

Course Outline

COURSE: AH 56 **DIVISION:** 50 **ALSO LISTED AS:** AH 44

TERM EFFECTIVE: Spring 2015 **CURRICULUM APPROVAL DATE:** 09/22/2014

SHORT TITLE: COMPENSATORY NRSNG PRAC

LONG TITLE: Compensatory Nursing Practice

<u>Units</u>	<u>Number of Weeks</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Contact Hours/Week</u>	<u>Total Contact Hours</u>
10	18	Lecture:	5.5	99
		Lab:	13.5	243
		Other:	0	0
		Total:	19	342

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Concepts and principles of the nursing process applied to preventative, remedial, supportive, rehabilitative, and teaching aspects in meeting the health needs of the patient requiring compensatory nursing interventions. Incorporates nursing concepts and experiences with all age groups, including senior adults. \$100 course material fee, payable at registration. **PREREQUISITE:** Successful completion of AH 55 and an active valid, unrestricted California LVN.

PREREQUISITES:

Completion of AH 55, as UG, with a grade of C or better.

COREQUISITES:

CREDIT STATUS: D - Credit - Degree Applicable

GRADING MODES

L - Standard Letter Grade

REPEATABILITY: N - Course may not be repeated

SCHEDULE TYPES:

- 02 - Lecture and/or discussion
- 03 - Lecture/Laboratory
- 04 - Laboratory/Studio/Activity

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Students will communicate clearly, verbally and in writing using appropriate grammar, vocabulary and word usage with patients, peers, facility staff and instructors representing diverse populations and viewpoints.

Measure: Written careplans Clinical evaluations

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

2. Students will use principles of college-level mathematical concepts to correctly calculate medication dosages and intravenous solution flow rates.

Measure: Clinical evaluation Clinical calculation exams

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2,3

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

3. Students will demonstrate appropriate active listening skills using techniques of therapeutic communication to verify that communication has been accurately interpreted. Students will use language interpreters at appropriate times in the clinical settings.

Measure: Classroom presentations

Role play with instructor evaluation

Clinical evaluations

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2, 1, 3, 4, 6

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

4. Students will interact effectively with people of all ages, many cultures and ethnicities demonstrating awareness of the students' own values and opinions, as well as awareness and respect of the opinions and values of others

Measure: Clinical evaluations Classroom participation in discussions regarding ethical dilemmas of patient care process recordings

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 4.6

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

5. Students will critically analyze data from textbooks, patient charts including electronic charts, dictionaries, reference books, and the internet. Apply theoretical concepts and facts to real life situations, with computer simulated patient situations and exams.

Measure: Written course work

Clinical evaluations

Exams

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2, 1, 3, 4, 6

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

6. Students will analyze pre-written patient plans of care and will individualize the plan to a specific patient.

Measure: Written careplans

Clinical evaluations

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2,1,3,4,6,7

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

7. Student will reflect creative and critical thinking skills. Creative and critical thinking is characterized by openness of inquiry, ability to ask pertinent questions, production of new ideas, flexible problem solving, examination of underlying assumptions, and an ability to present diverse perspectives.

Measure: Written coursework Classroom presentations Case studies

Exams

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2,1,3,4,6

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

8. Students will use therapeutic nursing interventions which reflect the standard of nursing practice. This will be exhibited by the student's ability to use psychomotor and psychosocial interventions which promote health; and prevent, minimize, or resolve problems as identified by the nurse and patient. Therapeutic interventions are independent actions grouped in theory-based research and experiences

Measure: Clinical evaluations

Actual careplans

Licensure exam

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2,1,3,4,6

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

9. Students will utilize nursing process to prioritize and organize nursing care and to problem solve. Nursing process includes:

a. Assessment of objective and subjective patient data

b. Analysis of data using the information to develop patient outcomes in planning patient care

c. Identify and implement appropriate nursing interventions to meet expected outcomes

d. Revise the plan of care as needed based on the information from the evaluation

Measure: Written care plans

Active care plans in the clinical setting

Clinical evaluations

Case studies using actual patients

PLO: 1,2,3,4,5,6

ILO: 2,1,3,4,6

GE-LO:

Year assessed or anticipated year of assessment: 2014-2015

PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Apply principles of oral, written and verbal communication to convey relevant, accurate and complete information
2. Apply the nursing process by assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating nursing care and teaching the maintenance of health and prevention of disease.
3. Practice within professional and legal standards and ethical principles and demonstrate sensitivity to the cultural differences of clients.
4. Demonstrate an ability to practice safely.
5. Function within the scope of practice for designated licensure.
6. Take and pass the licensure exam.

CONTENT, STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES, OUT-OF-CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

Curriculum Approval Date: 09/22/2014

(See attached Addendum for complete course outline.)

Topics Include:

1. Hematologic System
2. Hematologic Problems
3. Cardiovascular System
4. Hypertension
5. Coronary Artery Disease and Acute Coronary Syndrome
6. Heart Failure and Cardiomyopathy
7. Arrhythmias
8. Inflammatory and Valvular Heart Diseases
9. Vascular Disorders
10. Gastrointestinal System
11. Nutritional Problems
12. Upper Gastrointestinal Problems
13. Lower Gastrointestinal Problems
14. Liver, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas Problems
15. Urinary System
16. Renal and Urologic Problems
17. Acute Renal Failure and Chronic Kidney Disease
18. Endocrine System
19. Diabetes Mellitus
20. Endocrine Problems
21. Reproductive System
22. Nursing Management: Breast Disorders
23. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
24. Female Reproductive Problems
25. Male Reproductive Problems
26. Nervous System
27. Nursing Management: Acute Intracranial Problems
28. Stroke
29. Chronic Neurologic Problems
30. Dementia
31. Alzheimer's Disease
32. Musculoskeletal System
33. Musculoskeletal Trauma and Orthopedic Surgery

34. Musculoskeletal Problems
35. Nursing Management: Arthritis and Connective Tissue Diseases
36. Emergency Care Situations
37. Introduction to Client Care Management
38. Understanding the Context of Health Care
39. Supporting the Organization
40. Managing Time Purposefully
41. Managing Resources Cost-Effectively
42. Developing Management Skills
43. Identifying and Resolving Conflicts
44. Receiving and Giving Change-of-Shift Reports
45. Transcribing Physician's "Orders"
46. Using Personal Strengths to Manage Others Creatively
47. Coordinating Care Provided by Nursing, Multidisciplinary, and Interdisciplinary Work Groups
48. Supervising and Evaluating the Work of Others
49. Assigning and Delegating Client Care Activities
50. Conducting Client Care Conferences as a Management Tool
51. Addressing Ethical and Legal Issues
52. Nurturing Professional Integrity
53. Managing Your Career

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

Lecture, lab, skills demonstration, return demonstration

METHODS OF EVALUATION:

CATEGORY 1 - The types of writing assignments required:

Percent range of total grade: 15 % to 25 %

Written Homework

Reading Reports

Lab Reports

Essay Exams

Term or Other Papers

Other: Classroom presentations, internet assignments

CATEGORY 2 - The problem-solving assignments required:

Percent range of total grade: % to %

Homework Problems

Quizzes

Exams

Other: Minimum 90% competency level pass/fail only

CATEGORY 3 - The types of skill demonstrations required:

Percent range of total grade: 5 % to 15 %

Class Performance/s

Performance Exams

CATEGORY 4 - The types of objective examinations used in the course:

Percent range of total grade: 80 % to 90 %

Multiple Choice

True/False

Matching Items

Completion

Other: Calculations

CATEGORY 5 - Any other methods of evaluation:

Clinical evaluation is pass/fail

REPRESENTATIVE TEXTBOOKS:

Required Texts:

American Psychological Association. (2009). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association. 6th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Billings, D. M. (2013). Lippincott's Q & A review for the NCLEX-RN. 11th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins.

Claywell, L. (2013). LPN to RN Transitions. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Fortinash, K., & Holoday-Worret, P. (2012). Psychiatric mental health nursing. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby.

HESI. (2013). Comprehensive review for the NCLEX-RN examination. 4th ed. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Nettina, K. (2013) Lippincott manual of nursing practice. 10th ed. New York, NY: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins.

Potter, P., & Perry, A. (2013) Mosby's nursing video skills DVD: Basic, Intermediate & Advanced Skills. 4th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby.

Silvestri, L. (2013). Saunders comprehensive review for the NCLEX-RN examination. 6th ed. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Required Software:

Deglin, J., & Summers, S. (2013). Nursing central for PDA, web & wireless. Philadelphia, PA: F.A. Davis.

Epocrates. (2013). Epocrates for the health professional. Free download. San Mateo, CA: Athenahealth.

HESI. (2014). Patient Reviews. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Elsevier. (2014) Adaptive quizzing for the NCLEX-RN exam. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.

Recommended Texts:

Deglin, J., & Vallerand, A. (2014). Davis's drug guide for nurses. 14th ed. Philadelphia, PA: F.A. Davis.
Lacharrity, L., Kumagai, C., Bartz, B. (2011). Prioritization, delegation and assignment. 2nd ed. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.
Irwin, B., & Burchhardt, J. (2013). NCLEX-RN, strategies, practice and review. 2013-2014 ed. New York, NY: Kaplan.
Pagana, K., & Pagana, T. (2012). Diagnostic lab test reference. 11th ed. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.
Van Meter, K., & Hubert, R. (2010). Gould's Pathophysiology for the health professions. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby.

ARTICULATION and CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

Associate Degree:
CSU GE:
IGETC:
CSU TRANSFER:
Transferable CSU, effective 200970
UC TRANSFER:
Not Transferable

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Basic Skills: N
Classification: I
Noncredit Category: Y
Cooperative Education:
Program Status: 1 Program Applicable
Special Class Status: N
CAN:
CAN Sequence:
CSU Crosswalk Course Department: AH
CSU Crosswalk Course Number: 56
Prior to College Level: Y
Non Credit Enhanced Funding: N
Funding Agency Code: Y
In-Service: N
Occupational Course: C
Maximum Hours:
Minimum Hours:
Course Control Number: CCC000506204
Sports/Physical Education Course: N
Taxonomy of Program: 123010

ADDENDUM

GAVILAN COLLEGE Allied Health Program

Course: AH 56 – Compensatory Nursing Practice
10 Units

Prerequisite: Successful completion of AH 55 and an active, unrestricted California LVN license.

Description: Concepts and principles of the nursing process applied to preventative, remedial, supportive, rehabilitative, and teaching aspects in meeting the health needs of the patient requiring compensatory nursing interventions. Incorporates nursing concepts and experiences with all age groups, including senior adults.

1. Hematologic System

Objectives

1. Describe the structures and functions of the hematologic system.
2. Differentiate among the different types of blood cells and their functions.
3. Explain the process of hemostasis.
4. Describe the age-related changes in the hematologic system and differences in hematologic studies.
5. Describe the significant subjective and objective assessment data related to the hematologic system that should be obtained from a patient.
6. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the hematologic system.
7. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the hematologic system.
8. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the hematologic system.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Hematologic System
 1. Bone Marrow
 2. Blood
 3. Normal Clotting Mechanisms
 4. Spleen
 5. Lymph System
 6. Liver
 7. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the Hematologic System
- B. Assessment of the Hematologic System
 1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data
- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Hematologic System
 1. Laboratory Studies
 2. Radiologic Studies
 3. Biopsies

2. Hematologic Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the general clinical manifestations and complications of anemia.

