

Lesson 3.1

The Medical Staff

1. Define the terms in the vocabulary list.
2. Write the meaning of the abbreviations in the abbreviations list.
3. Identify the respective roles of each of the provided medical staff.
4. Identify the titles of physicians who serve in a provided list of specialties.
5. List two common examples of physician extenders.
6. List and describe two complementary or alternative medicine options.

Medical Staff

- **Attending Physician**
 - May also be the patient's primary care physician (PCP) and may be a doctor of medicine (MD) or a doctor of osteopathy (DO)
- **Hospitalist**
 - Hospital-based general physician who is usually an internist, family practice physician, or pediatrician
- **Resident**
 - Also may be called house staff or house officer (HO)
 - Applies to all medical school graduates who are gaining hospital experience

Common Medical Specialties

- Allergist
 - Treats patients who have hypersensitivity to pollens, foods, medications, and other substances.
- Anesthesiologist
 - Administers drugs or gases to produce loss of consciousness or sensation in the patient; care during surgery and recovery from an anesthetic is included.
- Cardiologist
 - Diagnoses and treats diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Physician Extenders

- Physician's Assistant (PA)
 - Practices medicine under the supervision of physicians and surgeons.
- Nurse Practitioner (NP)
 - A registered nurse (RN) who has
 - Completed advanced education (a minimum of a master's degree)
 - Training in the diagnosis and management of common medical conditions, including chronic illnesses.

Complementary and Alternative Medicine Options

- Chiropractic medicine
- Acupuncture
- Homeopathy
- Native American healing
- Naturopathic medicine

Lesson 3.2

Nursing Service Organization, Personnel, and Units

7. Describe the responsibilities of the nursing service department.
8. Identify the title of the person responsible for the overall administration of the nursing service and the person responsible for nursing unit administration.
9. Identify the services provided by each of the regular (floor) nursing units and intensive care units in provided lists.
10. List five telecommunication services and explain the benefits of an eICU.

Lesson 3.2

Nursing Service Organization, Personnel, and Units (cont'd)

11. Explain what is required for an outpatient to become an inpatient.
12. Describe the purpose of the following specialty units: emergency department, hospice inpatient, and the chronic pain management unit.
13. List three services that come under the general heading of perioperative services and provide a description of each.

Nursing Service

- American Nurses Association (ANA) definition of nursing:
 - The protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities
 - Prevention of illness and injury
 - Alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response
 - Advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations

Nursing Administration

- Director of nursing
 - Also called the vice president of nursing
 - Responsible for the overall administration of nursing service
- Nurse manager
 - Also called clinical manager, patient care manager, or unit manager
 - Registered nurse (RN) who usually is responsible for the patients and nursing personnel on the unit for 24 hours a day

Hospital Nursing Units

- Behavioral health
 - Includes psychiatry (psych)
 - Treatment of disorders of the mind or difficulty coping with life situations
 - Treatment of alcohol and drug abuse and programs related to changing destructive behaviors, such as eating disorders
- Cardiovascular
 - Treatment of diseases of the circulatory system
- Gynecology surgery (Gyn)
 - Patient care and surgery of the female reproductive tract

Hospital Nursing Units, cont'd

- Medical (Med)
 - Medical treatment
- Neurology (Neuro)
 - Treatment of diseases of the nervous system – some hospitals have Parkinson and epilepsy units.
- Obstetrics (OB), labor and delivery (L&D), and nursery
 - Care before, during, and after labor and care of newborn infants
- Oncology
 - Treatment of cancer
- Orthopedics (Ortho)
 - Treatment of diseases or fractures of the musculoskeletal system

Hospital Nursing Units, cont'd

- Pediatrics (Peds)
 - Care of children (12 and younger) hospitalized for medical or surgical treatment
- Rehabilitation (Rehab)
 - Care of patients who have had a stroke, head injury, amputation, multiple trauma, neuromuscular disorders, etc.
- Intermediate or step-down care unit
 - Care of patients who require more specialized care than that given on floor nursing units but who do not require intensive care (also called intermediate or transitional care unit)

Hospital Nursing Units, cont'd

- Surgical (Surg)
 - Care of patients who are hospitalized for general surgical treatment
- Telemetry (Tele)
 - Care of patients with cardiac arrhythmias and other heart problems
- Urology
 - Treatment of diseases of the male reproductive or urinary system or of the female urinary system

