

Management of Care

Advocacy:

- Support and defend clients health
- Provide safety and privacy
- Always advocate for patients health/well-being

Client Rights

- Right to treatment
- Right to refuse
- Right to Documentations

Continuity of Care

- Establish Priorities
- Perform procedures necessary to
- Safely admit, transfer or discharge a pt

Informed Consent

- As a nurse, always watch pt sign consent form
- If pt has questions before surgery/procedure, have physician come and explain
- Opportunity for questions

Information Technology

- Use valid resources
- Enhance care provided to client
- Protect client information

Legal Rights and Responsibilities

- Provide care within nurse scope of practice
- Provide safe/proficient care
- Be consistent with standards of care

Safety and Infection Control

Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

- Identify deficits that may impede client safety
- Protect pt from injury
- Educate client on safety measures

Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

- Identify need to report incident
- Keep pt safe from further incidents
- Mandated reporter, assess for any foul play

Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

- Apply principles of infection control
- Use appropriate techniques to set up a sterile field
- Maintain asepsis techniques for all immunocompromised pts

Health Promotion and Maintenance

Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

- Hand hygiene
- Maintain proper prevention within hospital
- Educate pt on prevention of disease based off of their specific diagnosis

Techniques of Physical Assessment

- Apply knowledge of physical assessment
- Apply psychomotor skills to physical assessment
- Know the head-to-toe order for physical assessment
 - Know correct abdominal assessment: Inspect, Auscultate, Percussion, Palpate

Psychosocial Integrity

Grief and Loss

- Everyone grieves differently
- The process is never the same from one person to another
- Varies on the type of stressor/loss in ones life

Basic Care and Comfort

Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

- Recognize how pt is reacting to diagnosis
- Identify potential contraindications
- Recognize difference in client perception and response to pain

Nutrition

- Ensure adequate amount of nutrition is being consumed
- Adequate nutrition helps with the healing process
- Educate on diets based on the pt's specific diagnosis/disease

Oral Hydration

- Good oral hygiene decreases protein in oral cavity
- Good oral hydration prevents stasis of urine by flushing the urinary tract
- Adequate hydration keeps skin from breaking down

Rest and Sleep

- Schedule client care and activities to promote adequate rest
- Getting adequate rest/sleep promotes health
- Assess for risks of chronic loss of sleep

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Dosage Calculation

- Follow providers order

- Double check conversions
- Follow the rights of a patient

Medication Administration

- Check order
- Check correct pt
- Make sure to scan medication and pt armband

Reduction of Risk Potential

Laboratory Values

- Always review lab values for electrolytes, blood total protein, and BUN
- Monitoring lab values can help identify an electrolyte imbalances
- Educate on the signs and symptoms of electrolyte imbalances

Potential for Alterations in Body System

- Apply knowledge to perform nursing interventions when assessing vital signs
- Assess and respond to changes in client vital signs
- Perform a focused assessment when needed
- Know normal vital signs

System Specific Assessments

- Assess client for peripheral edema
- Perform a risk assessment
- Identify factors that result in delayed wound healing

Physiological Adaptation

Alterations in Body Systems

- Understand general pathophysiology
- Understand potential complications
- Establish priority