2. Describe the etiologies, clinical manifestations, diagnostic findings, and nursing and collaborative management of iron-deficiency, megaloblastic, and aplastic anemias and anemia of chronic disease.
3. Explain the nursing management of anemia secondary to blood loss.
4. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of anemia caused by increased erythrocyte destruction, including sickle cell disease and acquired hemolytic anemias.
5. Describe the pathophysiology and nursing and collaborative management of polycythemia.
6. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of various types of thrombocytopenia.
7. Describe the types, clinical manifestations, diagnostic findings, and nursing and collaborative management of hemophilia and von Willebrand's disease.
8. Explain the pathophysiology, diagnostic findings, and nursing and collaborative management of disseminated intravascular coagulation.
9. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of neutropenia.
10. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of myelodysplastic syndrome.
11. Compare and contrast the major types of leukemia regarding distinguishing clinical and laboratory findings.
12. Explain the nursing and collaborative management of acute and chronic leukemias.
13. Compare Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas in terms of clinical manifestations, staging, and nursing and collaborative management.
14. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of multiple myeloma.
15. Describe the spleen disorders and related collaborative care.
16. Describe the nursing management of the patient receiving transfusions of blood and blood components.

Outline

- A. Anemia
 1. Definition and Classification
 2. Clinical Manifestations
- B. Nursing Management: Anemia
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Gerontologic Considerations:
 6. Anemia
- C. Anemia Caused By Decreased Erythrocyte Production
- D. Iron-Deficiency Anemia
 1. Etiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
 5. Nursing Management
- E. Thalassemia
 1. Etiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Collaborative Care

- F. Megaloblastic Anemias
 - 1. Cobalamin Deficiency
 - 2. Folic Acid Deficiency
 - 3. Etiology
 - 4. Clinical Manifestations
 - 5. Diagnostic Studies
 - 6. Collaborative Care
 - 7. Nursing Management

- G. Anemia of Chronic Disease

- H. Aplastic Anemia
 - 1. Etiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management

- I. Anemia Caused By Blood Loss
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations
 - 2. Diagnostic Studies
 - 3. Collaborative Care
 - 4. Nursing Management

- J. Chronic Blood Loss

- K. Anemia Caused By Increased Erythrocyte Destruction

- L. Sickle Cell Disease
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Management

- M. Acquired Hemolytic Anemia

- N. Hemochromatosis

- O. Polycythemia
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care

- P. Nursing Management: Polycythemia Vera

- Q. Problems of Hemostasis

- R. Thrombocytopenia
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
 - 5. Nursing Management

- S. Hemophilia and Von Willebrand's Disease
 1. Clinical Manifestations and Complications
 2. Diagnostic Studies
 3. Collaborative Care
 4. Nursing Management

- T. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
 1. Nursing Management

- U. Neutropenia
 1. Clinical Manifestations
 2. Diagnostic Studies
 3. Nursing and Collaborative Management

- V. Myelodysplastic Syndrome
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management

- W. Leukemia
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Classification
 3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
 6. Nursing Management

- X. Lymphomas

- Y. Hodgkin's Disease
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic and Staging Studies
 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management

- Z. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

- AA. Multiple Myeloma
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
 5. Nursing Management

- BB. Disorders of the Spleen

- CC. Blood Component Therapy
 1. Administration Procedure
 2. Blood Transfusion Reactions

3. Autotransfusion

3. Cardiovascular System

Objectives

1. Describe the anatomic location and function of the following cardiac structures: pericardial layers, atria, ventricles, semilunar valves, and atrioventricular valves.
2. Describe coronary circulation and the areas of heart muscle supplied by each blood vessel.
3. Explain the normal sequence of events involved in the conduction pathway of the heart.
4. Describe the structure and function of arteries, capillaries, and veins.
5. Define blood pressure and the mechanisms involved in its regulation.
6. Identify the significant subjective and objective assessment data related to the cardiovascular system that should be obtained from a patient.
7. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the cardiovascular system.
8. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the cardiovascular system.
9. Describe the age-related changes of the cardiovascular system and differences in assessment findings.
10. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities of invasive and noninvasive diagnostic studies of the cardiovascular system.
11. Identify waveforms of a normal electrocardiogram and components of the normal sinus rhythm.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Cardiovascular System
 1. Heart
 2. Vascular System
 3. Regulation of the Cardiovascular System
 4. Blood Pressure
 5. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the Cardiovascular System
 6. Cardiovascular System
- B. Assessment of the Cardiovascular System
 1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data
- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Cardiovascular System
 1. Noninvasive Studies
 2. Invasive Studies

4. Hypertension

Objectives

1. Describe the mechanisms involved in the regulation of blood pressure.
2. Identify the pathophysiologic mechanisms associated with primary hypertension.
3. Describe the clinical manifestations and complications of hypertension.
4. Describe strategies for the prevention of primary hypertension.
5. Describe the collaborative care for hypertension, including drug and nutritional therapy.
6. Discuss the collaborative care of the older adult patient with hypertension.
7. Describe the nursing management of the patient with hypertension, emphasizing patient teaching.
8. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative care of hypertensive crisis.

Outline

- A. Normal Regulation of Blood Pressure

1. Sympathetic Nervous System
 2. Vascular Endothelium
 3. Renal System
 4. Endocrine System
- B. Hypertension
1. Classification of Hypertension
 2. Pathophysiology of Primary Hypertension
 3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Complications
 5. Diagnostic Studies
 6. Collaborative Care
- C. Nursing Management: Primary Hypertension
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- D. Special Types of Hypertension
1. Isolated Systolic Hypertension
 2. Pseudohypertension
 3. Gerontologic Considerations: Hypertension
- E. Hypertensive Crisis
- F. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Hypertensive Crisis

5. Coronary Artery Disease and Acute Coronary Syndrome

Objectives

1. Describe the etiology and pathophysiology of coronary artery disease.
2. Explain the nursing role in health promotion related to risk factors for coronary artery disease.
3. Describe the precipitating factors, types, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of angina pectoris.
4. Describe the clinical spectrum of acute coronary syndrome.
5. Describe the pathophysiology of myocardial infarction, from the onset of injury through the healing process.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, diagnostic study results, and collaborative care of the patient with a myocardial infarction.
7. Identify commonly used drug therapy in treating patients with coronary artery disease and acute coronary syndrome.
8. Describe the nursing management of the patient following myocardial infarction.
9. Describe the precipitating factors, types, clinical presentation, and collaborative care of the patient with or at risk for sudden cardiac death.

Outline

- A. Coronary Artery Disease
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Risk Factors for Coronary Artery Disease
- B. Clinical Manifestations of Coronary Artery Disease
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology

- C. Types of Angina
 - 2. Stable Angina Pectoris
 - 3. Silent Ischemia
 - 4. Prinzmetal's Angina
 - 5. Nocturnal Angina and Angina Decubitus
 - 6. Unstable Angina

- D. Clinical Manifestations
 - 1. Angina
 - 2. Myocardial Infarction
 - 3. Complications of Myocardial Infarction
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Angina
 - 6. Myocardial Infarction

- E. Collaborative Care
 - 1. Angina
 - 2. Myocardial Infarction

- F. Nursing Management: Angina and Myocardial Infarction
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation: Angina
 - 5. Nursing Implementation: Myocardial Infarction
 - 6. Myocardial Infarction
 - 7. Evaluation

- G. Sudden Cardiac Death
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology

- H. Collaborative Management: Sudden Cardiac Death
 - 1. Gerontologic Considerations: Coronary Artery Disease

- I. Women and Coronary Artery Disease

6. Heart Failure and Cardiomyopathy

Objectives

- 1. Compare the pathophysiology of systolic and diastolic ventricular failure.
- 2. Discuss the compensatory mechanisms involved in congestive heart failure.
- 3. Describe the nursing and collaborative management of the patient with acute congestive heart failure and pulmonary edema.
- 4. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management, including nutritional therapy, of the patient with chronic congestive heart failure.
- 5. Compare the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of different types of cardiomyopathy.
- 6. Describe the indications for cardiac transplantation and the nursing management of cardiac transplant recipients.

Outline

- A. Congestive Heart Failure
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology

2. Types of Congestive Heart Failure
 3. Clinical Manifestations of Acute Congestive Heart Failure
 4. Clinical Manifestations of Chronic Congestive Heart Failure
 5. Complications of Congestive Heart Failure
 6. Classification of Congestive Heart Failure
 7. Diagnostic Studies
- B. Collaborative Management: Acute Congestive Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema
1. Decreasing Intravascular Volume
 2. Decreasing Venous Return
 3. Decreasing Afterload
 4. Improving Gas Exchange and Oxygenation
 5. Improving Cardiac Function
 6. Reducing Anxiety
 7. Collaborative Care: Chronic Congestive Heart Failure
 8. Drug Therapy: Chronic Congestive Heart Failure
 9. Nutritional Therapy: Chronic Congestive Heart Failure
- C. Nursing Management: Chronic Congestive Heart Failure
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- D. Cardiomyopathy
- E. Dilated Cardiomyopathy
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management
- F. Hypertrophic Cardio-Myopathy
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management
- G. Restrictive Cardiomyopathy
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management
- H. Cardiac Transplant
1. Artificial Heart

7. Arrhythmias

Objectives

1. Identify the clinical characteristics and electrocardiographic patterns of common arrhythmias.
2. Describe the nursing and collaborative management of common arrhythmias.

3. Differentiate between defibrillation and cardioversion, identifying indications for use and physiologic effects.
4. Describe the management of patients with temporary and permanent pacemakers.
5. Describe the management of a patient with an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator.
6. Explain the management of a patient undergoing electrophysiologic testing and radiofrequency catheter ablation therapy.
7. Explain the essential elements of basic cardiac life support (BLS).
8. Explain the essential elements of advanced cardiac life support (ACLS).

Outline

- A. Arrhythmia Identification and Treatment
 1. Conduction System
 2. Nervous Control of the Heart
 3. Electrocardiogram Monitoring
 4. Assessment of Cardiac Rhythm
 5. Electrophysiologic Mechanisms of Arrhythmias
 6. Evaluation of Arrhythmias
 7. Types of Arrhythmias
 8. Antiarrhythmic Drugs
 9. Defibrillation
 10. Pacemakers
 11. Catheter Ablation Therapy
- B. Syncope
- C. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
 1. Basic Life Support
 2. Advanced Cardiac Life Support
 3. Nursing Role During a Code

8. Inflammatory and Valvular Heart Diseases

Objectives

1. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical manifestations of infective endocarditis and pericarditis.
2. Discuss the collaborative care and nursing management of infective endocarditis and pericarditis.
3. Explain the importance of prophylactic antibiotic therapy in infective endocarditis.
4. Explain the etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of myocarditis.
5. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical manifestations of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.
6. Discuss the collaborative care and nursing management of the patient with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.
7. Identify the etiologies of congenital and acquired valvular heart diseases.
8. Discuss the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and diagnostic studies for the various types of valvular heart problems.
9. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management of the patient with valvular heart disease.
10. Describe surgical interventions used in management of the patient with valvular heart problems.

Outline

- A. Inflammatory Disorders of the Heart
- B. Infective Endocarditis
 1. Classification

2. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- C. Nursing Management: Infective Endocarditis
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- D. Acute Pericarditis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
 6. Nursing Management
- E. Chronic Constrictive Pericarditis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Nursing and Collaborative Management
- F. Myocarditis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
 5. Nursing Management
- G. Rheumatic Fever and Heart Disease
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
 6. Nursing Management
- L. Valvular Heart Disease
- I. Mitral Valve Stenosis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
- J. Mitral Valve Regurgitation
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
- K. Mitral Valve Prolapse
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations

- L. Aortic Valve Stenosis
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations

- M. Aortic Valve Regurgitation
 1. Etiology and
 2. Pathophysiology
 3. Clinical Manifestations

- N. Tricuspid Valve Disease
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations

- O. Pulmonic Valve Disease
 1. Diagnostic Studies
 2. Collaborative Care
 3. Nursing Management

9. Vascular Disorders

Objectives

1. Describe the etiology and pathophysiology of peripheral arterial disease.
2. Identify the major risk factors associated with peripheral arterial disease.
3. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of aortic aneurysms.
4. Discuss the perioperative nursing care of a patient having an aortic aneurysm repair.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of aortic dissection.
6. Discuss the clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and surgical management of peripheral arterial disease of the lower extremities.
7. Discuss the nursing management of the patient with acute arterial insufficiency affecting the lower extremities.
8. Differentiate the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger's disease) and Raynaud's phenomenon.
9. Identify the risk factors predisposing to the development of superficial thrombophlebitis and deep vein thrombosis.
10. Differentiate between the clinical characteristics of superficial thrombophlebitis and deep vein thrombosis.
11. Describe the nursing management of the patient with deep vein thrombophlebitis.
12. Explain the purpose and actions of commonly used anticoagulants and nursing management of the patients receiving them.
13. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of venous leg ulcers.
14. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of pulmonary emboli.