Telemetry Screens on a Telemetry Unit



Intensive Care Units

- Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
 - Also called Critical Care Unit [CCU]
 - Specialized acute care to critically ill patients
- Surgical Intensive Care Unit (SICU)
 - Care for critically ill surgical patients
- Medical Intensive Care Unit (MICU)
 - Care for critically ill medical patients
- Coronary Care Unit (CCU)
 - Care for patients with acute heart disease

Intensive Care Units, cont'd

- Trauma Intensive Care Unit (TICU)
 - Care for patients involved in trauma, such as a car accident
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)
 - Care for premature and ill newborns
- Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)
 - Care for critically ill pediatric patients

Telecommunication Services

- Specialist Referral Services
 - May involve a patient and/or nurse “seeing” a specialist over a live, remote consult or the transmission of health records and diagnostic images and/or video.
- Interactive Telemedicine Services
 - Provides real-time interactions between the patient and the doctor and/or nurse.
- Remote Patient Monitoring
 - Wireless technologies remotely collect and send data to medical professionals for interpretation.

Telecommunication Services, cont'd

- Medical Education
 - Provides continuing medical education credits for health professionals in remote locations
- Consumer Medical and Health Information
 - Use of the Internet and social networks for consumers to obtain specialized health information and have access to online discussion groups to provide peer-to-peer support

Electronic Intensive Care Unit (eICU)

- Helps improve patient outcomes and supports continuous quality improvements
- Perfect for understaffed hospitals
 - Acts as an extra set of eyes to help support nurses and physicians
- Hospitals have reported a 40% reduction in ICU mortality on average.
- Patients have lower risks of death and shorter ICU and hospital stays when an intensivist physician is on duty.

Inpatient/Outpatient

- Inpatient
 - Preapproved by insurance company
 - Doctor formally writes an admission order.
- Outpatient
- Registered on hospital records as an outpatient even if their doctor orders overnight observation but does not write an admission order

Specialty Units

- Emergency department
 - Care of patients who need emergency treatment
- Hospice Inpatient Unit
 - For a terminally ill patient who needs more care than can be managed at home
- Chronic Pain Management Unit (CPMU)
 - Offers treatment of individuals in chronic pain

Perioperative Services

- Preoperative area
 - Where patients are prepared for surgery
- Intraoperative area
 - Operating room (OR)/area
- Postoperative area
 - Postanesthesia care unit (PACU) or recovery room/area

Lesson 3.3

Nursing Care Delivery Models and Clinical Pathways

14. List four personnel commonly employed in nursing units and briefly describe the role of each.
15. Describe the team patient care model and the total patient care model.
16. List six benefits of interdisciplinary teamwork.
17. Explain the philosophy of holistic nursing care.
18. Explain the purpose of a clinical pathway and list four goals to be met when developing a clinical pathway.
19. Describe what information would be included on an assignment sheet.

Nursing Unit Personnel

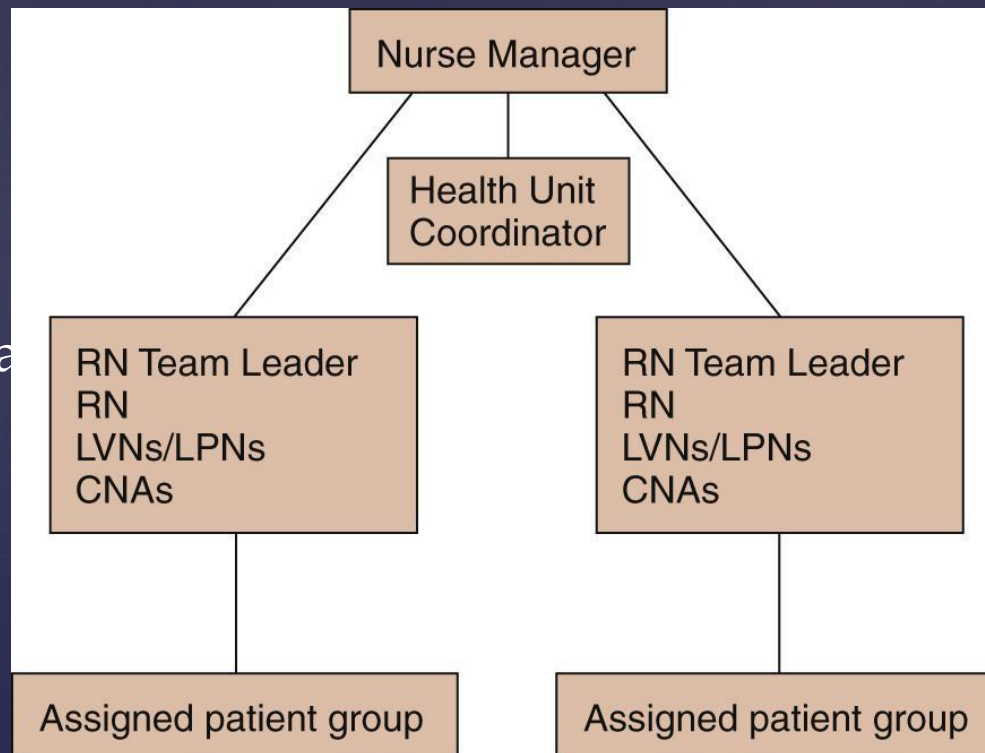
- Registered Nurse
 - Assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of patient care
- Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)
 - Provides direct patient care
 - Performs technical skills

