

Theory Objectives for Term III

Week 37

During this week each student will be able to:

Anatomy and Physiology-Cardiovascular System

1. Explain the three general functions of the circulatory system.
2. Trace the circulation of the blood through the body from the aorta and back to the aorta naming the parts of the heart.
3. Explain the working relationship between the S.A. node and electrical conduction system of the heart.
4. Describe the structure of arteries, veins and capillaries with respect to the work of each.
5. Define a list of vocabulary related to the cardiovascular system.
6. Name the valves of the heart and their locations.
7. Define blood pressure and its regulation.

Gerontology - Cardiovascular Changes in the Elderly

1. Describe changes that take place in blood vessel walls and the heart muscle as a person ages.
2. List strategies for coping with circulatory system changes.
3. Explain reasons for temperature, pulse and respiration variations in the elderly.

Hypertension

1. List the common causes, symptoms and treatment of hypertension including the importance of patient education and the prevention of complications.
2. Define and describe the types of hypertension.
3. Discuss the nursing management of the hypertensive patient.
4. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, and treatment of a patient in hypertensive crisis.
5. Explain the factors involved with the regulations of blood pressure.

Vascular Disorders

1. Describe the assessment of a patient with a disorder of the vascular system.
2. Differentiate between the assessment findings for chronic and acute arterial and venous disorders.
3. Describe the nursing assessment and intervention indicated for a patient who has acute venous thrombosis.

4. List the risk factors for varicose veins.
5. List the three major categories of risk factors for DVT.
6. State the factors that predispose to thrombophlebitis.
7. List nursing measures to prevent thrombophlebitis in the immobilized patient.
8. List problems and nursing action for the patient with thrombophlebitis and varicose veins.
9. List three other disorders classified as peripheral vascular diseases and outline nursing care.
10. Identify data to be collected in the assessment of the patient with a vascular disorder.
11. Assist in the formulation of a plan of care for the patient with a vascular disorder.
12. Define lymphangitis.
13. List three symptoms of lymphangitis.
14. Describe the treatment and nursing care of lymphangitis.

Week 38

During this week each student will be able to:

Anatomy and Physiology of the Lymphatic System

1. List the major structures of the lymphatic system and state the location and functions of each.
2. State the three major functions of the lymphatic system.
3. Name the two main lymphatic ducts and describe the area drained by each.
4. Describe differences of lymphatic and blood capillaries.
5. List two factors responsible for the movement of lymph.
6. Define vocabulary related to the lymphatic system

Introduction to Diseases and Disorders of the Cardiovascular System

1. Use the words in the vocabulary correctly.
2. Review the anatomy of the heart and trace the path of the circulation of the blood through the lungs, through the general circulation and back to the heart.
3. Describe the conduction pathway.
4. Describe the symptoms and nursing care of patients with six types of cardiac arrhythmias.
5. List the common diagnostic measures used in diseases of the heart.
6. Explain what a pacemaker is, and why used. Describe nursing care at the time one is placed and the precautions that are a part of nursing care.
7. List the symptoms of heart disease, that you will especially observe in the patient with congestive heart failure.
8. State the objective in the treatment and nursing care of the patient with C.H.F.

9. Describe the underlying causes, symptoms, treatment, and nursing care of a patient with myocardial infarction.
10. Differentiate and describe the relationship between angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.
11. Explain the psycho-social adjustments that are of concern for a patient with a myocardial infarction.

Disorders of Rate and Rhythm

1. Identify common cardiac arrhythmias and their effects on cardiac output.
2. List three precautions patients with permanent pacemakers should be aware of.
3. Differentiate between atrial and ventricular arrhythmias and compare recommended treatment.
4. Formulate a teaching plan for the patient with a new pacemaker.

Sudden Cardiac Death

1. List risk factors for sudden cardiac death.
2. Outline steps to follow when finding a person who has collapsed.
3. Describe appropriate teaching and emotional support needs of the patient and family facing sudden cardiac death.

