SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

INDEX

DESCRIPTION	PAGE
Pediatric Simulation	27
Pediatric Pre-Clinical Worksheet	28
Medication for Pediatric Rotation	28-29
Pediatric Clinical Paperwork	30
Obstetrical Clinical Worksheet	41
Postpartum Assessment Form	42
Obstetrical Simulation	45
Nursing Care Plan	46
Medications for Women's Center	47
Prep for Newborn Nursery	48
Prep for Labor/Postpartum Patient	49
Fetal Heart Monitor Worksheet	50
Assessment of the Newborn	51
Surgery Prep Sheet	53
Diagnostic Recovery Prep Sheet	54
Evidence Based Family Paper Agreement	56
Evidence Based Family Paper Guidelines	57

Pediatric Simulation

Simulation 1

- 1. Complete Respiratory case study as assigned.
- 2. Complete Pain Scales worksheet and quiz as assigned.
- 3. Review Infant and Pediatric CPR.
- 4. Review and practice using SBAR with practitioner in simulation.
- 5. Discuss various respiratory medications and selected pediatric respiratory conditions.
- 6. Discuss various airways used in pediatrics (nasal and oral).

Simulation 2

- 1. Complete GI case study as assigned.
- 2. Review and define hypovolemic shock (risk factors, identification, and treatment).
- 3. Review Infant and Pediatric choking.
- 4. Discuss various types of shock most commonly seen in pediatrics.
- 5. Practice SBAR with practitioner in simulation.
- 6. Calculate the minimum 24-hour fluid requirement for pediatric patients under 70 kg.

Simulation 3

- 1. Complete a Cardiac case study as assigned.
- 2. View video(s) over various congenital cardiac conditions in pediatrics.
- 3. Practice CPR and introduce PALS in simulation setting with cardiac conditions.
- 4. Practice SBAR with practitioner in simulation.
- 5. Identify various cardiac rhythm strips.
- 6. Discuss various medications and administration methods used in the pediatric code setting.

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Department of Nursing NUR 3805 – Practicum in Nursing II **Pediatric Pre Clinical Worksheet**

- 1. Read Chapters 34, 40 and 41.
- 2. <u>Familiarize</u> self with current immunization recommendations Print and attach: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/schedules/downloads/child/0-18yrs-pocket-pr.pdf
- 3. <u>Create</u> vital sign flashcards for normal temperature (rectal vs axillary), heart rate, respiratory rate and blood pressure in children for the following age groups: Newborn, < 2 years, 2-6 years, 6-10 years, and 10+ years.
- 4. Review how to take a temperature with oral, rectal, and axillary thermometers.
- 5. <u>List</u> and <u>describe</u> Erikson's psychosocial stages through adolescence.
- 6. <u>Define</u> the role of play therapy. Give appropriate examples of play for the hospitalized child for each of the age groups: (Infant, Toddler, Pre-school & School-age)
- 7. <u>Develop</u> communication skills with children of varying ages: You are administering a flu vaccination. How do you communicate this to an infant? A toddler? A preschooler? A school-age child? An adolescent?
- 8. <u>Pain Scales:</u> Print off a copy of following pain scales FLACC, FACES, COMFORT and 0-10.
- 9. EXPLAIN WHY THE FOLLOWING LABS ARE DONE FOR PATIENTS IN AN ICU SETTING. INCLUDE HOW THEY ARE DRAWN AND A SHORT DEFINITION.
 RSV, FLU, MRSA, PCR, ELECTROLYTES, ABG, VBG, CBG, BLOOD CULTURES, BRONCHIAL ALVEOLAR LAVAGE AND CBC.

MEDICATIONS FOR PEDIATRIC ROTATION

The following list includes some commonly prescribed pediatric medications. The student is required to prepare a completed medication sheet before their first day of pediatric practicum and maintain throughout the clinical rotation.

Acetaminophen
Albuterol
Ampicillin
Ancef
Ativan

Claforan
Ibuprofen
Gentamycin
Methadone
Morphine
Prelone Syrup/Prednisone Tabs
Pulmicort
Rifampin
Rocephin
Singulair
Solu-Medrol
Q-Var
Tobramycin
Vancomycin
Xopenex
Zantac
Zithromax

Important Pediatric Measurement Conversions:

5cc = 1 teaspoon
3 tsp = 1 tablespoon
15 cc = 1 tablespoon

30 cc = 1 ounce
1 kg = 2.2 pounds
2.5 cm = 1 inch
1 mcg = 0.001 mg
1mL = 1cc
1 gram = 1cc

Pediatric Dosage Calculation EXAMPLE:

Amoxil 40 mg/kg/day divided TID

The patient weighs 15 kg.

