

Management of Care

- Client Rights
 - Right to treatment
 - Right to refuse
 - Right to documentation
- Confidentiality/Information Security
 - Never share pt information
 - Only share information with other the pt is okay with
 - Provide safety and privacy
- Establishing Priorities
 - Use ABC's
 - If not in distress do not assess
 - If someone is in pain prioritize it
- Ethical Practice
 - Follow nursing guidelines
 - Follow hospital guidelines/protocols
 - Have morals and values

Health Promotion and Maintenance

- Aging Process
 - Exercise
 - Get enough sleep
 - Eat healthy
- Health Promotion/Disease Prevention
 - Hand hygiene
 - Maintain proper prevention within hospital
 - Educate pt on prevention of disease based off of their specific diagnosis

Psychosocial Integrity

- Behavioral Interventions
 - Assist pt with achieving and maintaining self-control of behavior
 - Incorporate behavioral management techniques when caring for the pt
 - Go to behavioral therapy if needed
- Coping Mechanisms
 - Evaluate how one copes
 - Assist pt in identifying adaptive coping mechanisms
 - Assist pt in identifying maladaptive coping mechanisms
- Family Dynamics
 - Assess family dynamics to determine plan of care
 - Encourage participation in group/family therapy

- Evaluate resources available to assist the family and the functioning of the family
- 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
- Mental Health Concepts
 - Recognize client use of defense mechanisms
 - Assess for alterations in mood, judgment, and cognition
 - Recognize signs and symptoms of acute and chronic mental illnesses
- Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies
 - One of the most common diseases
 - Seek help
 - Assess for substance use, dependency, withdrawal then intervene if necessary
- Therapeutic Communication
 - Never use the word “why”
 - Show empathy not sympathy
 - Build trust with your patient

Basic Comfort and Care

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

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions
 - Be educated on side effects as the nurse
 - Educate pt on side effects
 - Know when to report or seek help
- Dosage Calculation
 - Follow providers order
 - Double check the math/conversion
 - Follow the rights of the pt

Reduction of Risk Control

- 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 Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures
 - Educate pt on treatments/procedures
 - If there are more questions get the physician
 - Safety is priority