Outline

- A. Peripheral Arterial Disease
 1. Etiology
 2. Pathophysiology

- B. Carotid Artery Disease

- C. Disorders of the Aorta

- D. Aortic Aneurysms

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Classification
 3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Complications
 5. Diagnostic Studies
 6. Collaborative Care
- E. Nursing Management: Aortic Aneurysms and Aortoiliac Disease
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Planning
 3. Nursing Implementation
 4. Evaluation
- F. Aortic Dissection
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- G. Nursing Management: Aortic Dissection
- H. Peripheral Arterial Disease of the Lower Extremities
1. Clinical Manifestations
 2. Complications
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
- I. Nursing Management: Lower Extremity Peripheral Arterial Disease
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- J. Acute Arterial Ischemic Disorders
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Collaborative Care
- K. Thromboangiitis Obliterans
- L. Raynaud's Phenomenon
- M. Disorders of the Veins
- N. Venous Thrombosis
1. Etiology
 2. Pathophysiology
 3. Superficial Thrombophlebitis
 4. Deep Vein Thrombosis
- O. Nursing Management: Venous Thrombosis
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses

3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- P. Varicose Veins
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies and
 5. Collaborative Care
 6. Nursing Management: Varicose Veins
- Q. Chronic Venous Insufficiency and Venous Leg Ulcers
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 3. Complications
 4. Collaborative Care
 5. Nursing Management
- R. Pulmonary Embolism
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
 6. Nursing Management: Pulmonary Embolism

10. Gastrointestinal System

Objectives

1. Describe the structures and functions of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.
2. Describe the structures and functions of the liver, gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas.
3. Explain the processes of ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
4. Explain the processes of biliary metabolism, bile production, and bile excretion.
5. Describe age-related changes in the gastrointestinal system and differences in assessment findings.
6. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the gastrointestinal system that should be obtained from a patient.
7. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the gastrointestinal system.
8. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the gastrointestinal system.
9. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the gastrointestinal system.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Gastrointestinal System
1. Ingestion and Propulsion of Food
 2. Digestion and Absorption
 3. Elimination
 4. Liver, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas
 5. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the
 6. Gastrointestinal System
- B. Assessment of the Gastrointestinal System
1. Subjective Data

- 2. Objective Data
- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Gastrointestinal System
 - 1. Radiologic Studies
 - 2. Endoscopy
 - 3. Liver Biopsy
 - 4. Liver Function Studies

11. Nutritional Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the essential components of a nutritionally sound diet and their importance to good health.
2. Describe possible adverse interactions between drugs and various foods.
3. Describe the common etiologic factors, clinical manifestations, and management of malnutrition.
4. Explain the indications for use, complications, and nursing management of tube feedings.
5. Describe the types of feeding tubes and related nursing management.
6. Define the indications, complications, and nursing management related to the use of parenteral nutrition.
7. Discuss the etiologies, complications, and collaborative care of obesity.
8. Describe the nursing management related to conservative and surgical therapies for obesity.
9. Compare the etiologic factors, clinical manifestations, and nursing management of eating disorders.

Outline

- A. Nutritional Problems
- B. Normal Nutrition
- C. Special Diets
 - 1. Vegetarian Diet
- D. Malnutrition
 - 1. Types of Malnutrition
 - 2. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
- E. Nursing Management: Malnutrition
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
 - 6. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 7. Malnutrition
- F. Types of Specialized Nutrition Support
 - 1. Oral Feeding
 - 2. Tube Feeding
 - 3. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 4. Enteral Nutrition
 - 5. Total Parenteral
 - 6. Nutrition
- G. Nursing Management: Total Parenteral Nutrition

1. Home Nutrition Support

H. Obesity

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
2. Diagnostic Studies
3. Collaborative Conservative Care
4. Collaborative Surgical Care

I. Nursing Management: Obese Patient

1. Nursing Assessment
2. Nursing Diagnoses
3. Planning
4. Nursing Implementation
5. Evaluation

J. Eating Disorders

1. Anorexia Nervosa
2. Bulimia Nervosa
3. Culturally Competent Care:
4. Nutrition

12. Upper Gastrointestinal Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the etiology, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management of nausea and vomiting.
2. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, and treatment of common oral inflammations and infections.
3. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management of oral cancer.
4. Explain the types, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care, including surgical therapy and nursing management, of gastroesophageal reflux disease and hiatal hernia.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care of esophageal cancer, diverticula, achalasia, and esophageal strictures.
6. Differentiate between acute and chronic gastritis, including the etiology, pathophysiology, collaborative care, and nursing management.
7. Explain the common etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
8. Compare and contrast gastric and duodenal ulcers, including etiology and pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management.
9. Describe the clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of gastric cancer.
10. Identify the common types of food poisoning and the nursing responsibilities related to food poisoning.

Outline

A. Nausea and Vomiting

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
2. Clinical Manifestations
3. Collaborative Care

B. Nursing Management: Nausea and Vomiting

1. Nursing Assessment
2. Nursing Diagnoses

3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
 6. Gerontologic Considerations:
 7. Nausea and Vomiting
- C. Oral Inflammations and Infections
- D. Oral Cancer
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
- E. Nursing Management: Oral Cancer
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- F. Esophageal Disorders
- G. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- H. Nursing Management: Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
- I. Hiatal Hernia
1. Types
 2. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Complications
 5. Diagnostic Studies
- J. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Hiatal Hernia
1. Conservative Therapy
 2. Surgical Therapy
 3. Gerontologic Considerations: GERD and Hiatal Hernia
- K. Esophageal Cancer
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- L. Nursing Management: Esophageal Cancer
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning

- 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- M. Other Esophageal Disorders
- 1. Esophageal Diverticula
 - 2. Esophageal Strictures
 - 3. Achalasia
 - 4. Esophageal Varices
- N. Disorders of the Stomach and Upper Small Intestine
- O. Gastritis
- 1. Types
 - 2. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
- P. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Gastritis
- 1. Acute Gastritis
 - 2. Chronic Gastritis
- Q. Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Emergency Assessment and
 - 3. Management
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- R. Nursing Management: Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- S. Peptic Ulcer Disease
- 1. Types
 - 2. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Complications
 - 5. Diagnostic Studies
 - 6. Collaborative Care: Conservative Therapy
- T. Nursing Management: Peptic Ulcer Disease
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
 - 6. Collaborative Therapy: Surgical Therapy for Peptic Ulcer Disease
- U. Nursing Management: Surgical Therapy For Peptic Ulcer Disease
- 1. Preoperative Care

2. Postoperative Care
3. Gerontologic Considerations:
4. Peptic Ulcer Disease

W. Gastric Cancer

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
2. Clinical Manifestations
3. Diagnostic Studies
4. Collaborative Care

X. Nursing Management: Gastric Cancer

1. Nursing Assessment
2. Nursing Diagnoses
3. Planning
4. Nursing Implementation
5. Evaluation

Y. Food Poisoning

1. Bacterial infection
2. Poisoning

13. Lower Gastrointestinal Problems

Objectives

1. Explain the common etiologies, collaborative care, and nursing management of diarrhea, fecal incontinence, and constipation.
2. Describe common causes of acute abdominal pain and nursing management of the patient following an exploratory laparotomy.
3. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management of acute appendicitis, peritonitis, and gastroenteritis.
4. Compare and contrast ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, including pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management.
5. Differentiate among mechanical, neurogenic, and vascular bowel obstructions, including causes, collaborative care, and nursing management.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative management of colorectal cancer.
7. Explain the anatomic and physiologic changes and nursing management of the patient with an ileostomy and colostomy.
8. Differentiate between diverticulosis and diverticulitis, including clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management.
9. Compare and contrast the types of hernias, including etiology and surgical and nursing management.
10. Describe the types of malabsorption syndrome and collaborative care of sprue syndrome, lactase deficiency, and short bowel syndrome.
11. Describe the types, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of anorectal conditions.

Outline

A. Diarrhea

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
2. Clinical Manifestations
3. Diagnostic Studies
4. Collaborative Care

B. Nursing Management: Acute Infectious Diarrhea

1. Nursing Assessment

- 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
- C. Fecal Incontinence
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Diagnostic Studies and
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- D. Nursing Management: Fecal Incontinence
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
- E. Constipation
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies and
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- F. Nursing Management: Constipation
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
- G. Acute Abdominal Pain
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies and
 - 4. Collaborative Management
- H. Nursing Management: Acute Abdominal Pain
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- I. Chronic Abdominal Pain
- J. Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- K. Abdominal Trauma
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
- L. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Abdominal Trauma
- M. Inflammatory Disorders
- N. Appendicitis
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations

- 3. Diagnostic Studies and
- 4. Collaborative Care

- O. Nursing Management: Appendicitis

- P. Peritonitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care

- Q. Nursing Management: Peritonitis
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation

- R. Gastroenteritis

- S. Nursing Management: Gastroenteritis

- T. Inflammatory Bowel Disease

- U. Ulcerative Colitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care

- V. Nursing Management: Ulcerative Colitis
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation

- W. Crohn's Disease
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care

- X. Nursing Management: Crohn's Disease
 - 1. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 2. Inflammatory Bowel Disease

- Y. Intestinal Obstruction
 - 1. Types of Intestinal Obstruction
 - 2. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care

- Z. Nursing Management: Intestinal Obstruction
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation

- AA. Polyps of the Large Intestine
 - 1. Types of Polyps
 - 2. Diagnostic Studies and
 - 3. Collaborative Care

- BB. Colorectal Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care

- CC. Nursing Management: Colorectal Cancer
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation

- DD. Ostomy Surgery
 - 1. Types
 - 2. Surgical Therapy

- EE. Nursing Management: Ostomy Surgery
 - 1. Preoperative Care
 - 2. Colostomy Care
 - 3. Ileostomy Care
 - 4. Adaptation to an Ostomy
 - 5. Sexual Dysfunction After Ostomy Surgery

- FF. Diverticulosis and Diverticulitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies

- GG. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Diverticulosis and Diverticulitis

- HH. Hernias
 - 1. Types
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations

- II. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Hernias

- JJ. Malabsorption Syndrome

- KK. Sprue
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies and
 - 4. Collaborative Care

- LL. Lactase Deficiency
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations
- MM. Nursing and Collaborative Management:
- NN. Lactase Deficiency
- OO. Short Bowel Syndrome
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations
 - 2. Collaborative Care
- PP. Anorectal Problems
- QQ. Hemorrhoids
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies and
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- RR. Nursing Management: Hemorrhoids
- SS. Anal Fissure
- TT. Anorectal Abscess
- UU. Anal Fistula
- VV. Pilonidal Sinus

14. Liver, Biliary Tract, and Pancreas Problems

Objectives

1. Define jaundice and describe signs and symptoms that may occur with the different types of jaundice.
2. Differentiate among the types of viral hepatitis, including etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care.
3. Describe the nursing management of the patient with viral hepatitis.
4. Explain the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care of the patient with cirrhosis of the liver.
5. Describe the nursing management of the patient with cirrhosis.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of liver cancer.
7. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care of acute and chronic pancreatitis.
8. Describe the nursing management of the patient with pancreatitis.
9. Explain the clinical manifestations and collaborative care of the patient with pancreatic cancer.
10. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care, including surgical therapy, of gallbladder disorders.
11. Describe the nursing management of the patient undergoing conservative or surgical treatment of cholecystitis and cholelithiasis.

