

Nick Alford

N314 Communication Exam Remediation

Professor Travis Whisman

11/10/2024

Types of Communication: 66.7%

Communication is a central pillar of effective health care application. It consists of numerous channels of interaction, just for example - from client to nurse, nurse to physician, physician to specialists, specialists back to nurses, and nurses back to clients or family. Healthcare can be one enormous game of “telephone”, and therefore there exists a great number of ways for mistakes to occur with miscommunication between any number of participants. As such, it is key to establish good communication skills as a nurse.

Factors that Affect Communication with Individuals and Groups: 93.8%:

In healthcare we will be working with a great many different clients with a varied set of backgrounds and values. As such, the nature of communication can vary wildly from individual to individual. As such, understanding these differences can be key to effective communication, and therefore effective healthcare administration. Differences may stem from culture, religion, ethnic background, personal values, level of education, occupational background, and personal experiences.

Organizational Communication: 75%

As mentioned before, communication is critical when dealing with the many moving parts of healthcare. A hospital, for example, can be an enormous place with numerous overlapping layers of clinical care, and involved communication between members of the organization that never even make face-to-face time. Understanding the hierarchy of this system, and the communication practices between them can be critical to being a part of the larger team.

Client Education: 75%

Many clients receiving treatment for chronic conditions will necessitate thorough and digestible forms of education. Conditions like CHF or DM can require that the individual has a good understanding of their condition and their role in managing it at home or they will become frequent fliers and exhibit a more rapid progression of their disorder. As such, in order to best benefit our client's welfare and reduce recidivism, it is important for a nurse to have the skills needed to meet the patient's education level and provide a solid understanding of their illness.

Priority Setting: 75%

Triage is a word rooted in healthcare. Knowing how to manage a list of tasks into an orderly and logical sequence is certainly both a vital skill in life broadly, but potentially tantamount to proper care in nursing. It is important to be able to break up a voluminous list of tasks into a manageable and sequential series to manage a client's homeostatic stability, as well as to simply manage a busy day full of work.

Patient-Centered Care: 82.4%

Everyone who passes the NCLEX can be a nurse. But it is the ability to treat with empathy and consideration for their client that separates the average nurse from the excellent nurse. Providing medical care that incorporates a patient's emotional state, values, personal needs, and preferences related to daily lifestyle have been shown to have positive impacts on a patient's recovery and psychological resilience when enduring a difficult health-related crisis.

Evidence Based Practice: 0% (1 question)

In the modern era of science we must accept the necessity that all healthcare must be backed by a rigorously proven system of prior supportive evidentiary methodology. We know what works in treating various disorders because we have established a wealth of history and experience treating it. History and experience that has been scientifically backed, validated, and handed down through each generation of clinical providers in the field.

Teamwork and Collaboration: 90%

As suggested above when using a hospital environment as an example, we as nurses exist in a robust and multi-faceted system with many moving parts that articulate in a variety of ways with one another. As such we need to respect the value in working together. That when we work smoothly with one another we create something greater than the sum of our individual parts. Moreover, we eliminate waste, friction, miscommunication, and errors. This is what it is important to maintain healthy, positive, and effective interdepartmental relationships.

Foundational Thinking 76.9%

Foundational thinking is the development of a mindset or framework of thought that naturally incorporates ethics, critical thought, good judgement, and a development of “gut sense” to what is right or wrong when deliberating over our work environment, work tasks, clients, and their health trends while under our care.

Clinical Application: 86.5%

This, to my interpretation, is where we take all these prior constituent pieces and put them to practice. This is where we execute on our book-knowledge, our clinical-experience, and our higher-level reasoning skills. It is how we apply these to the active treatment of our patients. Here our interpreting and noticing skills are put to the test, and our abilities as a clinical provider define us.