

Long-term care- involves a variety of services designed to meet a person health or personal care needs during a short or long period

Skilled care - provided by RN or physical therapist

Length of stay - number of nights spent in hospital

Terminal illness - a disease that can't be cured.

Chronic - a disease that is long-lasting and requires a Management of symptoms.

Diagnoses - an illness

Home Health care - care is given in your home for illness.

Assisting living - providing disabled and elderly, housekeeping, and prepared meals.

Adult day services - Supervision, Recreation, and social activities mean Varying levels of medical services, from none to extensive.

Acute care - 24-hour care given in hospitals.

Subacute care- care is given in a hospital or long term but

Less care

Outpatient care - care is given to those who had the procedure
And surgeries.

Rehabilitation- care is given by the special to help improve
Functions

Hospice care - care is given to people who have less than
Six months to live

Activities of daily living care- Get into/out of bed or chair, Toilet hygiene, Bathing or Showering, Getting Dressed, Personal hygiene, Eating, Walking / Climbing Stairs, and Safety /emergency responses.

Culture change - a term given services for elders so they Assistant or adaptive devices based on the values.

Person-centered care- a type of care the person needs His or her individually and Capabilities.

Medicare - provided to mostly elderly.

Medicaid - a federal program that provides health coverage if you have a very low income

Charting - medical information of residents.

Chain of command - the line of authority and responsibility along which orders are passed within the nursing department.

Liability - the state of being responsible for something, especially by the law.

Scope of practice - what you can and can not do.

Care plan - record of needs, actions, and responsibilities.

Policy - written contract received from company

Procedure- way of doing something and just do

Professional- belonging to a profession.

Personal - belonging to a particular person

Professionalism- need to be perfect in everything in a healthy way.

Compassionate- showing concern for others

Empathy - the ability to understand and share the feelings of another

Sympathy - feelings of pity or sorrow for someone's misfortune.

Tactful- having or showing tact.

Conscientious- wishing to do what is right.

Ethics - moral principles from the government of one's behavior.

Laws- a system of rules must follow.

Omnibus budget reconstruction (OBRA)

Cite- in a long term care facility to find a problem through survey

Residents rights - right to have visitors. Etc

Informed consent -communication between you and health care provider for care treatment.

Abuse - to treat someone in a violent way

Physical abuse - an act causing injuries.

Psychology abuse - embarrassing you in public or in front of people.
Calling names, treating badly.

Verbal abuse- talking and writing abuse

Sexual abuse- act forced upon without their consent. N

Financial abuse - to threaten people for the money

Assault - to make a physical attack on.

Battery - the intentions of causing harms

Domestic violence- hitting, kicking, slapping, threatening to physically assault.

False imprisonments- a person's movements or actions without the proper authorization.

Involuntary seclusion- separation of a resident from other residents not his or her room

Workplace violence- any act or threat, physical violence

Sexual harassment- unwanted sexual advances.

Substance abuse - addictive substance especially alcohol or drugs

Neglect- failing to provide a proper care

Active neglect- failure by a caregiver to fulfill the responsibilities.

Passive- failing to provide necessities.

Negligence - failure to take proper care in doing something.

Malpractice - illegal activities

Ombudsman- ensure resident's rights.

Confidentiality- information kept private

Health insurance portability and accountability act (HIPAA) - publicize standards for the electronic exchange, privacy and security of health information

Protected health information (PHI) - The HIPAA Privacy Rule provides federal protections for personal health information held by covered entities and gives patients an array of rights with respect to that information

Minimum data sets (MDS) - forms the foundation of the comprehensive assessment for all residents of long-term care facilities certified to participate in Medicare or Medicaid.

Incident - an event or occurrence.