This drug comes in the concentration of 250 mg/5cc.

How many mg per dose? How many cc's per dose? 40 mg x 15 kg = 600 mg per day $600 \text{ mg} \div 3 = 200 \text{ mg per dose}$ $200 \text{ mg} \div 250 \text{ mg} = 0.8 \text{ mg}$ 0.8 mg x 5 cc = 4 cc per dose

Student Name:

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Department of Nursing NUR 3805 – Practicum in Nursing II

Pediatric Clinical Paperwork

Patient Initials:	Age:	_Male	or	Female	
Allergy & Reactions:				□NKA	
Medical Diagnose(s) for this ho	ospitalization:				
Chronic Illness:					
Event(s) that brought patient to	the hospital:				
Birth History <u>IF</u> <2 years of ag	e:				

What is the expected outcome for this patient long term?

List all procedures this patient has had since admission (List most current for long term patients)

WEIGHT	KG	% Growth Chart
HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE <2yo		% Growth Chart
HEIGHT/LENGTH		% Growth Chart

NUTRITION

WHAT TYPE OF NUTRITION OR DIET IS THE PATIENT RECEIVING? BE SPECIFIC – FEEDING SCHEDULE, TYPE OF FORMULA, ROUTE, RATE... IF NOT RECEIVING FEEDS WHAT OTHER NUTRITION IS THE PATIENT RECEIVING?

INTAKE & OUTPUT

24 Hour Fluid Requirement: SHOW YOUR MATH:	What is the hourly fluid requirement?
100cc FIRST 10kg 50cc NEXT 10kg 20cc REMAINDER OF WT kg	
\square N/A if >70kg	
What was your patient's total shift intake?	Was the intake adequate? □ YES □ NO Rationale:
	If inadequate
Type of IV Fluid:	Why is the patient receiving IV fluids?
hour	□No IV □Saline Lock
24 Hour Output Requirement & Shift Total (1cc/kg/hour)	Was the output adequate? □ YES □ NO
\square N/A if > 30 cc/hour	Rationale: If inadequate

VITAL SIGNS

VITAL SIGNS	MORNING	AFTERNOON	INTERPRET	NURSING
				INTERVENTIONS
Temperature			NORMAL HIGH LOW	
Pulse			NORMAL HIGH LOW	
Respiration			NORMAL HIGH LOW	
Blood Pressure			NORMAL HIGH LOW	
Oxygen Saturation			NORMAL HIGH LOW	

PAIN

CIRCLE Pain Scale Utilized:	0-10	FLACC	FACES	COMFORT	OTHER:	
Pain Score:						
Interventions (What would be	used if 1	no pain?)				
Effectiveness:					□N/A	

FAMILY

Who cares for the child? And who is at the bedside?			
Siblings:			
Do you observe any abnormal family interaction?	□YES	□NO	
EXPLAIN:			
INTERVENTIONS NECESSARY:			

TEACHING

What did you teach the child or family today? What teaching could be done if not?

PLAY THERAPY

What type of play did you initiate or observe? What toys were used?

Complete a head to toe assessment and write this up as follows:
-Skin
-Eyes
-Mouth
-Heart
-Abdomen
-Genitals
-Extremities
-Head
-Face
-Ears
-Nose
-Lungs

LAB & DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

IDENTIFY THE LAB OR DIAGNOSTIC TEST	WHY WAS IT ORDERED?	IDENTIFY ABNORMAL RESULTS & CAUSE	NURSING INTERVENTIONS

MEDICATIONS

BRAND & GENERIC NAME & DRUG DOSE	DOSAGE + ROUTE	WHY IS DRUG PRESCRIBED	RECOMMENDED DOSAGE	WEIGHT BASED (MG/KG) DOSAGE CALCULATION (SHOW YOUR MATH)	SAFE Y OR N	MAJOR SIDE EFFECTS
BRAND						
GENERIC						
CLASS						
BRAND						
GENERIC						
CLASS						
BRAND						
GENERIC						
CLASS						