Outline

- A. Jaundice
 - 1. Hemolytic Jaundice

- 2. Hepatocellular Jaundice
- 3. Obstructive Jaundice
- B. Disorders of the Liver
- C. Hepatitis
 - 1. Etiology
 - 2. Pathophysiology
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Complications
 - 5. Diagnostic Studies
 - 6. Collaborative Care
- D. Nursing Management: Hepatitis
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
 - 6. Control of Hepatitis in Health Care Personnel
- E. Toxic and Drug-Induced Hepatitis
- F. Autoimmune Hepatitis
- G. Cirrhosis of the Liver
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- H. Nursing Management: Cirrhosis
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- I. Fulminant Hepatic Failure
- J. Liver Cancer
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 2. Diagnostic Studies
- K. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Liver Cancer
- L. Liver Transplantation
- M. Disorders of the Pancreas
- N. Acute Pancreatitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications

- 4. Diagnostic Studies
- 5. Collaborative Care

- O. Nursing Management: Acute Pancreatitis
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation

- P. Chronic Pancreatitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care

- Q. Nursing Management: Chronic Pancreatitis

- R. Pancreatic Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care

- S. Nursing Management: Pancreatic Cancer

- T. Disorders of the Biliary Tract

- U. Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care

- V. Nursing Management: Gallbladder Disease
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation

- W. Gallbladder Cancer

15. Urinary System

Objectives

- 1. Describe the anatomic location and functions of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.
- 2. Explain the physiologic events involved in the formation and passage of urine from glomerular filtration to voiding.
- 3. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the urinary system that should be obtained from a patient.
- 4. Describe age-related changes in the urinary system and differences in assessment findings.
- 5. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the urinary system.

6. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the urinary system.
7. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the urinary system.
8. Describe the normal physical and chemical characteristics of urine.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Urinary System
 1. Kidneys
 2. Ureters
 3. Bladder
 4. Urethra
 5. Urethrovesical Unit Function
 6. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the Urinary System
- B. Assessment of the Urinary System
 1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data
- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Urinary System
 1. Urine Studies
 2. Radiologic Studies
 3. Endoscopy
 4. Urodynamics

16. Renal and Urologic Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and drug therapy of cystitis, urethritis, and pyelonephritis.
2. Explain the nursing management of urinary tract infections.
3. Describe the immunologic mechanisms involved in glomerulonephritis.
4. Explain the clinical manifestations and nursing and collaborative management of acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture syndrome, and chronic glomerulonephritis.
5. Describe the common causes, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of nephrotic syndrome.
6. Compare and contrast the etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of various types of urinary calculi.
7. Explain the common causes and management of renal trauma, renal vascular problems, and hereditary renal problems.
8. Describe the mechanisms of renal involvement in metabolic and connective tissue disorders.
9. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative care of kidney and bladder cancer.
10. Describe the common causes and management of bladder dysfunctions.
11. Differentiate among ureteral, suprapubic, nephrostomy, and urethral catheters with regard to indications for use and nursing responsibilities.
12. Explain the nursing management of the patient undergoing nephrectomy or urinary diversion surgery.

Outline

- A. Infectious and Inflammatory Disorders of the Urinary System
- B. Urinary Tract Infection
 1. Classification
 2. Etiology and Pathophysiology

3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care and Drug
 6. Therapy
- C. Nursing Management: Urinary Tract Infection
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- D. Acute Pyelonephritis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care and Drug
 5. Therapy
- E. Nursing Management: Acute Pyelonephritis
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- F. Chronic Pyelonephritis
- G. Urethritis
- H. Interstitial Cystitis
1. Collaborative Care and
 2. Drug Therapy
- I. Nursing Management: Interstitial Cystitis
- J. Renal Tuberculosis
- K. Immunologic Disorders of the Kidney
- L. Glomerulonephritis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
- M. Acute Poststreptococcal Glomerulonephritis
1. Clinical Manifestations and
 2. Complications
 3. Diagnostic Studies
- N. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Acute Poststreptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- O. Goodpasture Syndrome
- P. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Goodpasture

Syndrome

- Q. Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis
- R. Chronic Glomerulonephritis
- S. Nephrotic Syndrome
 - 1. Etiology and Clinical
 - 2. Manifestations
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- T. Nursing Management: Nephrotic Syndrome
- U. Renal Disease and Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
- V. Obstructive Uropathies
- W. Urinary Tract Calculi
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Types
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- X. Nursing Management: Renal Calculi
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- Y. Strictures
 - 1. Ureteral Strictures
 - 2. Urethral Stricture
- Z. Renal Trauma
- AA. Renal Vascular Problems
- BB. Nephrosclerosis
- CC. Renal Artery Stenosis
- DD. Renal Vein Thrombosis
- EE. Hereditary Renal Diseases
- FF. Polycystic Renal Disease
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations
 - 2. Collaborative Care
- GG. Medullary Cystic Disease
- HH. Alport Syndrome

- II. Renal Involvement In Metabolic and Connective Tissue Diseases
- JJ. Urinary Tract Tumors
- KK. Kidney Cancer
- LL. Bladder Cancer
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 2. Diagnostic Studies
- MM. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Bladder Cancer
 - 1. Surgical Therapy
 - 2. Radiation Therapy and
 - 3. Chemotherapy
 - 4. Intravesical Therapy
- NN. Urinary Incontinence and Retention
 - 1. Diagnostic Studies
 - 2. Collaborative Care: Urinary
 - 3. Incontinence
- OO. Nursing Management: Urinary Incontinence
 - 1. Collaborative Care: Urinary
 - 2. Retention
- PP. Nursing Management: Urinary Retention
- QQ. Instrumentation
 - 1. Urethral Catheterization
 - 2. Ureteral Catheters
 - 3. Suprapubic Catheters
 - 4. Nephrostomy Tubes
 - 5. Intermittent Catheterization
- RR. Surgery of the Urinary Tract
- SS. Renal and Ureteral Surgery
 - 1. Preoperative Management
 - 2. Postoperative Management
 - 3. Laparoscopic Nephrectomy
- TT. Urinary Diversion
 - 1. Incontinent Urinary Diversion
 - 2. Continent Urinary Diversions
 - 3. Orthotopic Bladder Substitution
- UU. Nursing Management: Urinary Diversion
 - 1. Preoperative Management
 - 2. Postoperative Management

17. Acute Renal Failure and Chronic Kidney Disease

Objectives

1. Differentiate between acute renal failure and chronic kidney disease.
2. Differentiate among the causes of prerenal, intrarenal, and postrenal acute renal failure.
3. Describe the clinical course of reversible acute renal failure.
4. Explain the collaborative care and nursing management of a patient with acute renal failure.
5. Describe the systemic manifestations of chronic kidney disease.
6. Explain the conservative collaborative care and the related nursing management of the patient with chronic kidney disease.
7. Differentiate between peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis in terms of purpose, indications, advantages and disadvantages, and nursing responsibilities.
8. Describe common vascular access sites used for hemodialysis.
9. Compare dialysis and renal transplantation as methods of treatment for end-stage renal disease.
10. Describe the nursing management of patients in the preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative stages of kidney transplantation.
11. Discuss the potential long-term problems of the patient with a kidney transplant.

Outline

- A. Acute Renal Failure
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Course
 3. Collaborative Care

- B. Nursing Management: Acute Renal Failure
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
 6. Gerontologic Considerations: Acute Renal Failure

- C. Chronic Kidney Disease
 1. Clinical Manifestations
 2. Diagnostic Studies
 3. Collaborative Care: Conservative Therapy of Chronic Kidney Disease

- D. Nursing Management: Conservative Therapy of Chronic Kidney Disease
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation

- E. Dialysis
 1. General Principles of Dialysis

- F. Peritoneal Dialysis
 2. Catheter Placement
 3. Dialysis Solutions and Cycles
 4. Peritoneal Dialysis Systems
 5. Complications of Peritoneal
 6. Dialysis
 7. Effectiveness of and Adaptation to Chronic Peritoneal Dialysis

- G. Hemodialysis
 1. Vascular Access Sites

2. Dialyzers
 3. Procedure
 4. Complications of Hemodialysis
 5. Effectiveness of and Adaptation to Hemodialysis
- H. Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy
- I. Kidney Transplant
1. Recipient Selection
 2. Histocompatibility Studies
 3. Donor Sources
 4. Surgical Procedure
 5. Kidney Transplant Recipient
 6. Immunosuppressive Therapy
 7. Complications of Transplantation
- J. Nursing Management: Kidney Transplant Recipient
1. Preoperative Care
 2. Postoperative Care
- K. Gerontological Considerations: Chronic Kidney Disease

18. Endocrine System

Objectives

1. Identify the common characteristics and functions of hormones.
2. Identify the locations of the endocrine glands.
3. Describe the functions of hormones secreted by the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, and adrenal glands and the pancreas.
4. Describe the locations and roles of hormone receptors.
5. Identify the significant subjective and objective assessment data related to the endocrine system that should be obtained from a patient.
6. Describe the appropriate technique used in the physical assessment of the thyroid gland.
7. Describe age-related changes in the endocrine system and differences in assessment findings.
8. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings in the assessment of the endocrine system.
9. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the endocrine system.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Endocrine System
1. Glands
 2. Hormones
 3. Hypothalamus
 4. Pituitary
 5. Thyroid Gland
 6. Parathyroid Glands
 7. Adrenal Glands
 8. Pancreas
 9. Heart
 10. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the Endocrine System
- B. Assessment of the Endocrine System
1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data

- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Endocrine System
 - 1. Laboratory Studies
 - 2. Radiologic Studies

19. Diabetes Mellitus

Objectives

1. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus.
2. Describe the differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
3. Describe the collaborative care of the patient with diabetes mellitus.
4. Describe the role of nutrition and exercise in the management of diabetes mellitus.
5. Describe the nursing management of a patient with newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus.
6. Describe the nursing management of the patient with diabetes mellitus in the ambulatory and home care settings.
7. Identify the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of acute and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus.
8. Explain the collaborative care and nursing management of the patient with acute and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus.

Outline

- A. Diabetes Mellitus
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
 - 6. Drug Therapy: Insulin
 - 7. Drug Therapy: Oral Agents
 - 8. Nutritional Therapy
 - 9. Exercise
 - 10. Monitoring Blood Glucose
 - 11. New Developments in Diabetic Therapy
 - 12. Culturally Competent Care:
- B. Nursing Management
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- C. Acute Complications of Diabetes Mellitus
- D. Diabetic Ketoacidosis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- E. Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Nonketotic Syndrome
 - 1. Collaborative Care
- F. Nursing Management: Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Nonketotic Syndrome

- G. Hypoglycemia
- H. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Hypoglycemia
- I. Chronic Complications of Diabetes Mellitus
- J. Angiopathy
 - 1. Macrovascular Complications
 - 2. Microvascular Complications
- K. Diabetic Retinopathy
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Collaborative Care
- L. Nephropathy
- M. Neuropathy
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Classification
- N. Complications of the Foot and Lower Extremity
- O. Integumentary Complications
- P. Infection
 - 1. Gerontologic Considerations: Diabetes Mellitus

20. Endocrine Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of hormones produced by the anterior pituitary gland.
2. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of antidiuretic hormone secretion.
3. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with thyroid dysfunction.
4. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of the hormone produced by the parathyroid glands.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of hormones produced by the adrenal cortex.
6. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an excess of hormones produced by the adrenal medulla.
7. Describe the side effects of corticosteroid therapy.
8. List common nursing assessments, interventions, rationales, and expected outcomes related to patient teaching for management of chronic endocrine problems.