Nursing Unit Personnel

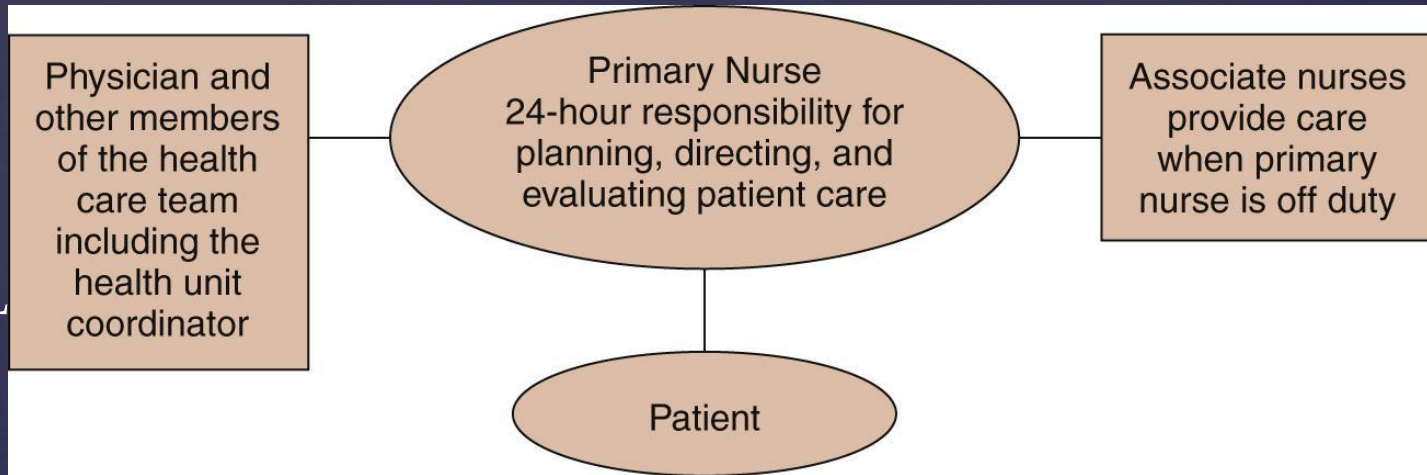
- Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)
 - Performs bedside tasks
 - Bathing and feeding patients and basic treatments
 - Taking vital signs and enemas
- Patient Support Associate (PCA)
 - Some patient admitting responsibilities, coding, or stocking supplies on nursing units

Nursing Care Delivery Models

□ TEAM patient care



Nursing Care Delivery Models, cont'd



□ TOTAL

Interdisciplinary Teamwork

- Facilitates continuous quality improvement
- Improves patient care
- Decreases errors
- Provides “total patient care”
- Maximizes resources
- Increases professional satisfaction for health care givers

Holistic Nursing Care

- Holistic nursing care – the philosophy of comprehensive patient care (total patient care) –
 - considers the physical, emotional, social, economic, and spiritual needs of the patient, their response to illness, and the effect of the illness on ability to meet self-care needs.
- Holistic health is the concept that concern for health requires the perspective of the individual as an integrated system, rather than treating specific symptoms.

Purpose and Goals of Clinical Pathways

- Clinical pathways
 - Used as a method of outlining a patient's path of treatment for a specific diagnosis, procedure, or symptom.
 - Goals:
 - Identify patient and family needs.
 - Determine realistic patient outcomes and time frames required to achieve those outcomes.
 - Reduce length of stay and inappropriate use of resources.
 - Clarify the appropriate care setting, providers, and timelines of intervention.

Information on an Assignment Sheet

- The nursing staff assigned to each patient on that nursing unit
- Lunch times and break times for nursing personnel
- Information on the assignment sheet may vary, depending on the nursing delivery system used.