Weight:kg

MEDICATIONS

BRAND & GENERIC NAME & DRUG DOSE	DOSAGE + ROUTE	WHY IS DRUG PRESCRIBED	RECOMMENDED DOSAGE	WEIGHT BASED (MG/KG) DOSAGE CALCULATION (SHOW YOUR MATH)	SAFE Y OR N	MAJOR SIDE EFFECTS
BRAND						
GENERIC						
CLASS						
BRAND						
GENERIC						
CLASS						
BRAND						

Wt	 Kg	

CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. During your first interaction with the child/family, what did you notice (odors/smell, general appearance, location and position of child, family & visitor interaction, equipment in room)? What were your initial thoughts about the child and family? What emotions did you feel? What came to mind?
- 2. What things are connected to or inserted in your patient? Make a list of all dressings, tubes, lines, monitors, and equipment that are being utilized for patient care. For each <u>item</u>, list separately and explain: (If in ICU setting, address central lines, chest tubes and feeding tubes only)
 - a. Purpose of item?
 - b. How you know the item is accomplishing its intended result?
 - c. What about the item or patient should be reported to the instructor and staff, why, & how soon?
- 3. What interventions did you implement for your patient/family? <u>Include a rationale for</u> each intervention.
- 4. Were your interventions effective? <u>Explain</u>. What other interventions could have been implemented?
- 5. In your opinion, what did you do well today? What do you need to improve upon? How could your clinical day be improved?

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Department of Nursing NUR 3805 – Practicum in Nursing II Obstetrical Clinical Worksheet

- 1. You will be assigned to all three areas usually on different clinical days (L &D, Nursery, & postpartum) during your rotation.
- 2. Please complete the following prep work before your OB rotation starts
 - a. Prep for Newborn Nursery
 - b. Prep for Labor/Postpartum Patient
 - c. Normal/Abnormal Column of Newborn Assessment
 - d. EFM Worksheet *areas

Bring ALL of your prep work with you to EVERY clinical day. (You may need to check the filing cabinet in the nursing office to locate your folder that has been graded the day before clinicals).

- 3. You will complete
 - a. One Nursing Care Plan during your rotation (NO PAIN or INFECTION).
 - b. Newborn Assessment Findings Column
 - c. Postpartum Assessment (preferably for postpartum patient, but may be on labor/delivery patient)
 - d. Complete EFM worksheet
- 4. Please also bring your gestational age assessment sheet provided in class to clinical.
- 5. Be prepared to answer questions related to your prep work as well as your suggested medication list.
- 6. You will have 2 guizzes and 2 articles due during this rotation.
- 7. Please turn in your completed post clinical paperwork in a folder with your name and KEEP each previous week's work in the folder along with your new work.

POSTPARTUM ASSESSMENT

	Stude	nt Name:		
IDENTIFYING DATA	D	ate:	Pt	initials:
Age: Race:		_ .		
Allergies:				_
Occupation:				
Delivery Type:	_			
Gravida:	Para:	Abortion	ns:	_
Term:	Preterm:	Living:		_
Complications (maternal	/fetal):			_
Prepregnancy wt:	Preg	nancy wt:		
Height:				
<u>ASSESSMENT</u>				
General Appearance:				_
Skin/Hair:				_
Respirations: Rate				
Breath Sounds and effort	:			-
Smoker: Y/N Pk/day	:	No. of years _		
Hx of Drug Use: Y/N	Current Drug Use: Y/N	Positive drug s	screen for:	
Temperature	<u> </u>			
B/P:	Pulse:		Regular/Irregular	
Heart Sounds:				
Peripheral Pulses (1-4+):	Radial:	Dorsalis p	oedis:	
Edema(grade/location):_				
Skin turgor:	Mucous m	nembranes:		
Nausea/Vomiting:				
Prescribed diet:		Food restrictions	:	
Current IV solution and r	ate:			
24 hour I and O (if order	ed/has IV/ or PIH): Inpu	t	Output	_
Meal %:	Last bowel movemen	nt:		