Care of the Child with a Cardiovascular disorder

1. List the general signs and symptoms of congenital heart disease.
2. Discuss hypertension in childhood and factors that can prevent it.
3. List the symptoms of rheumatic fever, its prevention and complications.
4. Identify nursing goals relevant to the child with heart disease.
5. Define key terms.
6. Identify data to be collected in assessing the child with a cardiovascular condition.

Week 39

During this week each student will be able to:

Pharmacology-Drugs Use in Disorders of the Circulatory System

1. State the reasons for drug therapy in congestive heart failure, especially the use of digitalis preparations.
2. Distinguish between the use of digoxin and digitoxin and include signs of toxicity.
3. List and give the rationale and properties of three anti-arrhythmic preparations (cardiac depressants).
4. List the principal use of drug therapy in hypertensive states, including vasodilators. Give an example of drugs used, including name, principal effects and side effects.
5. Tell how the drug nitroglycerin helps the patient with angina pectoris. Explain how the drug is given and observations the nurse should make.

6. Explain the use of drug therapy in myocardial infarction.
7. List the drugs used and purpose of giving them in a cardiac arrest.
8. List the classifications of drugs used that affect the cardiovascular system and the mechanism of action of each.

Diet in Heart Disease

1. Explain the reason for use of the Low Sodium Diets for patients with heart disease.
2. Differentiate between mild, moderate and strict sodium restricted diets listing foods high in sodium.
3. Explain the reason a patient on a low sodium diet should read food labels on prepared foods.
4. List some alternate seasonings which may be used instead of salt to make food more palatable.
5. State two reasons why a salt substitute might be harmful.
6. List five principles of diet usually included in C.C.U. orders for the patient with a myocardial infarction.
7. Explain the importance of fat-controlled and low cholesterol diets in heart disease.

Week 40

During this week each student will be able to:

Pharmacology - Drugs Affecting the Endocrine System

1. Explain the indications for oral hypoglycemic drugs.
2. Differentiate between the hormones of the adrenal cortex and the adrenal medulla.
3. State the functions of the pituitary hormones.
4. Know the rationale for hormone therapy in breast and prostatic cancer.
5. Differentiate between hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism and explain appropriate drug therapy.

A and P - Endocrine System

1. Give a list of nine endocrine glands, locate each one and tell how each serves the body.
2. Explain the anatomical difference between "duct" and "ductless" glands.
3. Describe the two general ways hormones (secretions of ductless glands) influence cell metabolism.

Diseases and Disorders of the Endocrine System

1. Name the diseases associated with hypersecretion and hyposecretion of the pituitary, parathyroid and adrenal glands.
2. Use the words in the vocabulary correctly.
3. List the common diagnostic tests ordered for patient's with disease of this body system and state the nurses' role in connection with them.

4. List the common symptoms, medical orders and procedures commonly used for the patient with hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism.
5. Relate the nursing care of a post-operative surgical patient to care needed by a patient having had a thyroidectomy.
6. Define the term inborn errors of metabolism and discuss selected disorders.
7. List signs and symptoms of hypothyroidism in the infant and discuss the importance of early recognition.

Endocrine Changes in the Elderly

1. Discuss the major change in the female endocrine system.
2. Describe the changes in insulin production and/or effectiveness.

Week 41

During this week each student will be able to:

Diet in Diabetes

1. Briefly explain the importance of diet therapy in control of Diabetes Mellitus, and necessity of adequate patient education in diet therapy.
2. Plan a day's menu for a diabetic patient using the A.D.A. exchange lists and the food pyramid.
3. Discuss self care in the patient with diabetes.
4. List ADA recommendations and goals for nutrition therapy of the diabetic patient.
5. List the advantages of exercise for the diabetic patient.
6. List the signs and symptoms of hypo- and hyperglycemia.