Outline

- A. Disorders of the Anterior Pituitary Gland
- B. Growth Hormone Excess
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations

- 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- C. Nursing Management: Growth Hormone Excess
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- D. Excesses of Other Tropic Hormones
- E. Hypofunction of the Pituitary Gland
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- F. Nursing Management: Hypofunction of the Pituitary Gland
- G. Disorders Associated With Antidiuretic Hormone Secretion
- H. Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- I. Nursing Management: Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone
- J. Diabetes Insipidus
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- K. Nursing Management: Diabetes Insipidus
- L. Disorders of the Thyroid Gland
- M. Hyperthyroidism
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- N. Nursing Management: Hyperthyroidism
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- O. Thyroid Enlargement

- P. Thyroid Nodules
- Q. Thyroiditis
- R. Hypothyroidism
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- S. Nursing Management: Hypothyroidism
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- T. Disorders of the Parathyroid Glands
- U. Hyperparathyroidism
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- V. Nursing Management: Hyperparathyroidism
- W. Hypoparathyroidism
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
- X. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Hypoparathyroidism
- Y. Disorders of the Adrenal Cortex
- Z. Cushing Syndrome
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- AA. Nursing Management: Cushing Syndrome
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- BB. Adrenal cortical Insufficiency
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications

- 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- CC. Nursing Management: Addison's Disease
- 1. Nursing Implementation
- DD. Corticosteroid Therapy
- 1. Effects of Corticosteroid Therapy
 - 2. Complications Associated with Corticosteroid Therapy
- EE. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Corticosteroid Therapy
- FF. Hyperaldosteronism
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
- GG. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Primary Hyperaldosteronism
- HH. Disorders of the Adrenal Medulla
- II. Pheochromocytoma
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
- JJ. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Pheochromocytoma

21. Reproductive System

Objectives

- 1. Describe the structures and functions of the male and female reproductive systems.
- 2. Explain the functions of the major hormones essential for the structure and function of the reproductive systems.
- 3. Describe the physiologic and psychologic changes of a man and of a woman during the stages of sexual response.
- 4. Describe age-related changes in the reproductive systems and differences in assessment findings.
- 5. Identify significant subjective and objective data related to the reproductive systems and information about sexual function that should be obtained from a patient.
- 6. Describe noninvasive techniques used in the physical assessment of the reproductive systems.
- 7. Differentiate normal from abnormal findings obtained from a physical assessment of reproductive systems.
- 8. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the reproductive systems.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Male and Female Reproductive Systems
 - 1. Male Reproductive System
 - 2. Female Reproductive System
 - 3. Neuroendocrine Regulation of the Reproductive System
 - 4. Menarche
 - 5. Menstrual Cycle
 - 6. Menopause
 - 7. Phases of the Sexual Response

8. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the Reproductive System and the Sexual Response
- B. Assessment of the Male and Female Reproductive Systems
 1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data
 - C. Diagnostic Studies of the Reproductive Systems
 1. Urine Studies
 2. Blood Studies
 3. Cultures and Smears
 4. Cytologic Studies
 5. Radiologic Studies

22. Nursing Management: Breast Disorders

Objectives

1. Assess breast tissue by inspection and palpation, using appropriate examination techniques.
2. Teach breast health awareness and breast self-examination, including rationale, technique, and reasons for referral.
3. Describe the types, causes, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of common benign breast disorders.
4. Identify the known risk factors for breast cancer.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of breast cancer.
6. Identify the types of indications for, and complications of surgical interventions for breast cancer.
7. Explain the physical and psychologic preoperative and postoperative aspects of nursing management for the patient undergoing a mastectomy.
8. Describe the indications for reconstructive breast surgery; types, potential risks, and complications of reconstructive breast surgery; and nursing management after reconstructive breast surgery

Outline

- A. Assessment of Breast Disorders
 1. Breast Self-Examination
 2. Diagnostic Studies
- B. Benign Breast Disorders
- C. Mastalgia
- D. Breast Infections
 1. Mastitis
 2. Lactational Breast Abscess
- E. Fibrocystic Changes
- F. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Fibrocystic Changes
- G. Fibroadenoma
- H. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Fibroadenoma
- I. Nipple Discharge
 1. Intraductal Papilloma
 2. Ductal Ectasia

- J. Gynecomastia In Men
 - 1. Pubertal Gynecomastia
 - 2. Senescent Gynecomastia
 - 3. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 4. Age-Related Breast Changes

- K. Breast Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Risk Factors
 - 2. Pathophysiology
 - 3. Clinical Manifestations
 - 4. Complications
 - 5. Diagnostic Studies
 - 6. Collaborative Care

- L. Nursing Management: Breast Cancer
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
 - 6. Culturally Competent Care: Breast Cancer

- M. Mammoplasty
 - 1. Breast Augmentation
 - 2. Breast Reduction

- N. Nursing Management: Breast Augmentation and Reduction
 - 1. Breast Reconstruction

23. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Objectives

1. Identify the factors contributing to the high incidence of sexually transmitted diseases.
2. Explain the etiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and diagnostic abnormalities of gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydial infections, genital herpes, and genital warts.
3. Compare primary genital herpes with recurrent genital herpes.
4. Explain the collaborative care and drug therapy of gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydial infections, genital herpes, and genital warts.
5. Identify nursing assessment and nursing diagnoses for patients who have a sexually transmitted disease.
6. Describe the nursing role in the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases.
7. Describe the nursing management of patients with sexually transmitted diseases.

Outline

- A. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - 1. Factors Affecting Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- B. Bacterial Infections

- C. Gonorrhea
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology

2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- D. Syphilis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- E. Chlamydial Infections
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies and
 5. Collaborative Care
 6. Lymphogranuloma Venarum
- F. Viral Infections
- G. Genital Herpes
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- H. Genital Warts
1. Clinical Manifestations and
 2. Complications
 3. Diagnostic Studies and
 4. Collaborative Care
- I. Nursing Management: Sexually Transmitted Diseases
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation

24. Female Reproductive Problems

Objectives

1. Identify causes of infertility and the strategies for diagnosis and treatment of infertility.
2. Discuss the nursing management of women who miscarry or terminate a pregnancy.
3. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of menstrual problems and irregular vaginal bleeding.
4. Identify the risk factors, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of ectopic pregnancy.
5. Discuss the changes related to menopause and the collaborative and nursing management of the patient with menopausal symptoms.
6. Identify the clinical manifestations of sexual assault and the appropriate collaborative and nursing management of the patient who has been sexually assaulted.

7. Differentiate among the common problems that affect the vulva, vagina, and cervix and the related collaborative care and nursing management.
8. Describe the assessment, collaborative care, and nursing management of women with pelvic inflammatory disease.
9. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management of endometriosis.
10. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative care of benign tumors of the female reproductive system.
11. Identify the clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, collaborative care, and surgical therapy for cervical, endometrial, ovarian, and vulvar cancers.
12. Describe the preoperative and postoperative nursing management for the patient requiring surgery of the female reproductive system.
13. Describe common problems that occur with cystoceles, rectoceles, and fistulas and the related collaborative and nursing management.

Outline

- A. Infertility
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Diagnostic Studies
- B. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Infertility
- C. Abortion
 1. Spontaneous Abortion
 2. Induced Abortion
- D. Problems Related To Menstruation
- E. Premenstrual Syndrome
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies and
 4. Collaborative Care
- F. Dysmenorrhea
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Collaborative Care
- G. Nursing Management: Dysmenorrhea
- H. Irregular Vaginal Bleeding
 1. Types of Irregular Bleeding
 2. Diagnostic Studies and
 3. Collaborative Care
- I. Nursing Management: Irregular Vaginal Bleeding
- J. Ectopic Pregnancy
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
- K. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Ectopic Pregnancy

- L. Perimenopause and Postmenopause
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations
 - 2. Collaborative Care
 - 3. Culturally Competent Care: Menopause
- M. Nursing Management: Perimenopause and Postmenopause
- N. Sexual Assault
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations
 - 2. Collaborative Care
- O. Nursing Management: Sexual Assault
- P. Conditions of the Vulva, Vagina, and Cervix
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- Q. Nursing Management: Conditions of the Vulva, Vagina, and Cervix
- R. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- S. Nursing Management: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease Endometriosis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- T. Nursing Management: Endometriosis
- U. Benign Tumors of the Female Reproductive System
- V. Leiomyomas
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- W. Cervical Polyps
- X. Benign Ovarian Tumors
 - 1. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Y. Cancer of the Female Reproductive System
- Z. Cervical Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- AA. Endometrial Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology

2. Clinical Manifestations
3. Collaborative Care

BB. Ovarian Cancer

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
2. Clinical Manifestations
3. Diagnostic Studies
4. Collaborative Care

CC. Vaginal Cancer

DD. Vulvar Cancer

EE. Surgical Procedures: Female Reproductive System

FF. Radiation Therapy: Cancers of the Female Reproductive System

1. External Radiation Therapy
2. Internal Radiation Therapy

GG. Nursing Management: Cancers of the Female Reproductive System

1. Nursing Assessment
2. Nursing Diagnoses
3. Planning
4. Nursing Implementation
5. Evaluation

HH. Problems With Pelvic Support

II. Uterine Prolapse

JJ. Cystocele and Rectocele

KK. Nursing Management: Problems With Pelvic Support Fistula

LL. Nursing Management: Fistula

25. Male Reproductive Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of benign prostatic hyperplasia.
2. Discuss the nursing management of benign prostatic hyperplasia.
3. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of prostate cancer.
4. Describe the nursing management of prostate cancer.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of problems of the penis, problems of the scrotum, and prostatitis.
6. Discuss the nursing management of problems related to male sexual functioning.
7. Identify the psychologic and emotional implications of problems related to male reproductive problems.

Outline

A. Problems of the Prostate Gland

- B. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care

- C. Nursing Management: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation

- D. Prostate Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
 - 6. Culturally Competent Care: Prostate Cancer

- E. Nursing Management: Prostate Cancer
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation

- F. Prostatitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies

- G. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Prostatitis

- H. Problems of the Penis

- I. Congenital Problems

- J. Problems of the Prepuce

- K. Problems of the Erectile Mechanism

- L. Cancer of the Penis

- M. Problems of the Scrotum and Testes

- N. Inflammatory and Infectious Problems
 - 1. Skin Problems
 - 2. Epididymitis
 - 3. Orchitis

- O. Congenital Problems
- P. Acquired Problems
 - 1. Hydrocele
 - 2. Spermatocele
 - 3. Varicocele
 - 4. Testicular Torsion
- Q. Testicular Cancer
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
- R. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Testicular Cancer
 - 1. Testicular Self-Examination
 - 2. Collaborative Care
- S. Sexual Functioning
- T. Vasectomy
- U. Erectile Dysfunction
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- V. Nursing Management: Erectile Dysfunction
- W. Infertility

26. Nervous System

Objectives

1. Describe the functions of neurons and neuroglia.
2. Explain the electrochemical aspects of nerve impulse transmission.
3. Explain the anatomic location and functions of the cerebrum, brainstem, cerebellum, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, and cerebrospinal fluid.
4. Identify the major arteries supplying the brain.
5. Describe the functions of the 12 cranial nerves.
6. Compare the functions of the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system.
7. Describe age-related changes in the neurologic system and differences in assessment findings.
8. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the nervous system that should be obtained from a patient.
9. Describe the techniques used in the physical assessment of the nervous system.
10. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the nervous system.
11. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the nervous system.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Nervous System

1. Cells of the Nervous System
 2. Nerve Regeneration
 3. Nerve Impulse
 4. Central Nervous System
 5. Peripheral Nervous System
 6. Cerebral Circulation
 7. Protective Structures
 8. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the Nervous System
- B. Assessment of the Nervous System
1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data
- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Nervous System
1. Cerebrospinal Fluid Analysis
 2. Radiologic Studies
 3. Electrographic Studies
 4. Combined Doppler and Ultrasound (Duplex) Studies

27. Nursing Management: Acute Intracranial Problems

Objectives

1. Identify the physiologic mechanisms that maintain normal intracranial pressure.
2. Identify the common etiologies, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of the patient with increased intracranial pressure.
3. Describe the collaborative and nursing management of the patient with increased intracranial pressure.
4. Differentiate types of head injury by mechanism of injury and clinical manifestations.
5. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management of the patient with a head injury.
6. Compare the types, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of brain tumors.
7. Discuss the nursing management of the patient with a brain tumor.
8. Describe the nursing management of the patient undergoing cranial surgery.
9. Compare the primary causes, collaborative care, and nursing management of meningitis, encephalitis, and brain abscess.