Bowel sounds:	Hemorrhoids: Y/	'N	
Difficulty voiding: Y/N	Bladder palpable	e: Y/N Foley cathe	ter: Y/N
Estimated Blood Loss:			
PAIN/COMFORT			
Location:	_Quality:	Duration:	
Precipitating factors:	Guarding:	Facial Grimace: _	
Pain Scale: No Pain 0 1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Worst Pain Imaginable	
<u>NEUROSENSORY</u>			
Hearing Aid:	Glasses:	Contacts:	
Headaches: Location:	Freq	luency:	
Seizures:	Reflexes:		
Epigastric pain:			
<u>Lab:</u>			
Hgb&Hct: Pre Delivery	Post Delive	ery:	
WBCPlatele	etsBloo	od Type:	
If mother Blood type O or R	n-: Baby's Blood Type	Coombs:	
HIV: H	ep. B:	Group B Strep:	
Rubella Titer:	VDRL/Syphillis: _		
Urinalysis if ordered:			
Feeding: Breast or Bott	le Feeding		
If breastfeeding, complete th	e following – poor, fair	, well	
Bra:	_Nipples (shape, condit	tion):	
Latching on:	Any	referral to Lactation speci	alist
<u>UTERUS</u>			
Fundus: Consistency:	Height:	Position:	
Lochia: Color:			
Episiotomy/Lacerations: Ty			
drainage:			

Surgical incision: App	pearance:					
Гуре: Dressing:						
MENSTRUAL HISTO	<u>PRY</u>					
Frequency:	Duration:					
Amount:	LMP:					
Pap smear:	Contraceptive Plan:					
Pregnancy planned (Y/	(N) Marital Status:					
Living With:	Financial Concerns:					
Extended family/other	support:					
Religion:	Cultural Factors:					
Report stress factors: _						
Verbal/nonverbal com	munication with family/significant other:					
Hx of Postpartum Depr	ression: Y/N Patient Demeanor:					
Bonding behavior (incl	luding father):					
MEDICATIONS (List	all routine and prn meds given)					
Drug name/mg	How prescribed Purpose					
TEACHING/LEARNII						
	d (mother/father):					
Previous childbirth exp	perience:					
In Hospital/Discharge	Teaching:					

Obstetrical Simulation

Simulation 1

- 1. Watch Postpartum Assessment YouTube videos and Gestation Assessment Videos on Blackboard under NUR 3805
- 2. Review Postpartum BUBBLE He sheet provided in class
- 3. Describe the proper nursing assessment techniques utilized during the first 24 hours using BUBBLE HE for vaginal and cesarean section.
- 4. Define Fundus and discuss techniques and deviations to assess.
 - a. Discuss Involution and expected progression.
 - b. Define Lochia and discuss stages?

Simulation 2

- Complete asterisk* areas on Fetal Heart Monitor Strip Worksheet if you have not done so already for clinical.
- 2. Discuss Spinal versus Epidural for a C-section. Discuss nursing interventions for a patient undergoing a cesarean section.
- 3. Discuss pre and post-op teaching related to the patient undergoing a cesarean section.
- 4. Discuss the nursing care related to the patient undergoing elective induction.

Simulation 3

- 1. Discuss nursing interventions related to Pregnancy Induced Hypertension.
- 2. Discuss nursing assessments and interventions for Post-Partum hemorrhage
- Complete a care plan with your clinical group for Pregnancy Induced Hypertension and Post-Partum hemorrhage

NURSING CARE PLAN

DATE	NURSING DIAGNOSIS	PLAN (Outcome)	IMPLEMENTATION	RATIONALE	EVALUATION

The student is expected to maintain a drug card, or mark in drug book, on each of the medications ordered for their assigned client. It is the responsibility of the student to know and understand the drugs. The following lists are some of the common drugs used.

DRUGS				
Nursery Meds	Post-partam/Labor & Delivery Meds	Post-partam/Labor & Delivery Meds		
Ampicillin	Alka-Seltzer Gold	* MMR		
* Aquamephyton/Phytonadione (Vit K)	* Anaprox DS/Anaprox	Morphine		
Claforan	Aldomet	Naltrexone		
* Erythromycin ointment	Apresoline	* Penicillin G		
Gentamycin	Benadryl	Peri-Colace		
* Hep B	Ancef	* Phenergan		
Narcan (Naloxone)	Brethine (Terbutaline)	* Pitocin (Oxytocin)		
	* Calcium Gluconate	* Reglan		
		* Rhogam		
	* Cytotec	Stadol		
	Methergine	* Tylox/Percocet		
	Duramorph	Vistaril		
	Hemabate	Vicodin		
	Ephedrine	Xylocaine		
	Dulcolax	Zofran		
	FESO4	* TDAP		
	Procardia	Clindamycin		
	Labetalol	Dilaudid		
	* Magnesium Sulfate	* Fentanyl		
	Cervidil	Nubain		

The above medications with an asterisk (*) should be reviewed in detail. Expect to administer and verbalize drug information to instructor. You will be giving these medications more frequently.

