

ATI: Video Case Study Palliative and Hospice Care

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03/04/2022

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How can the nurse ensure that a client receiving palliative/hospice care is kept comfortable? What are some ways that the nurse could provide for the psychosocial and spiritual comfort of the client?

A nurse can ensure that the client receiving palliative/hospice care is kept comfortable by maintaining the highest quality of life possible and facilitating a peaceful and respectful death of the client's wishes. There are several ways that the nurse could provide for the psychosocial and spiritual comfort of the client. These interventions include both pharmacological and non-pharmacological comfort measures. Oxygen therapy promotes comfort care and can help any dyspnea the client might feel.

How can the nurse provide support for the family/loved ones of the dying client?

The nurse can provide support for the family/loved ones of the dying client by allowing them to go through the five stages of grief at their own pace. The five stages of grief include denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. These five stages allow the family to go through life with the loss of a loved one.

What feelings occurred when interacting with a person with a life-limiting illness?

When interacting with a person with a life-limiting illness, the five stages of grief seemed to be the one method of coping. The five stages of grief, in order, include denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. Denial is the first set of emotions felt while interacting with this person. Feelings of denial and disbelief are a few emotions felt during the interaction with this person.

Were the feelings or emotions adequately handled?

The feelings and emotions felt during the interaction and conversation were handled well. After the interaction with this person, the feelings turned into depression and sadness.

Was there adequate communication with the ill person?

There was adequate communication with the ill person. Keeping in contact and refraining from upset feelings around the ill person is necessary for the interactions with this person.

How did the person with the life-limiting illness feel during their interactions?

Enjoyment and distraction were the focus of this interaction with the person. Allowing the person to express their feelings about their situation is essential for any conversation, especially one with a person who has a life-limiting illness.

Could the interactions have been improved in any way? How?

The interactions did not have to be improved. Distraction is vital for any conversation with a person who has a life-limiting illness unless they want to discuss serious topics. Providing an open and accessible space to talk about feelings is necessary for any conversation with a person who has a life-limiting illness.