Nursing the Patient with Diabetes

1. List the common symptoms, medical orders and procedures commonly used for the patient with Diabetes Mellitus.
2. Plan the nursing care, including patient teaching for a patient with Type I and Type II diabetes.
3. List the symptoms of hyperinsulinism (insulin shock) and diabetic coma.
4. Describe the nursing actions for each condition.
5. Teach a patient how to perform a fingerstick for blood glucose and to administer insulin.
6. Differentiate between Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome.
7. Outline educational needs of the newly diagnosed patient with diabetes.
8. List events that may precipitate diabetic ketoacidosis.
9. List three possible causes of insulin shock.
- 10.

Nursing care of the child with diabetes

1. Discuss the preparation and administration of insulin to a child, highlighting any difference between pediatric and adult administration.

2. Explain the Somogyi effect.
3. List benefits of exercise for the diabetic adolescent.

Pharmacology

1. Tell how insulin is used in the treatment of diabetes and list the properties of the various insulins.
2. Describe the use, mechanism of action, precautions of oral anti-diabetic medications.

Week 42

During this week each student will be able to:

Monday:

A & P - Nervous System - Nerve Tissue, The Central Nervous System

1. List the two major subdivisions of the nervous system.
2. Describe the mechanism of nerve action.
3. Differentiate between neurons and nerve fibers.
4. Define synapse and name the two facilitating chemicals.
5. Name the two main parts of the central nervous system.
6. List the subdivisions of the brain and their main functions.
7. Describe the structure, location and functions of the spinal cord.
8. List coverings of the spinal cord and brain.
9. Explain the function of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Anatomy & Physiology Of The Nervous System

The Autonomic Nervous System, Meninges and Cerebro-Spinal System, and Cranial Nerves

1. Name and state the function of six of the cranial nerves
2. State which division of the autonomic nervous system is responsible for:
 - a. slowing heartbeat
 - b. vasoconstriction
 - c. increased peristalsis
 - d. relaxation of the bladder sphincter
 - e. increase in adrenalin
 - f. thick viscid saliva

Neurological: Diagnostic Tests and Procedures, States of Awareness

1. Name the kinds of observations made when assessing neurological signs. List the levels of consciousness, giving an example of how each is assessed.

2. Plan essentials of nursing care for the unconscious patient.
3. Explain the nursing responsibility for specific tests of neurological function.
4. Identify common neurologic changes in the elderly.
5. List data to be collected in the assessment of a patient with a neurologic disorder.
6. Assist in developing a care plan for the patient with a neurologic disorder.
7. Describe the components of a “neuro check.”
8. Describe three types of posturing that may indicate brain damage.
9. Describe

Disorders of the Nervous System – Seizure Disorders

1. List three causes of seizures.
2. Differentiate between grand mal and petit mal epilepsy.
3. Describe the medical orders and nursing care of these patients, including psychosocial adjustments.
4. Explain emergency care for a patient having a seizure.

Infections of the Central Nervous System

1. List the common symptoms,
2. List the medical disorders
3. List the nursing care for patients with an infection of the CNS.

Nursing care of the child with a neurological condition

1. Formulate a nursing care plan for the child with a decreased level of consciousness.
2. State a method of determining level of consciousness in an infant.
3. Describe 4 types of cerebral palsy and the nursing goals involved in care.
4. Describe symptoms of meningitis in a child.

Pharmacology - Adrenergics, Cholinergics, & Blocking Agents

1. Explain the difference between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.
2. Name the adrenergic neurohormones and drugs that mimic their action and their function within the human body.
3. List the types of adrenergic blocking drugs and name an example of each.
4. Describe the relationship between ACh and AChE.
5. Identify two cholinergic blocking agents and their use.