PREP FORM FOR NEWBORN NURSERY

1. Discuss the risk for heat loss in the newborn and what nursing interventions are used to prevent them. 2. Discuss the pathophysiology in regards to newborn jaundice. Also discuss the different types/causes of jaundice and treatment. **3.** Discuss elimination patterns of the newborn (voiding and stooling). Also discuss the difference in stooling between breast vs. bottle feeding. Complete the clinical significance for the assessment of the newborn including 4. normals and abnormals. (PRIOR TO CLINICAL) 5. Describe the process of assigning APGARS at birth including the five criteria of assessment. 6. Summarize the indication and use of Vitamin K, Hepatitis B, and Erythromycin. (Including site of administration and proper equipment) (Discuss why the infant needs vitamin K and Erythromycin) 7. Identify teaching and learning needs of the new mother and family of a newborn. 8. Discuss hypoglycemia criteria and treatment in the newborn. 9. Discuss feeding methods and timing in the newborn. (breast, bottle, gavage) 10. Discuss common skin conditions found in the newborn.

Be prepared to answer questions, verbally or by quiz, during the clinical day.

LABOR/POSTPARTUM PATIENT

The information should be written on additional pages. 1. Discuss a postpartum assessment for a vaginal and a cesarean section patient (including fundus, lochia, bladder...) 2. Complete asterisk* areas on Electronic Fetal Monitoring(EFM) Worksheet. Be ready to discuss early, variable, and later decelerations in clinical. **3.** List normals in the following statistics: **Blood pressure:** Temp: Pulse: Fetal heart rate: **Respirations:** 4. Be able to define terms: Presentation, position, dilation, station, effacement, contraction, duration, frequency, intensity and variability. 5. Discuss the different types of anesthesia (spinal, epidural, general) and analgesia (IV narcotics) during labor and possible effects to mother and/or baby. **6.** Discuss breast care for the lactating and non-lactating mother. 7. Discuss pitocin for induction vs. use during the recovery period. Discuss Magnesium Sulfate for the pre-eclamptic pt vs. the preterm patient. Discuss assessment and risk factors for both pitocin (oxytocin) and magnesium sulfate. Identify the antidote for magnesium sulfate toxicity 8. Discuss the risks for pre-term labor, the current means for identifying patients at risk, and the identification and protocols for group B strep. 9. Discuss the use of MMR and TDAP vaccines in the Prenatal or Postpartum period. Also discuss the indications, dosing, and administration of Rhogam. (Discuss appropriate sites and needle size and length.) 10. Discuss the care of the episiotomy site, including comfort measures.

Be prepared to answer questions, verbally or by quiz, during the clinical day.

WORKSHEET Electronic Fetal Monitoring (EFM)

Patient Initials:	Date
1. Fetal Heart Rate - Beats per minute? Check one of the following: Indicate of the following: Tachycardia *Cri Average *Crie	teria:
Bradycardia *Cri	teria:
2. What is the baseline variability? What	t is the significance of reading? *
Absent variability: 0	to 2 bpm.
Minimal variability:	3 to 5 bpm.
Average/Moderate: 0	6 to 25 bpm.
Marked: greater tha	n 25 bpm.
3. Are there any periodic changes in theAccelerations	FHR?
Early deceleration	Usual cause: *
Late deceleration \	Usual cause: *
Variable Deceleratio	n Usual cause: *
4. Looking at uterine contractions, deter USE ADDITIONAL PAGESFrequency: DefineDuration: Define	ine term: *
5. * Nursing interventions utilized for all 3 USE ADDITIONAL PAGES	types of decelerations.
6. Summarize the significance of your pa USE ADDITIONAL PAGES	atient's strip.

