reproductive problems, and behavioral issues.

Understanding Hospice Care

- **This review module provides the same chapter from "Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice Care."**
- Clients can receive hospice care in the hospital, their home, or long-term care facilities.
- When hospice care is provided, the client is no longer receiving treatment towards treating the illness or the disease.
- The hospice nurse may need to work with the family up to one year following the client's death.

Priority Action for Case Manager During Discharge Planning

- This review module provides the same chapter and information from "First Action when Discharge Planning."
- Only three bullet points are provided in the book.
- Discharge planning should begin upon admission to the hospital.
- Discharge planning requires communication between the client, nurse, physician, and other healthcare professionals that are involved in the clients care.
- Discharge planning is done to identify future needs of the client after discharge.

Nursing Process: Providing Family Counseling

- This chapter does not provide information about family counseling, but does provide information about evaluation of a client's outcome.

- Nurses should evaluate the client’s response to nursing interventions and determine if the client’s goals have been met.
- Nurses should continuously evaluate their clients progress towards the goal.
- Unrealistic client outcomes can hinder the client reaching a realistic goal.