Chronic Neurologic Disorder

1. List the symptoms, medical orders and nursing care for patients with degenerative diseases of the nervous system.
2. Differentiate between Parkinsons and Multiple Sclerosis.
3. Describe the symptoms of Alzheimer’s Disease, nursing assessments needed and principles of nursing care.
4. Describe the presenting symptoms of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.
5. Discuss the possible complications of Guillain-Barre Syndrome.
6. Differentiate between myasthenic crisis and cholinergic crisis.

Week 43

During this week each student will be able to:

Pharmacology Anticonvulsants, Psychotherapeutics, and CNS Stimulants

1. Describe the general drug actions of the anti-convulsant drugs.
2. Name at least one drug appropriate for control of grand mal seizures, petit mal seizures, and status epilepticus.
3. List five points to be included in a discharge teaching plan for anti-convulsant therapy.
4. Name the three major groups of psychotherapeutic drugs and give an example of each.
5. Give a psychotherapeutic drug, determine its appropriate usefulness and side effects. (Example - alcohol).
6. State the side effects associated with Lithium and MAOI.
7. Develop a patient teaching plan for psychotherapeutic drugs.
8. List the action and uses of CNS stimulant drugs.
9. Name a "nursing implication" regarding the use of each drug classified (refer #8).
10. Describe appropriate patient/family teaching (refer #9).

Neurological Changes in the Elderly & Confusion and dementia

1. Describe the changes in neurons, nerve cells and fibers that occur in the nervous system with aging.
2. Explain how the blood supply contributes to changes.
3. Discuss changes in reaction time.
4. Define delirium and dementia.
5. Identify causes of acute confusion.
6. Discuss nursing assessment and interventions related to delirium and dementia.
7. Understand that confusion, delirium and dementia are not normal changes in the elderly.

Nursing the Patient with Diseases of the Nervous System (C.V.A.), The Stroke Patient

1. Use the words in the vocabulary correctly in a sentence.
2. List the causes, common symptoms, medical orders and nursing care for patients with cerebral vascular accident. Plan for nursing care for a patient with a completed stroke and a stroke in evolution.
3. State the rehabilitative measures that are important to the recovery of the victim with a cerebral vascular accident.

Disease and Disorders of the Nervous System – Head and Spinal Cord Injuries

1. Describe symptoms, medical and nursing care for a patient with a spinal injury.
2. Discuss measures to prevent head trauma.
3. List and define types of skull fractures.
4. Differentiate between concussions and contusion.
5. Describe the role of the nurse in the care of a patient with injury to the nervous system.

6. Explain the reasons for observations of a patient with a head injury.

Rehabilitation for Neurologic Disorders

1. Describe ways of providing support and positive feedback to a patient with a neurologic disorder.
2. Identify environmental safety factors necessary for the discharged patient.
3. Discuss the nurse's role in assisting the patient to gain independence in mobility.
4. Explain the principles involved in assisting the hemiparetic patient.

Week 44

During this week each student will be able to:

Pharmacology: Diuretics, Fluid Balance, Urinary Anti-infectives and Misc. Urinary Drugs

1. List the types of solutions used to maintain body fluids.
2. Describe signs/symptoms of electrolyte imbalance.
3. Identify methods to correct fluid and electrolyte imbalances.
4. Develop a care plan for patient/family use for a patient receiving fluid replacement therapy.
5. Distinguish between the actions of the diuretics according to their specified use.
6. Describe the relationship of antihypertensive drug therapy to diuresis.
7. Discuss nursing implications during diuretic therapy.
8. Discusses the uses and general drug action, adverse reactions, the contraindications, precautions and interactions of the drugs used to treat infections, as well as the symptoms associated with UTI or an over-active bladder.
9. Discuss nursing care of patients taking drugs for UTI or an over-active bladder.

A & P – The Urinary System

1. Identify the organs of the urinary system, from a drawing, and explain their functions.
2. Identify the parts of the nephron (the functional unit of the kidney) and explain in brief their functions.
3. List the characteristics of a normal urine specimen.
4. Give a list of abnormal findings, briefly explain the disease or disorder causing these.