Outline

- A. Intracranial Pressure
1. Regulation and Maintenance of Intracranial Pressure
 2. Cerebral Blood Flow
- B. Increased Intracranial Pressure
1. Cerebral Edema
 2. Mechanisms of Increased
 3. Intracranial Pressure
 4. Clinical Manifestations
 5. Complications
 6. Diagnostic Studies
 7. Measurement of ICP
 8. Collaborative Care
- C. Nursing Management: Increased Intracranial Pressure
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses

3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- D. Head Injury
1. Types of Head Injuries
 2. Pathophysiology
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies and
 5. Collaborative Care
- E. Nursing Management: Head Injury
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- F. Brain Tumors
1. Types
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- G. Nursing Management: Brain Tumors
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- H. Cranial Surgery
1. Types
- I. Nursing Management: Cranial Surgery
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- J. Inflammatory Conditions of the Brain
- K. Bacterial Meningitis
1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- L. Nursing Management: Bacterial Meningitis
1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning

- 4. Nursing Implementation
- 5. Evaluation
- M. Viral Meningitis
- N. Encephalitis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
- O. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Viral Encephalitis
- P. Brain Abscess

28. Stroke

Objectives

1. Describe the incidence of and risk factors for stroke.
2. Explain the mechanisms that affect cerebral blood flow.
3. Compare and contrast the etiology and pathophysiology of ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes.
4. Correlate the clinical manifestations of stroke with the underlying pathophysiology.
5. Identify diagnostic study performed for patients with strokes.
6. Describe the collaborative care, drug therapy, and nutritional therapy for a patient with a stroke.
7. Describe the acute nursing management of a patient with a stroke.
8. Describe the rehabilitative nursing management of the patient with a stroke.
9. Explain the psychosocial impact of a stroke on the patient and family.

Outline

- A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 1. Risk Factors for Stroke
 2. Pathophysiology
 3. Transient Ischemic Attack
- B. Types of Stroke
 1. Ischemic Stroke
 2. Hemorrhagic Stroke
 3. Clinical Manifestations
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- C. Nursing Management: Stroke
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Gerontologic Considerations: Stroke

29. Chronic Neurologic Problems

Objectives

1. Compare and contrast tension-type, migraine, and cluster headaches in terms of etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management.
2. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, collaborative care, and nursing management of seizure disorder, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and myasthenia gravis.
3. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative care of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Huntington's chorea.
4. Explain the potential impact of chronic neurologic disease on physical and psychologic well-being.
5. Outline the major goals of treatment for the patient with a chronic, progressive neurologic disease.

Outline

- A. Headache
- B. Tension-Type Headache
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
- C. Migraine Headache
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
- D. Cluster Headache
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
- E. Other Types of Headaches
 1. Collaborative Care for Headaches
- F. Nursing Management: Headaches
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- G. Chronic Neurologic Disorders
- H. Seizure Disorders and Epilepsy
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- I. Nursing Management: Seizure Disorders and Epilepsy
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- J. Multiple Sclerosis
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology

- 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- K. Nursing Management: Multiple Sclerosis
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- L. Parkinson's Disease
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- M. Nursing Management: Parkinson's Disease
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- N. Myasthenia Gravis
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- O. Nursing Management: Myasthenia Gravis
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- P. Restless Legs Syndrome
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
- Q. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Restless Legs Syndrome
- R. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
- S. Huntington's Disease

30. Dementia

Objectives

1. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and collaborative management of delirium.
2. Define dementia and describe its impact on society.
3. Compare and contrast different etiologies of dementia.
4. Describe the clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and collaborative management of dementia.
5. Describe other neurodegenerative disorders associated with dementia, including Lewy body disease, Pick's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and normal pressure hydrocephalus.

Outline

- A. Delirium
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
- B. Collaborative and Nursing Management: Delirium
- C. Dementia
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative and
 5. Nursing Management: Dementia
- D. Other Neurodegenerative Diseases
 1. Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus

31. Alzheimer's Disease

Objectives

1. Describe the clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and collaborative management of Alzheimer's disease.
2. Describe the nursing management of the patient with Alzheimer's disease.

Outline

- A. Alzheimer's Disease
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
- B. Nursing Management: Alzheimer's Disease
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation

32. Musculoskeletal System

Objectives

1. Describe the gross anatomic and microscopic composition of bone.
2. Explain the classification system of joints and movements at synovial joints.
3. Describe the types and structure of muscle tissue.

4. Describe the functions of cartilage, muscles, ligaments, tendons, fascia, and bursae.
5. Describe age-related changes in the musculoskeletal system and differences in assessment findings.
6. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the musculoskeletal system that should be obtained from a patient.
7. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the musculoskeletal system.
8. Differentiate normal from abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the musculoskeletal system.
9. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the musculoskeletal system.

Outline

- A. Structures and Functions of the Musculoskeletal System
 1. Bone
 2. Joints
 3. Cartilage
 4. Muscle
 5. Ligaments and Tendons
 6. Fascia
 7. Bursae
 8. Gerontologic Considerations: Effects of Aging on the ******
 9. Musculoskeletal System

- B. Assessment of the Musculoskeletal System
 1. Subjective Data
 2. Objective Data

- C. Diagnostic Studies of the Musculoskeletal System
 1. X-ray
 2. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 3. Arthroscopy
 4. Arthrocentesis and Synovial Fluid Analysis
 5. Muscle Enzymes
 6. Serologic Studies

33. Musculoskeletal Trauma and Orthopedic Surgery

Objectives

1. Explain the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of soft tissue injuries, including strains, sprains, dislocations, subluxations, bursitis, repetitive strain injury, carpal tunnel syndrome, rotator cuff injury, meniscus injury, and muscle spasms.
2. Describe the sequential events involved in fracture healing.
3. Differentiate among closed reduction, cast immobilization, open reduction, and traction regarding purpose, complications, and nursing management.
4. Describe the neurovascular assessment of an injured extremity.
5. Explain common complications associated with fracture injury and fracture healing.
6. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management of patients with specific fractures.
7. Describe the indications for and collaborative care and nursing management of amputation.
8. Describe the types of joint replacement surgery associated with arthritis and connective tissue diseases.
9. Identify the preoperative and postoperative management of the patient having joint replacement surgery.

Outline

- A. Soft Tissue Injuries

- B. Sprains and Strains
- C. Nursing Management: Sprains and Strains
 - 1. Nursing Implementation
- D. Dislocation and Subluxation
- E. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Dislocation
- F. Repetitive Strain Injury
- G. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
- H. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
- I. Rotator Cuff Injury
- J. Meniscus Injury
- K. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Meniscus Injury
- L. Bursitis
- M. Muscle Spasms
- N. Fractures
 - 1. Classification
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Fracture Healing
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- O. Nursing Management: Fractures
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- P. Complications of Fractures
 - 1. Infection
 - 2. Compartment Syndrome
 - 3. Venous Thrombosis
 - 4. Fat Embolism Syndrome
- Q. Types of Fractures
- R. Colles' Fracture
- S. Fracture of the Humerus
- T. Fracture of the Pelvis
- U. Fracture of the Hip
 - 1. Clinical Manifestations

- 2. Collaborative Care
- V. Nursing Management: Hip Fracture
 - 1. Nursing Implementation
 - 2. Evaluation
 - 3. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 4. Hip Fracture
- W. Femoral Shaft Fracture
- X. Fracture of the Tibia
- Y. Stable Vertebral
- Z. Fractures
- AA. Facial Fractures
 - 1. Mandible Fracture
- BB. Nursing Management: Mandibular Fracture
 - 1. Nursing Implementation
- CC. Amputation
 - 1. Clinical Indications
 - 2. Diagnostic Studies
 - 3. Collaborative Care
- DD. Nursing Management: Amputation
 - 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
 - 6. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 7. Amputation
- EE. Common Joint Surgical Procedures
 - 1. Indications for Joint Surgery
- FF. Types of Joint Surgeries
 - 1. Synovectomy
 - 2. Osteotomy
 - 3. Debridement
 - 4. Arthroplasty
 - 5. Arthrodesis
 - 6. Complications of Joint Surgery
 - 7. Collaborative Care
- GG. Nursing Management: Joint Surgery

34. Musculoskeletal Problems

Objectives

1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of osteomyelitis.
2. Describe the types, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of bone cancer.
3. Differentiate between the causes and characteristics of acute and chronic low back pain.
4. Describe the conservative and surgical therapy of herniated intervertebral disk.
5. Describe the postoperative nursing management of a patient who has undergone spinal surgery.
6. Explain the etiology and nursing management of common foot disorders.
7. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of osteomalacia, osteoporosis, and Paget's disease.

Outline

- A. Osteomyelitis
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
- B. Nursing Management: Osteomyelitis
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- C. Bone Cancer
- D. Multiple Myeloma
- E. Osteogenic Sarcoma
- F. Osteoclastoma
- G. Ewing's Sarcoma
- H. Metastatic Bone Disease
- I. Nursing Management: Bone Cancer
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- J. Muscular Dystrophy
- K. Low Back Pain
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
- L. Acute Low Back Pain
 1. Collaborative Care
- M. Nursing Management: Acute Low Back Pain
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning

- 4. Nursing Implementation
- 5. Evaluation

- N. Chronic Low Back Pain

- O. Herniated Intervertebral Disk
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care

- P. Nursing Management: Spinal Surgery

- Q. Neck Pain

- R. Foot Disorders

- S. Nursing Management: Foot Disorders
 - 1. Nursing Implementation
 - 2. Gerontologic Considerations:
 - 3. Foot Problems

- T. Metabolic Bone Diseases

- U. Osteomalacia

- V. Osteoporosis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies

- W. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Osteoporosis
 - 1. Drug Therapy

- X. Paget's Disease
 - 1. Gerontologic Considerations: Metabolic Bone Diseases

35: Nursing Management: Arthritis and Connective Tissue Diseases

Objectives

1. Compare and contrast the sequence of events leading to joint destruction in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Describe the clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
3. Compare and contrast the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, and Reiter syndrome.
4. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of septic arthritis, Lyme disease, and gout.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, and Sjögren syndrome.
6. Describe the drug therapy and related nursing management associated with arthritis and connective tissue diseases.

7. Compare and contrast the possible etiologies, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of myofascial pain syndrome, fibromyalgia syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome.

Outline

- A. Osteoarthritis
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Diagnostic Studies
 4. Collaborative Care
- B. Nursing Management: Osteoarthritis
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Evaluation
- C. Rheumatoid Arthritis
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- D. Nursing Management: Rheumatoid Arthritis
 1. Nursing Assessment
 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 3. Planning
 4. Nursing Implementation
 5. Gerontologic Considerations: Arthritis
- E. Spondyloarthropathies
- F. Ankylosing Spondylitis
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 3. Complications
 4. Diagnostic Studies
 5. Collaborative Care
- G. Nursing Management: Ankylosing Spondylitis
- H. Psoriatic Arthritis
- I. Reiter Syndrome
- J. Septic Arthritis
- K. Lyme Disease
- L. Human Immunodeficiency Virus—Associated Rheumatic Disease
- M. Gout
 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 2. Clinical Manifestations and

- 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- N. Nursing Management: Gout
- O. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- P. Nursing Management: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- 1. Nursing Assessment
 - 2. Nursing Diagnoses
 - 3. Planning
 - 4. Nursing Implementation
 - 5. Evaluation
- Q. Systemic Sclerosis
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations
 - 3. Diagnostic Studies
 - 4. Collaborative Care
- R. Nursing Management: Systemic Sclerosis
- S. Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- T. Nursing Management: Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis
- U. Overlapping Forms of Connective Tissue Disease
- V. Sjögren Syndrome
- W. Soft Tissue Rheumatic Syndromes
- X. Myofascial Pain Syndrome
- Y. Fibromyalgia Syndrome
- 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Clinical Manifestations and
 - 3. Complications
 - 4. Diagnostic Studies
 - 5. Collaborative Care
- Z. Nursing Management: Fibromyalgia Syndrome
- AA. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
2. Clinical Manifestations
3. Diagnostic Studies

BB. Nursing and Collaborative Management: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

36. Emergency Care Situations

Objectives

1. Apply the sequential steps in the primary and secondary survey to a patient in an emergency situation.
2. Describe the pathophysiology, assessment, and collaborative care of select environmental emergencies, including hyperthermia, hypothermia, submersion injury, and animal bites.
3. Discuss the pathophysiology, assessment, and collaborative care of select toxicologic emergencies.
4. Differentiate between the various types and victims of violence.
5. Describe the difference between emergency and disaster preparedness from the perspective of the emergency department.
6. Identify the agents most likely to be used in a bioterrorist attack.

