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Assessment Name: RN Community Health 2019
Semester: 4/4

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning - (1)

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Ensuring Client Autonomy for End-of-Life Care (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 36 Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care)

- Advance directives should be discussed with clients to ensure their wishes for end-of-life care are respected, even if they become unable to make decisions.
- Palliative care focuses on providing comfort and managing symptoms, and can be provided in any setting, including home care, hospice care, and hospitals.
- Nurses can support grieving clients by providing emotional support, encouraging healthy coping mechanisms, and connecting them with resources such as grief counseling.

Subcategory: Concepts of Management - (1)

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Action During a Home Visit (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM CH RN 8.0 Chp 9 Continuity of Care)

- Assess the client's immediate health needs and address any urgent issues, such as administering medication or calling for emergency services if necessary.
- Review the client's care plan and update it as needed based on changes in their health status or living situation.
- Collaborate with other healthcare providers involved in the client's care to ensure continuity and coordination of care, and communicate any updates or concerns with the client's primary healthcare provider.

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security - (1)

Topic: Information Technology: Understanding HIPAA Regulations (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 5 Information Technology)

- Protecting the privacy and confidentiality of patient information is essential, and nurses should ensure that conversations about patient information are held in private settings and not discussed in public areas.
- When documenting patient information in electronic health records (EHRs), nurses should ensure that they are using secure passwords and logging out of computer systems when not in use to prevent unauthorized access to patient information.
- Nurses should follow their organization's policies and procedures for protecting patient information, including reporting any breaches or unauthorized disclosures of patient information to their supervisor.

Additionally, they should only access patient information that is necessary for their job duties and avoid sharing patient information with anyone who is not directly involved in the patient's care.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Assessing Risk for Injury in an Occupational Setting (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 14 Ergonomic Principles and Client Positioning)

- Assess the patient's physical abilities and limitations to determine the safest way to provide care and reduce the risk of injury.
- Use proper body mechanics, such as lifting with the legs and keeping the back straight, when transferring or lifting patients to reduce the risk of musculoskeletal injuries.
- Utilize assistive devices, such as gait belts, sliding boards, and mechanical lifts, when necessary to reduce the physical strain on healthcare workers and prevent injury.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (1)

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying an Infection Requiring Contact Precautions (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 11 Infection Control)

- Infections requiring contact precautions include C. diff, multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs), and viral infections such as norovirus or rotavirus.
- Healthcare workers should use soap and water to perform hand hygiene before and after caring for patients with C. diff or norovirus, as alcohol-based hand sanitizers are not effective against these pathogens.
- When caring for patients on contact precautions, it is important to minimize the movement of the patient and their belongings to prevent the spread of infection to other areas of the healthcare facility.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Screening - (1)

Topic: Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Priority Findings During a Visual Screening (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 25 Older Adults (65 Years and Older))

- Older adults may have age-related changes in their vision, such as decreased visual acuity, cataracts, or age-related macular degeneration (AMD), that can impact their ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs).
- During a visual screening, prioritize assessing for visual acuity, as well as any signs of cataracts, AMD, or other age-related changes in the eyes, such as dry eyes or changes in color perception.
- Be alert for any changes in vision that could indicate a more serious underlying condition, such as sudden vision loss, flashes of light, or floaters, which may require immediate medical attention.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms - (1)

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Action for Case Manager During Discharge Planning (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM CH RN 8.0 Chp 9 Continuity of Care)

- Identify the patient's needs and resources, including home environment, caregiver availability, and financial resources, to create a safe and effective discharge plan.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including the patient, family members, and community resources, to ensure that the patient's needs are met during and after the transition from hospital to home.
- Educate the patient and family members on the discharge plan, including medication management, follow-up appointments, and any necessary lifestyle modifications, to ensure a smooth and successful transition to home.

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care - (1)

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Understanding Hospice Care (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM CH RN 8.0 Chp 5 Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community)

- Understand the philosophy of hospice care, which focuses on providing comfort and support to terminally ill patients and their families during the end-of-life process.
- Provide comprehensive nursing care to hospice patients, including symptom management, pain control, emotional support, and spiritual care, while promoting their dignity and quality of life.
- Collaborate with the interdisciplinary team, including physicians, social workers, chaplains, and volunteers, to develop a holistic care plan that addresses the physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of the patient and family.