Assessment of the Urinary System

1. Use the words in the vocabulary correctly in a sentence.
2. Describe various procedures used in diagnosis of disease and disorders of the urinary system, giving the nursing responsibilities for each.
3. Differentiate between normal and abnormal laboratory findings.

Non-Infectious Diseases of Urinary System

1. List the symptoms and treatment, and plan nursing care for a patient with uremia or renal failure.

2. List the symptoms and treatment and plan nursing care for a patient with glomerulonephritis. Explain how diet might be changed for these patients.

Infectious Diseases and Obstructions of the Urinary Tract

1. Describe the symptoms; treatment and nursing care for patients with renal calculi. Explain how the diet might be changed for patients with this condition.
2. Explain any special diet ordered for the disease and list some of the foods that would be included.
3. Explain how infections of the urinary system can occur and list symptoms.
4. Plan nursing care for a patient with cystitis.
5. Visit the Dialysis Unit and write an explanation of principles of this treatment and conditions for which it may be used.
6. List emotional support measures noted in care of patients in this unit.
7. List reasons for Dialysis. Give two ways this is accomplished and the conditions for which this procedure is used.

Traumatic Injuries

1. Explain nursing assessments and interventions indicated for a patient with injury to the urinary system.
2. Discuss the psycho-social aspects of caring for a patient with trauma to the urinary system.

Renal Failure

1. Differentiate between acute and chronic renal failure.
2. Discuss possible causes of renal failure.
3. List five symptoms of renal failure.
4. Explain laboratory tests used for the detection of renal failure.
5. Describe assessments and interventions essential in the care of the patient with renal failure.

Diseases of the Urinary System - Operative Conditions

1. Discuss similarities and differences in the various operative procedures performed on the kidney, ureters and bladder.
2. Explain how these procedures effect the nursing care that is given.
3. Discuss a procedure in which you expect the patient to need special psycho-social support and tell how this might be given.
4. Discuss how conditions affecting the prostate gland can also affect the urinary system and reproductive system.
5. Describe the symptoms, medical plan of treatment and nursing care for a patient with benign or malignant prostatic hypertrophy.

List two possible complications following transplant surgery.

Gerontology - Urinary Changes in the Elderly

1. Describe the physical changes in the urinary system due to aging.
2. Discuss changes in bladder function in the elderly.

3. Describe changes in functioning of the kidneys in the older adult.

Week 45

During this week each student will be able to:
Continue with objectives from week 44.

Transplants

1. State three indications for transplants.
2. Describe nursing care given.
3. Discuss emotional factors for the patient and his/her family.
4. Discuss ethical considerations.

Nursing care of the child with a genitourinary condition

1. Differentiate between nephrosis and acute glomerulonephritis.
2. Discuss the skin care pertinent to the child with nephrosis.
3. Explain alterations applicable to the child with nephrosis.
4. Discuss the impact of genitourinary surgery on the growth and development of children at various ages.

Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance

1. Identify the two major fluid compartments of the body and recognize their interdependence for maintaining normal body fluid distribution.
2. Relate the "thirst mechanism" to the maintenance of fluid balance.
3. Describe the work of the kidney in maintaining fluid balance and mechanisms that increase or decrease amount of urine produced.
4. Explain the meaning of isotonic, hypertonic and hypotonic solutions and how they influence the transfer of fluids between compartments.
5. List the signs and symptoms of edema and dehydration.
6. Describe nursing actions to protect the patient with either of these conditions.
7. Relate these conditions to the principles of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance.
8. Explain the relationship between fluid and sodium in the body.
9. List four routes of fluid loss from the body.
10. Explain the Ph scale and the normal Ph of various body fluids.
11. Describe the importance of water to the functioning of the human body.
12. Explain how a buffer system limits great changes in Ph.

Week 46

During this week each student will be able to:

Fluid and electrolyte disorders

1. Describe the causes and effects of deficits and excesses of sodium, potassium, chloride and calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and bicarbonate.