Outline

- A. CARE OF THE EMERGENCY PATIENT
 1. Primary Survey
 2. Secondary Survey
 3. Intervention and Evaluation
 4. Death in the Emergency
 5. Department
 6. Gerontologic Considerations: Emergency Care
- B. ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES
- C. HEAT-RELATED EMERGENCIES
 1. Heat Cramps
 2. Heat Exhaustion
 3. Heat Stroke
- D. COLD-RELATED EMERGENCIES
 1. Frostbite
 2. Hypothermia
- E. SUBMERSION INJURIES
 1. Collaborative Care
- F. BITES AND STINGS
 1. Hymenopteran Stings
 2. Spider Bites (Arachnid)
 3. Tick Bites
 4. Snakebite
 5. Animal and Human Bites
 6. Collaborative Care
- G. POISONINGS
- H. VIOLENCE
- I. AGENTS OF TERRORISM
- J. EMERGENCY AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

37. Introduction to Client Care Management

Objectives

1. List the components of client care management.
2. Describe the relationship of nursing roles and skills to the client care manager role.
3. Explain the differences between nursing management and nursing leadership.
4. Describe the primary purpose of health-care organizations as compared to those of other human service organizations.
5. Describe four common types of organizational structures.
6. Explain the differences between formal and informal organizations.
7. Describe four common management theories of human motivation.
8. List two organizational changes anticipated in the future.

Outline

- A. Competencies of Client Care Managers
- B. Relationships of Other Nursing Roles to the Client Care Manager Role
 1. Role as Client Care Provider
 2. Role as Member of a Profession
 3. Role as Client Care Manager
- C. Nursing Management Compared with Nursing Leadership
- D. Organizations
 1. Common Types of Organizational Structures
 2. Formal and Informal Organizations
- E. Human Motivations
 1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
 2. Theories X and Y
 3. Theory A
 4. Theory Z
 5. Situational Leadership
 6. Transformational Leadership
- F. Looking to the Future

38. Understanding the Context of Health Care

Objectives

1. Describe trends of societal change that influence health-care delivery systems.
2. Describe the interrelationship of economic and technology trends.
3. Describe the interrelationship of political and technology trends.
4. Describe trends that promote increased community-based outpatient care.
5. Describe the agencies commonly involved in the health-care continuum.
6. List agencies commonly involved in providing seamless client care.
7. List three different ways that client care managers use informatics, including the Internet to provide timely care.
8. Describe how client care managers can influence changes in the delivery of health-care services.

Outline

- A. Trends Affecting Health Care

1. Primary Societal Trends
 2. Demographic Trends
 3. Economic Trends
 4. Global Trends
 5. Political Trends
 6. Technologic Trends
 7. Government Involvements
 8. Professional Organizational Trends
 9. Trends and Their Effect on Health Care
- B. External Support Systems
- C. Health-Care Continuum
1. Common Access Strategies
 2. Types of Agencies
 3. Nature of Clients' Needs
- D. Change Process and Health Care

39. Supporting the Organization

Objectives

1. Describe how all departments of a health-care agency work together to meet the agency's stated purposes.
 2. Use communication protocols to foster effective working relationships within the health team.
 3. Participate in establishing nursing policies.
 4. State reasons nurses need to accept and support client care goals.
 5. Participate in CQI and assurance processes.
 6. Describe the common types of nursing service delivery patterns.
 7. Describe how information technology and boundaryless organizations contribute to seamless health care.
 8. Discuss preventive actions that need to be taken to avoid drug administration errors.
 9. Explain the scope of practice and responsibilities for entry-level nurses, using position descriptions.
10. Describe the use of classification systems to identify client needs and allocate nursing resources to meet them.

Outline

- A. Meeting Client and Agency Goals
1. Identifying Agency Objectives
 2. Policies and Procedures
- B. Working with Other Departments
1. Knowledge
 2. Clarification
- C. Fostering Effective Communication
1. Communication Protocols
- D. Acting as a Liaison Between Administration and the Health-Care Team
1. Supporting the Goals of Client Care
 2. Participating in Continuous Quality Improvement Processes
 3. Components of CQI Programs
 4. Medication Errors

- 5. Establishing Nursing Standards
- E. Nursing Service Delivery Patterns
 - 1. Case Method
 - 2. Functional Nursing
 - 3. Team Nursing
 - 4. Primary Nursing
 - 5. Case Management
- F. Job Descriptions
 - 1. Entry-Level Staff Nurse
- G. Classification Systems
 - 1. Purposes and Uses
 - 2. Essential Components

40. Managing Time Purposefully

Objectives

1. Explain the differences between effectiveness and efficiency.
2. Describe four categories of client care priorities.
3. Describe principles of priority setting that staff nurses use when managing care for a group of clients.
4. Rank the nursing priorities of a group of clients for a specific period of time.
5. Describe the principles of work organization.
6. Compare the client care manager's role in disaster preparedness with that of disaster management.

Outline

- A. Time: A Very Precious Resource
- B. Difference Between Effectiveness and Efficiency
- C. Priority Nursing Needs of Individual Clients
 - 1. First-Order Priority Needs
 - 2. Second-Order Priority Needs
 - 3. Third-Order Priority Needs
 - 4. Fourth-Order Priority Needs
 - 5. Ranking Priority Needs
- D. Priority Needs of a Group of Clients
 - 1. Know Needs and Priorities of Each Client
 - 2. Factors to Consider When Determining Priorities of Care
 - 3. Flexibility
 - 4. Creativity
- E. Principles of Work Organization
 - 1. Determine Short-Term and Long-Term Goals of Assigned Clients
 - 2. Make a "Things To Do" List
 - 3. Rank Activities
 - 4. Set Limits by Saying No to Unreasonable Assignments
 - 5. Eliminate Unnecessary Steps or Work
 - 6. Plan for Unexpected Demands
- F. Disaster Preparedness and Management

1. Disaster Preparedness
2. Disaster Management

41. Managing Resources Cost-Effectively

Objectives

1. Conserve resources when providing client care.
2. Describe rationale for fairness in allocation of resources.
3. Use critical thinking to develop strategies for allocating scarce resources.
4. Describe expectations of staff nurse participation in planning for financial management.
5. Contribute to research efforts for cost-effective care.
6. Allocate resources judiciously to meet specific client needs.
7. Describe the intent of the HIPPA Privacy Rule.

Outline

- A. Gaining a Nursing Perspective on Conserving Scarce Resources
 1. Payment Mechanisms and Types of Care
 2. Ethics of Resource Allocation
 3. Emergence of Managed Care
- B. Defining Functional Health-Care Resources
 1. Managing
 2. Using Resources: Tangible and Intangible
- C. Quantifying Costs
- D. Using Evolving Nursing Management Mechanisms
 1. Responding to Trends Using an Outcome Orientation
 2. Using Available Technology
 3. Mobilizing Nursing Staff
 4. Collecting Data Systematically
 5. Using Research Methodology
- E. Developing Perspective by Using Cost-Effective Strategies

42. Developing Management Skills

Objectives

1. Describe basic nursing competencies required to develop the client care management skills expected of entry-level staff nurses.
2. Describe the relationship of other core nursing roles to the client care manager role.
3. Compare the nursing process with the management process.
4. Describe how client care managers use the nursing process.
5. Describe a client care manager's typical day.
6. Describe how client care manager routines may vary with organizational patterns of nursing service delivery, during evening or night shifts, and with the personal strengths of individual nurses.
7. Describe strategies being used to address common resource utilization issues related to the continuing transformation of health care.

Outline

- A. Building on Basic Nursing Roles
 1. Providing Client Care
 2. Fulfilling Role Obligations as a Member Within the Discipline of Nursing

3. Managing Client Care
- B. Relationship of Manager Role to Other Core Roles
- C. Comparison of Nursing and Management Processes
 1. Management Process
 2. Combining Skills
- D. Client Care Manager Routines
 1. Typical Workday
- E. Variations in Client Care Management Routines
 1. Pattern of Nursing Service Delivery
 2. Daily Activities of Clients and Departments (Day, Evening, and Night Shifts)
 3. Client Needs and Associated Goals

43. Identifying and Resolving Conflicts

Objectives

1. Differentiate between constructive and destructive conflict.
2. Identify symptoms of conflict.
3. Classify common types of conflict encountered by entry-level staff nurses.
4. Describe how personal beliefs, values, and biases might contribute to conflict.
5. Describe causes of conflict between nurses and clients.
6. Describe causes of conflict between members of the nursing team.
7. Describe causes of conflict between nurses and other health team members.
8. Describe techniques that staff nurses use to resolve destructive conflicts.

Outline

- A. Identifying Conflict
 1. Types of Conflict
- B. Symptoms of Conflict
- C. Sources of Conflict
 1. Recognizing Personal Beliefs, Values, and Biases
 2. Gaining Insight into Individual Client Differences
 3. Gaining Insight into Differences in the Personal and Professional Beliefs of Self and Coworkers
 4. Distinguishing Client and Family Expectations
 5. Using Communication Techniques to Resolve Conflicts
 6. Unionization and Conflict Resolution

44. Receiving and Giving Change-of-Shift Reports

Objectives

1. Describe the functions of change-of-shift reports.
2. Describe how specific nursing service delivery patterns influence who gives the change-of-shift report to whom.
3. Describe advantages of oral, taped, and electronic change-of-shift reports.
4. Give reasons why change-of-shift report focuses on client needs during the next shift.
5. Describe the format for presenting individual client information.
6. Describe methods for organizing information for a change-of-shift report.

7. List the types of information that can be omitted from the report without neglecting the functions of the report.

Outline

- A. Getting Acquainted with Change-of-Shift Reports
 1. Function of Change-of-Shift Reports
 2. Focus of Change-of-Shift Reports
 3. Organizing the Information Exchange
- B. Varying the Change-of-Shift Report
 1. Modifying the Change-of-Shift Report According to the Pattern of Nursing Service Delivery
 2. Using Different Forms of Change-of-Shift Reports
 3. Focusing the Change-of-Shift Report
- C. Giving a Change-of-Shift Report
 1. Preparing to Give a Change-of-Shift Report
 2. Presenting Individual Client Information
 3. Questions and Communication Skills
- D. Receiving a Change-of-Shift Report
 1. Preparing to Receive a Change-of-Shift Report
 2. Receiving the Report

45. Transcribing Physician's "Orders"

Objectives

1. List the essential components of a physician's order.
2. Describe each type of physician's order.
3. Describe differences between verbal and written physician's orders.
4. Describe the legal requirements for a verbal order.
5. Compare a verbal order received in a face-to-face communication with one received by telephone.
6. Describe the legal ramifications of agency policy regarding nonphysician orders.
7. Describe the principles of transcribing physician orders.
8. Describe the steps involved in transcribing physician orders in the proper sequence.
9. Describe common errors made in transcribing physician orders.
10. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of computerized physician order entry.
11. Describe methods used to avoid errors in transcribing physician's orders.
12. Describe the indicated communications with families when a client's condition changes.