^{*} Please complete the above noted areas prior to clinicals

ASSESSMENT OF THE NEWBORN

Patient's INITIALS:			DATE:	
IDENTIFICATION PLACEMENT:				
DELIVERY DATE:	EDC:	APGAR: (1 m) (5 m)		
METHOD OF DELIVERY:		Est. Gest. Age:		
	FINDING CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE *			
Weight				
Length				
Posture				
Head Circumference				
Chest Circumference				
Temperature				
Resp:Rate, Quality & Effort				
Heart rate				
Sucking, rooting, palate				

^{*} Discuss normals and abnormals. <u>Have this column prepared prior to nursery day.</u>

NEWBORN ASSESSMENT (continued)

ITEM	FINDING	CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE *
Eyes/Ears		
Moro		
Skin: Color		
Birthmarks		
Lanugo		
Head Fortanelles Size/Shape		
Pulses (Brachial/Femoral)		
Umbilicus		
Genitals		
Plantar creases Reflexes: Grasp Plantar Babinski		

SAME DAY SURGERY PREP SHEET

1.	Review Chapter 18, 19, 20 in Brunner & Suddarth			
2.	Prepare drug cards or li	st for:		
	a. Alka Setzer Gold	d. Valium	g. A	tropine
	b. Zantac	e. Zofran	h. C	hloral Hydrate
	c. Versed Syrup	f. Reglan	i. Pl	henergan
			j. L	Lovenox
	Include action, major sid	le effects, and reas	on given to s	surgical patients.
3.	Prepare a pre and postoperative teaching plan for a child undergoing a tonsillectomy. All interventions must have a referenced rationale. Information can be found in Brunner & Suddarth, London & Ladewig and on-line. You must use APA format for listing sources and references.			
4.	Calculate the preoperati	ve medication for	a child weig	hing 22 lbs.
	PAM 0.5 ml per kilogram available premixed in 10 ml syringe Atropine 0.01 mg per kilogram			
	available in 0.4 m	-		
5.	Include discharge teachi	•	ŕ	e e
				ocedure and patient history
	rationales that are refer instructions for self care	\	uss procedu	re and patient history and
6.	Include a log for each da	ay of clinical.		

Diagnostic Recovery Paperwork

- 1. Prior to your first day in Diagnostic Recovery (DR), prepare a written drug list for:
 - a. Versed (midazolam)
 - b. Fentanyl (sublimaze)
 - c. Demerol (meperidine)
 - d. Robinul (glycopyrrolate)
 - e. Valium (diazepam)
 - f. Plavix (clopidogrel)

- g. Decadron / Hexadrol (dexamethasone)
- h. Benadryl (diphenhydramine)
- i. Narcan (naloxone)
- j. Romazicon (flumazenil)
- k. Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)
- 2. Review how to place a peripheral IV and a foley catheter. You will start several IVs and may be required to place a foley in DR. Be prepared to answer questions prior to being allowed to perform these procedures.
- 3. Look up the Aldrete (or modified Aldrete) score. Be familiar with its purpose.
- 4. Start working on the following teaching plans prior to first clinical day in DR. You will fine tune these during DR clinical time. Turn completed plans in on Monday (by 0830) after last clinical day in DR:
 - a. Prepare a pre- and post-procedure teaching plan for a patient undergoing a colonoscopy.
 - b. Prepare a pre- and post-procedure plan for a patient undergoing a cardiac catheterization for shortness of breath, chest pain, and abnormal ECG.
- 5. Review and be able to discuss administration of packed red blood cells (PRBC) during clinicals. Include the following in your written paperwork to be turned in after clinical rotation:
 - a. Explain what labs should be drawn prior to administration of PRBCs.
 - b. Most patients who are going to receive blood products are also given diphenhydramine and/or dexamethasone IV prior to administration. Please give a brief explanation as to why these drugs are given.
 - c. Describe signs and symptoms of a transfusion reaction and what you as a nurse would need to do if this were to happen to your patient. What is the absolute most important thing to do if a reaction is suspected?
- 6. Cardiac cath patients have the following labs drawn prior to their procedure: CBC, BMP (basic metabolic panel), lipids, PT/PTT with INR. Give a brief explanation of what you think they are looking for in these labs and why they are important. Also, why is it important to do an ECG prior to a cardiac cath? Include this information with the teaching plans and transfusion information listed above.
- 7. **During clinicals,** explore how to write an RN note for recovery following a GI procedure (these are done on paper, not on the computer, at St. Mary's).

*Prep work must be completed and turned in the morning of your first day in DR! Failure to bring completed prep work may result in you being sent home from clinicals.