2. Differentiate between the role of buffers, lungs and kidneys in the maintenance of acid-base balance.
3. Compare and contrast the four primary types of acid-base imbalance.

Shock

1. Use the words in the vocabulary correctly in a sentence.
2. Recognize that shock is a possible complication of every serious injury, illness or disease.
3. Describe the early signs and symptoms of shock and the progress of the clinical state of shock.
4. Relate the need for prompt, decisive, efficient nursing care.
5. Describe laboratory tests and medications that may be used.
6. Perform the appropriate nursing actions for the patient in a state of shock.

National League for Nursing Test

The National League for Nursing Achievement Test will be given. This test is sent back to the League in New York City for grading. The score for each student and average for the school will be returned within a few weeks. This is of assistance for evaluation of the school program and for the individual student to assess areas of weakness and strengths.

Week 47

During this week each student will be able to:

Anatomy & Physiology: Integumentary System

1. List the structures in the skin and their functions.
2. State how the skin serves the body as a whole.
3. Define vocabulary related to the integumentary system

Nursing care of the child with a skin disorder

1. Describe topical agents used to treat acne.
2. Describe the nursing care for a child who has infantile eczema, giving the rationale for each nursing measure.
3. Discuss the symptoms and treatment of pediculosis.
4. List and describe the various congenital lesions.

Nursing the Patient with Disorders of the Skin

1. Use the words in the vocabulary for this body system correctly.
2. List the characteristics of skin lesions.
3. Relate information learned in basic nursing skills regarding therapeutic baths and wet dressings to the care of specific skin disorders.
4. List differences in treatment, symptoms and nursing care for bacterial diseases, fungal infections, viral infections and infestations.
5. Describe diagnostic tests and procedures used for skin problems.

Gerontology - Integumentary Changes in the Elderly

1. Describe the changes that occur in the skin and the distribution of subcutaneous fat.
2. Describe hair changes that occur in older males and females.
3. Explain how "age spots" develop.
4. Explain why older people are especially sensitive to low temperatures.
5. Describe changes that occur in fingernails and toenails.
6. Discuss the effect of prolonged exposure to the sun's damaging rays on the skin.
7. Discuss strategies for coping with integumentary changes.

Week 48

During this week each student will be able to:

Care of the Burned Patient and the child with burns

1. Distinguish between first, second and third degree burns.
2. State how the area of body surface, as well as the degree of the burn, affects the care of the burned patient and the ultimate outcome for the patient.
3. List the medical and nursing care for the patient with mild and severe burns.
4. Distinguish between open and closed methods of treatment and plan nursing care for a patient on each method.
5. Describe how the response of the child with burns differs from that of an adult.
6. List objectives of the nurse who is caring for the burned child.
7. State incidence of burns in children and measures of prevention.

Practical Applications of Leadership and Management Style

1. Describe communication networks in a clinical situation.
2. Discuss approaches for managing conflict.
3. Describe levels of management.
4. Discuss factors that enhance or inhibit the achievement of goals in nursing management.
5. Identify three tasks that a manager might delegate to subordinates.
6. Discuss the manager's role in maintaining standards of excellence.
7. List methods used to design a climate conducive to improving staff motivation.
8. Describe the use of performance appraisals in maintaining professional standards of care.
9. Discuss a process for managing change.
10. Describe the development of a staffing plan.
11. Discuss quality assurance programs.
12. Describe the role of the LVVN as described in the California Nurse Practice Act.
13. Identify your personal leadership style.
14. Use a problem solving approach to set up a plan to solve a clinical problem.

15. Develop a plan to decrease stress in the clinical area..
16. Review charge nurse job descriptions.
17. Collect a list of data that are needed before reporting a change of condition of a patient or resident to a physician.
18. Using the nursing process as a guide, discuss the method for assigning and delegating the following: data collection, planning, implementation, evaluation, assessment, end of shift report.