Outline

- A. Understanding the Client Care Manager's Function in the Transcription Process
- B. Essential Components of "Orders"
- C. Types of Physician's "Orders"
 1. Standing "Order"
 2. PRN "Order"
 3. One-Time-Only or Limited "Order"
 4. STAT "Order"
 5. Interpreting Medical Directives
- D. Styles of Physician's "Orders"
 1. Written and Verbal "Orders"

2. Electronic “Orders”
- E. “Orders” Written by Non-physicians
- F. Principles Underlying the Transcription Process
1. Clearly Understood
 2. Legible
 3. Communicated Exactly as Entered by the Physician
 4. Varied According to Agency
 5. Varied According to Type and Nature of “Order”
- G. Steps in the Transcription Process
1. Read the Complete Set of “Orders”
 2. Collect All Necessary Forms
 3. Complete All Requisition Forms for Diagnostic Tests, Treatments, and Supplies
 4. Write “Order” on Care Map or Kardex, if Indicated
 5. Complete Communication Process Needed to Implement Medication “Orders”
 6. Place Telephone Calls as Needed to Complete “Orders”
 7. Recheck Completion of Each Step
 8. Sign Off Completion of “Order” Transcription
- H. Avoiding Common Errors
1. Errors of Identification
 2. Errors of Interpretation
 3. Errors in Care Map or Kardex Selection
- I. Communicating Changes in Client Conditions
1. Complete a Nursing Assessment
 2. Notify the Physician and Multidisciplinary Workgroup
 3. Contact and Inform Designated Family Member of Significant Other
 4. Document Changes, Assessment, and Responses

46. Using Personal Strengths to Manage Others Creatively

Objectives

1. Describe the application of human development theories in identifying employee motivations and needs.
2. Describe the important characteristics of an organization’s culture.
3. Describe phases of organizational development as stages of growth and change.
4. Describe types of power that staff nurses can use to influence others.
5. Describe characteristics of effective leadership.
6. Discuss common leadership styles.
7. Discuss major functions of nursing leadership.
8. Describe the nursing leadership function of providing role models.
9. Describe the nursing leadership function of providing staff direction.
10. Describe the nursing leadership function of providing feedback, including criticism and praise.
11. Describe nursing methods used to evaluate the success of the work group.

Outline

- A. Developing a Client Care Management Style
1. Relationship of Management and Leadership
 2. Importance of Human Relations Skills
 3. Applying Human Development Theories
 4. Becoming Acquainted with Important Characteristics of an Organization’s

Work Culture

5. Relating Organizational Development to Work Group Culture
 6. Developing a Personal Leadership Style
 7. Identifying Leadership Styles and Personal Strengths
- B. Performing Nursing Leadership Functions While Managing Client Care
1. Motivating Coworkers to Commit to Individual Client Goals
 2. Serving as a Role Model
 3. Seeking and Providing Feedback
 4. Using Nursing Process Skills to Help Coworkers Evaluate Their Effectiveness
- C. Using Criticism and Praise to Strengthen Coworkers' Caregiving Behaviors
1. Providing Constructive Criticism
 2. Using Praise to Build Coworker Strengths

47. Coordinating Care Provided by Nursing, Multidisciplinary, and Interdisciplinary Work Groups

Objectives

1. Describe the types of work groups as clinical resources.
2. Distinguish between single leader work group and an interdisciplinary team goals.
3. Describe principles used to promote effective working relationships within work groups.
4. Describe barriers to work group effectiveness.
5. Describe contributions that a client care manager can make to enhance the efforts of multidisciplinary work groups.
6. Describe principles of coordinating priorities of work groups.
7. Describe the scope of practice for the LVN, Physical Therapist, Pharmacist, Respiratory Care Practitioner, and Physician.
8. Describe strategies and methods the RN will use to coordinate care with members of the interdisciplinary work group.

Outline

- A. Introduction to Work Group Concepts
- B. Interdisciplinary Work Group (Team) as an Organizational Resource
1. Client Care Managers Versus Traditional Case Managers
 2. Interdisciplinary Groups
 3. Coordinating Multidisciplinary Groups
 4. Identifying the Multidisciplinary Group as an Organizational Resource
 5. Comparing the Agency's Mission with Interdisciplinary Group Goals
 6. Valuing the Contributions of Each Discipline
- C. Promoting Effective Working Relationships in Work Groups
1. Clarifying Purpose
 2. Meeting Group Goals
 3. Getting Feedback About Meeting Client Goals
 4. Recognizing Positive Behaviors
 5. Sharing Knowledge and Skills
 6. Promoting Positive Relationships
- D. Barriers to Multidisciplinary Group Effectiveness
- E. Priorities of the Multidisciplinary Group
1. Addressing Priority Client Needs

- F. Coordinating Efforts of the Multidisciplinary Group
 1. Maintaining Client-Centered Focus
 2. Sharing Responsibility for Desired Client Outcomes
 3. Sharing Responsibility for Developing and Communicating Plan of Care
 4. Supporting Group Effort to Carry Out Plan
 5. Communicating Changes in Care Plan Goals or Interventions
 6. Evaluating Client Progress
- G. Future and Team Building

48. Supervising and Evaluating the Work of Others

Objectives

1. Describe how client satisfaction influences an agency's definition of quality care.
2. Describe indications, characteristics, and goals of client advocacy.
3. Explain the functions of supervision.
4. Describe the characteristics of effective supervision.
5. Explain the principles of evaluating client care provided by others.
6. Describe the essential characteristics of the supervisory relationship between the client care manager and supervisees.

Outline

- A. Satisfying Customers as a Focus of Client Care Management
- B. Rising Tide of Consumerism
- C. Defining Quality Care
 1. Components of Quality Health Care
 2. Meaning of Quality Care
- D. Acting as a Client Advocate
 1. Advocate Responsibilities
- E. Effectively Supervising the Work of Others
 1. Characteristics of Effective Supervision
 2. Meeting the Challenge
- F. Evaluating Client Care Performed by Others
 1. Evaluation Criteria
 2. Principles of Effective Evaluation

49. Assigning and Delegating Client Care Activities

Objectives

1. Accurately distinguish licensed and unlicensed assistive personnel who are members of one's nursing work group.
2. Differentiate between assigning and delegating client care.
3. Describe principles of client care assignment.
4. Compare responsibility, authority, and accountability.
5. Define liability.
6. Contrast two types of negligence.
7. Describe the relationship of accountability to client care assignment.

8. Discuss key concepts underlying effective delegation.
9. Describe the principles of delegation.
10. Describe principles to be considered before delegating client care activities to less skilled staff.
11. Describe the relationship of delegation to accountability for client care.
12. Describe your rights and responsibilities when required to work mandatory overtime.
13. List three strategies that you, as a client care manager can use to help reduce staff shortages.
14. Describe your obligations to agency nurses or nurses employed as temporary staff.

Outline

- A. Directing the Work of Others
- B. Assigning Versus Delegating Client Care Activities
 1. Assignment
 2. Delegation
 3. Using Authority
- C. Other Factors to Consider in Assignment and Delegation
 1. Agency Resources
 2. Agency Functions
 3. Characteristics of Nursing Staff Members
- D. Assigning Client Care
 1. Principles for Assigning Client Care
 2. Legal Aspects of Assigning Client Care
 3. Accepting Accountability for Assigned Client Care
- E. Delegating Client Care
 1. Process of Delegation
 2. Barriers to Effective Delegation
 3. Preparing to Delegate Client Care
 4. Accepting Accountability for Delegated Tasks

50. Conducting Client Care Conferences as a Management Tool

Objectives

1. State common purposes of client care conferences.
2. Distinguish client care conferences designed to primarily manage care from those designed to primarily teach others.
3. Describe the process used to prepare for a client care conference.
4. Describe the process of conducting a client care conference.
5. Describe strategies to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of client care conferences.
6. Describe various methods of evaluating the effectiveness of client care conferences.

Outline

- A. Client Care Conferences
 1. Other Types of Conferences
- B. Conducting a Management Conference
 1. Phase One: Identifying Clients Who Could Benefit from a Conference
 2. Phase Two: Preparing to Conduct a Management Conference
 3. Phase Three: Implementation of the Management Conference
 4. Phase Four: Evaluation and Follow-up

51. Addressing Ethical and Legal Issues

Objectives

1. Describe fundamental ethical concepts.
2. Distinguish among ethics, spirituality, and law.
3. Describe the consequences of violating codes of conduct.
4. Describe appropriate responses to incompetent colleagues.
5. Describe legal ramifications of life-and-death issues that might stimulate conflict between co-workers.
6. Describe how health-care financing methods might generate conflict.
7. Describe mechanisms used to protect subjects of nursing research.
8. List three emerging ethical issues that affect nursing practice.

Outline

- A. Incorporating Ethical Decisions in Nursing Practice
 1. Applying Knowledge of Ethical Concepts
 2. Applying Ethical Principles
- B. Comparing Components of Client Care Management and Ethical Nursing Practice
 1. Values and Beliefs
 2. Cultural Norms
 3. Ethics
- C. Ethical Reasoning Process
 1. Recognizing Existing Moral Issues
 2. Analyzing Relevant Facts to Identify the Moral Dilemma
 3. Formulating Possible Actions
 4. Selecting the Action That Best Resolves the Moral Conflict
 5. Taking the Morally Right Action
 6. Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Moral Action Taken
- D. Differentiating Between Ethics and Spirituality
- E. Distinguishing Between Law and Ethics
- F. Adhering to Nursing Codes of Conduct
 1. Legal Codes of Conduct
 2. Ethical Codes of Conduct
- G. Common Violations of Nursing Codes of Conduct
 1. Identifying Life-or-Death Issues
 2. Distinguishing Treatment from Nontreatment Plans
 3. Recognizing Ethical Issues Related to Health Insurance Benefits
 4. Responding to an Incompetent Colleague
- H. Protecting the Rights of Human Subjects
- I. Blending Present and Future Nursing Ethical Issues
 1. Violations of Client's Rights
 2. Controlling Health-Care Costs
 3. Commitment to Health-Care Goals

52. Nurturing Professional Integrity

Objectives

1. Discuss ethical issues related to accepting personal responsibility for self-management.
2. Describe a nurse's responsibility for lifelong learning.
3. Discuss common ethical issues associated with contributing to the nursing profession.
4. Describe adaptive attitudes used to cope and adjust to change.
5. Describe ethical issues related to meeting employee obligations.

Outline

- A. Accepting Personal Responsibility for Self-Management
 1. Requirements of Professional Autonomy and Critical Thinking
 2. Promote Client Safety
 3. Promote Quality of Life and Practice
 4. Identify Strengths and Limitations
 5. Maintain Nursing Competencies and Commit to Lifelong Learning
- B. Serving as an Advocate for the Profession
- C. Managing Information
 1. Using Computer Literacy Skills to Influence Organizational Decision Making
 2. Participating in Designing and Using Available Technology Wisely
- D. Coordinating Client Care
- E. Meeting Professional Responsibilities as an Employee
 1. Identifying Moral Dilemmas Related to Health-Care Financing
 2. Maintaining Loyalties
 3. Promoting Client Interests While Communicating with Multidisciplinary Work Group Members
 4. Maintaining Confidentiality
 5. Protecting One's Rights as a Provider of Health Care
 6. Serving as a Role Model
 7. Preventing Sexual Harassment
 8. Making Hard Choices

53. Managing Your Career

Objectives

1. Refine her or his personal nursing philosophy, interests, and talents.
2. Identify 5-year personal and career goals.
3. Seek employment corresponding to her or his personal career goals.
4. Organize information about her or his qualifications and nursing credentials.
5. Determine the need for malpractice insurance.
6. Use available support systems to promote personal growth.
7. Establish licensure and maintain registration as a registered nurse.
8. Write a letter notifying her or his employer of a desire to change or terminate employment.

Outline

1. Philosophy
2. Ethical standards
3. Career interests
4. Organization of professional documentation
5. Liability and malpractice
6. Support and counseling
7. Maintaining licensure

8. Continuing education
9. Changing employment
10. Staff versus management