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Department of Nursing Evidence Based Family Paper Agreement

NOTE: Agreement due to Assigned Faculty member on or before assigned date.

You May Not Use a Family Member or Another Nursing Student's Family.

Name of Student	Assigned Faculty Member		
Name of Male Head of Household			
Name of Female Head of Household			
Street Address		Apt. No	
City, State, Zip Code			
Telephone Numbers	Bes	et Time to Call	
In the table below, list the names of all persons living in Head(s) of the household. If additional space is needed			
Name of Each Individual Living in Household	Age	Relationship to Head(s) of Household	
Head(s) of Household, please read the following statement a I/We agree to allow the Arkansas Tech University Nursing Student educational objectives in the Nursing Program at Arkansas Tech U carry out teaching programs and/or other nursing actions provided student will be kept confidential and will be handled in a profession nursing care at any time. We understand that the student will be viseveral weeks. We understand that this agreement will be terminated	t named above to Iniversity. We us that we give connal manner. We isiting us in our	o visit us in our home for the purpose of meeting his/her understand that the student will be interviewing us and may usent. We understand that the information we provide the understand that we may refuse any teaching or other home from four to six times over the period of the next	
I/We agree to the above statement		Data	
I agree to the above statement		(Student)Date	

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NUR 3805 Practicum in Nursing II Evidence Based Family Paper

Objective:

- 1. Utilize the nursing process to plan and deliver care to individuals and families.
- 2. Practice the role of caregiver, communicator, collaborator and teacher in the delivery of holistic care to a family unit.
- 3. Utilize current evidence based literature to assist families in making positive lifestyle changes.

Selecting a Family:

Seek help from family, friends, church and/or community members to locate a suitable family. The selected family needs to include either children and/or a pregnant family member. Family members, friends, or classmates' families may <u>not</u> be used.

Number of Visits:

The student will visit the family from 4 to 6 times in person.

Written Requirements:

The student will submit a written comprehensive professional paper of between 5 and 8 pages (not including title and reference pages). Current APA guidelines must be followed.

Process:

After selecting a family to use for the paper, the student should:

Contact the family to schedule the initial visit and obtain a signed "Family Paper Agreement Contract."

The "Family Visit Log" should be initiated on the first visit and updated after each visit throughout the project.

Initiate the "Family Assessment" to determine the needs of the family. Complete the assessment and submit the assessment guide by the due date. Your assessment will determine your planning and intervention for each subsequent visit.

Identify THREE priority needs for the family from your completed family assessment. These are not nursing diagnoses.

Utilize journal articles and reputable internet sources (government guidelines, etc.) to gather **evidence-based educational materials** to address the family's priority needs. You will utilize these materials during each planned family visit. Teaching must be based on evidence (evidence based practice). You may use your textbook only for introductory support.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention for each priority need (three required).

Terminate the relationship on the last visit and ensure that the family has appropriate referrals in place.

Complete your family paper by submitting an electronic copy online within the Blackboard practicum course, a paper copy to your instructor along with a grade sheet and copy of teaching materials provided to family.

Arkansas Tech University Department of Nursing Evidence Based Family Paper - Level II

Student: _____ Grade: _____

Instructor:	
Evaluation: (Total Possible Points - 100%)	POINTS
Introduction and Conclusion (5%) Describe family type, purpose and organization of paper. No abstract is necessary.	points
Family Visit Log (10%) Detailed description of each visit & plan for future visits (see form)	points
Family Assessment Guide (20%) Completed assessment form. Student will make revisions based on instructor comments.	points
Family summary and identification of three priority needs (15%) Summarize family assessment and identify three priority needs with supportive evidence.	points
Intervention using evidence-based practice and education (30%) Identify interventions for each need utilizing evidence based-practice and education reference materials appropriately in the document and provide a copy of all teaching materials - Must use reputable sources.	points
Evaluation and Adaptations (20%) What worked, what didn't, any adaptations made, and why.	points
APA Format, Grammar and Spelling As many as 5 points can be deducted	points
Total	points

FAMILY VISIT LOG (Make copies- will be longer than one page)

Visit# and Date	Detailed summary of visit: What was the purpose of this visit? Did you use any teaching materials? What did/didn't you accomplish (evaluation)? Any adaptation necessary?	Detailed plan and date for future visit(s)