Week 49

During this week each student will be able to:

Anatomy and Physiology (Sensory System - Eye and Ear)

1. Name some of the ways the body has for receiving sensory information.
2. Describe how sensory information is useful to the body.
3. List the basic parts of the eye and ear, and their functions

Nursing the Patient with Disease of the Eye and Ear

1. Use the correct medical terminology in discussing diseases and disorders of the eye and ear.
2. List the diagnostic tests usually done for problems with these special sense organs and the nurse's responsibility in assisting with these tests.
3. Use the Snellen eye chart for screening vision of patients in the emergency room.
4. Explain the eye examination known as refraction.
5. State the nurse's responsibility to the patient wearing contact lenses.
6. State the pathophysiology involved, the symptoms, medical treatment and nursing care of the patient with glaucoma.
7. Recognize that though glaucoma can be controlled, it cannot be cured and that this patient has a psychological, as well as, a physical adjustment to make to this disability.
8. List activities that increase intra-ocular pressure, and participate in a patient education plan to help patients avoid these activities.
9. State the pathophysiology of the lens involved in the formation of a cataract.
10. State the reasons for adequate physical and psychological pre-operative preparation for the patient having cataract surgery.
11. List the important nursing functions in the immediate post-operative period.
12. List the signs and symptoms of complications that might occur and the nurse's responsibility to recognize and report such symptoms.

Nursing the Patient with Disorders of the Ear

1. Describe the nursing care expected by the surgeon for the post-operative care of a patient who has had surgery of the ear or throat.
2. Name a few of the causes of hearing loss and the kinds of treatment or devices that would be used to help these patients.
3. List the symptoms, treatment and nursing care for a patient with otitis media.
4. List the symptoms, treatment and nursing care for a patient with Meniere's Syndrome and Labyrinthitis, particularly noting similarities and differences.

Patient's Response to Illness (Sensory Disturbances)

1. Discuss sensory stimulation as a basic human need.
2. Explain briefly, and in simple terms, the process of sensory perception.
3. Discuss the concept of sensory deprivations, and give causes and examples.
4. Discuss sensory overload as a problem in hospitalized patients.
5. Recognize this problem in a hospitalized patient and apply appropriate nursing intervention.

Gerontology: Sensory Changes in the Elderly

1. Discuss changes in sensory nerve endings in the skin of the elderly person.
2. Explain how loss of taste sensation and loss of ability to distinguish smells affects the elderly person.
3. Describe changes that occur in the eyes and the affect on visual ability as an individual ages.
4. Describe the physiologic changes that occur in the ears of the elderly.
5. Discuss strategies for coping with sensory changes.

Nursing care of the child with a sensory disorder

1. Discuss the prevention and treatment of ear infections.
2. Outline the nursing approach to helping the hearing-impaired child.
3. Review the prevention of eyestrain in children.
4. Discuss nursing care of the child with conjunctivitis.

Substance Abuse related disorders

1. Describe data to be collected for the nursing assessment of the patient with substance abuse or dependence.
2. Discuss alcohol dependence, alcohol withdrawal syndrome, medical complications of alcohol dependence, and treatment of alcohol abuse and dependence.
3. Describe nursing diagnoses and interventions associated with substance abuse and dependence.
4. Discuss the pathophysiologic effects of frequently abused drugs.
5. List the community agencies available in Lake and Mendocino Counties for care and help of the patient with evidence of drug/alcohol abuse.
7. State the problem of drug abuse in the two counties.
8. State the problem of alcohol abuse in the two counties.

9. List some of the symptoms, physical and behavioral, which may be exhibited by the person on various types of drugs.
10. List some suggestions for effectively helping the patient who is admitted to the acute general hospital under the influence of some of these substances which change behavior.
11. Describe the referral process.

Week 50

During this week each student will be able to:

Pharmacology

1. Name the types of drugs used to treat anxiety, depression and psychosis.
2. . Discuss the uses and general drug action, adverse reactions, the contraindications, precautions and interactions of the drugs used to treat depression, anxiety and psychosis.
3. List nursing diagnoses particular to a patient taking antidepressants, anxiolytics, and antipsychotic drugs.

Mental Health Services

1. List some of the community resources available for help of the mentally ill.
2. Explain how the concept for the mentally ill has changed over the past few years.
3. Describe the nurse's role in referrals to mental health services.
4. Tell how the social worker aids in treatment and care of the patient with psychological problems.

Mental Health Principles

1. List five mental mechanisms by which the mind resolves conflict and adjusts to stress.
2. State an example of a healthy and unhealthy use of each of these.
3. Discuss lifestyle factors that influence mental health.
4. Discuss the parent's role in developing good mental health in their children.
5. Discuss developmental tasks of various age groups.

Bio-Feedback

1. List sources for this service in Mendocino County and Lake County.
2. Define Bio-feedback.
3. List four indications for Bio-feedback.
4. Describe methods of teaching Bio-feedback.

List two types of equipment used to assist in Bio-feedback programs

Complementary Therapies

1. Differentiate between complementary, alternative and conventional medicine.

2. Explain why a good health history is important for a patient using complementary and alternative therapies.
3. Describe how herbs differ from pharmaceuticals.

Week 51

During this week each student will be able to:

Battered Women, Rape, Crisis Counseling

1. List community agencies offering services in these areas.
2. Describe services offered.
3. Discuss the role of the LVN in helping individuals with these problems.
4. Discuss preventive measures.

Abuse of the Elderly and Children

1. Define the phrase "elder abuse" and list ways the nurse might identify both the "abused and the abuser."
2. Explain the role of the LVN in the instance of elder abuse, and state some reasons why this social disorder is apparently on the increase, as well as, some measures that may be taken for prevention.
3. Describe the legal ramifications of such abuse .
4. Discuss the role of the LLVN in reporting child abuse.
5. Describes signs and symptoms of child abuse.
6. Discuss reasons why child abuse occurs.

Presentations by local hospitals.

Week 52

During this week each student will be able to:

Licensure Requirements, Interim Permits, Continuing Education

1. List the requirements for Vocational Nursing Licensure.
2. Explain the procedure for obtaining a Vocational Nursing License.
3. Discuss the use of Interim Permits.
4. List steps to follow in obtaining an Interim Permit.
5. Explain the continuing education regulations for the LVN.
6. List several sources for obtaining information regarding continuing education.

LVN to RN Programs

1. List the Bridge Programs available in this area, Northern California.
2. Describe entrance requirements and application procedures of these programs.

NCLEX Examination Information

1. List items to bring to the Examination Site.
2. Review the application form and be familiar with directions for submission.
3. Discuss methods of review for the Examination.

Functioning as a Staff Nurse

1. Give a list of situations listed at shift report, select those which need the immediate attention of the nurse coming on duty and select others in the order of priorities.
2. Describe how the Nurse Practice Act protects the public and give two examples.
3. Describe how the Nurse Practice Act protects the Licensed Vocational Nurse; give two examples.
4. Tell what it means to be held accountable for one's act of negligence.
5. Explain the statement "a license to practice is a privilege which carries with it certain responsibilities."
6. Name the nursing organizations open to the LVN.
7. Discuss two values of being a member of a nursing organization.
8. Explain expectations the employer will have for the LVN and how this will differ from the student role.

Job Applications, Interviews, and Resumes

1. List important items to include in a resume.
2. Organize material for writing a resume.
3. Discuss critical aspects of an interview.
4. Complete an application form.

Career Opportunities

1. List some of the health facilities offering employment to LVNs in this area.
2. State general qualifications for employment in this area.

Week 53

Clinical Assignment Only

Week 54

Monday

Clinical Assignment

Tuesday:

NCLEX-PN Review.