LOS ANGELES COUNTY COLLEGE OF NURSING AND ALLIED HEALTH
School of Nursing

Nursing 233:

INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL/SURGICAL & PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

Spring 2013

N233 INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL/SURGICAL & PSYCHIATRIC NURSING
Level II, Semester 3

Thursdays, 0900-1200

WEEK	TOPIC	HOURS	DATE
1	Psychosocial Adaptations: Psychotic Disorders	3	01/17/13
2	Psychosocial Adaptations: Mood Disorders	3	01/24/13
3	**QUIZ #1** Psychosocial Adaptations: Anxiety Disorders	3	01/31/13
4	Psychosocial Adaptations: ADHD + Conduct Disorder	1	02/07/13
	Psychosocial Adaptations: Crisis Intervention	2	
5	**EXAM #1**	1	02/14/13
	Psychosocial Adaptations: Personality Disorder	2	
6	Psychosocial Adaptations: Suicidality	2	02/21/13
	Suicide Prevention Case Study	1	
7	**QUIZ #2** Psychosocial Adaptations: Substance Related Disorders	2	02/28/13
	Psychosocial Adaptations: Eating Disorders	1	
8	Psychosocial Adaptations: Eating Disorders	1	03/07/13
	Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Fundamentals of Hemodynamics	2	
9	**EXAM #2**	1	03/14/13
	Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Cardiac Arrhythmias	2	
	SPRING BREAK		03/21/13
10	Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Cardiac Disorders/ Coronary Artery Disease	3	03/28/13
11	**QUIZ #3** Cardiac Disorders: Heart Failure	2	04/04/13
	Cardiac Disorders: Inflammatory/Valvular Heart Disease	1	

N233 INTERMEDIATE MEDICAL/SURGICAL & PSYCHIATRIC NURSING			
WEEK	**TOPIC**	**HOURS**	**DATE**
12	Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Vascular Problems	3	04/11/13
13	**EXAM #3**	1	04/18/13
	Problems of Acid-Base Imbalance	2	
14	Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Shock	3	04/25/13
	Problems of Oxygenation: Upper Respiratory Diseases	3	
16	Problems of Oxygenation: Respiratory Failure, ARDS, COPD	3	05/09/13
17	Problems of Oxygenation: Chest Trauma, Lung Cancer	3	05/16/13
18	Cardiac Case Study	1	05/23/13
	EXAM #4 **Course Evaluations**	2	

COURSE TITLE:	**N233 Intermediate Medical/Surgical & Psychiatric Nursing**
PRE-REQUISITES:	Completion of Level I Courses
UNITS:	3 Units
HOURS:	3 Hours per week
LENGTH:	18 Weeks
PLACEMENT:	Level II, Semester 3
CONCURRENCY:	N233 and N233L courses shall be taken concurrently.
COURSE DESCRIPTION:	The course consists of content related to individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on environmental stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors. Content related to psychosocial adaptations, oxygenation, acid-base imbalance, and tissue perfusion are included in this course. Nursing Process, Collaboration, Accountability, Communication, Education, Decision-Making and Sociocultural Sensitivity are concepts utilized as the basis for content presentation. The nursing focus for this course is on developing and evaluating outcomes for the patients with complex health problems.
COURSE OBJECTIVES:	Upon satisfactory completion of the course the student:

1. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

2. Applies therapeutic communication techniques to accomplish goals for individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

3. Applies principles of collaborative relationships for individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

4. Demonstrates legal/ethical behaviors which reflect accountability for individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

5. Applies a systemic method of making decision making regarding the care of individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

6. Applies effective teaching principles for individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

7. Discusses sociocultural variations of individuals with acute health problems with emphasis on stressors affecting the physiological, psychological and sociocultural factors.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students competently identify the application, implementation, and analysis of the appropriate medical-surgical interventions needed to provide care to patients with acute and complex health problems in the acute, ambulatory and psychiatric care settings through critical thinking and professional nursing judgment in collaboration with the health care team.

METHOD OF EVALUATION:

Students attain an overall cumulative score of 70% or higher on 4 exams and 4 quizzes indicating an attainment of student learning outcome.

Grade is based from:

- Four quizzes each consisting of 10 questions worth 5% for a total of 20% of the grade.
- Four exam each consisting of 50 questions worth 20% for a total 80% of the grade.

GRADING SCALE:

The percentage grading scale is used as the method of scoring and determining final grade in course. (See your student handbook on grading policy).

TEACHING METHODS:

Discussion, case studies, videos, handouts, modules, lectures, collaborative-active learning.

REQUIRED READING:

Berman, A., Snyder, S. Kozier, B. (2011). *Fundamentals of nursing: Concepts, process and practice* (Kozier, Erb) (9th ed.)

Garretson, S. & Malberti, S.(2007). Understanding hypovolemic, cardiogenic and septic shock. *Nursing Standard, 50*(21), 46-55.

Kee, J. L., Hayes, E., & McCuistion, L.E. (2012). *Pharmacology A nursing process approach (7th ed.).* St. Louis: Elsevier.

Kleinpell, R. (2005). Differentiating shock states. *Nurses – Digest, 2*(44), 1-6.

Lewis, S.M., et.al. (2011). *Medical surgical nursing - Assessment and management of clinical problems* (8th ed.) St. Louis: Elsevier.

Lewis, S.M., O'Brien, P. (2011). *Study guide for medical surgical nursing* (8th ed.). St. Louis: Mosby-Year Books.

Townsend, M.C. (2012). *Psychiatric mental health nursing: Concepts of care in evidence-based practice (7th ed.).* Philadelphia: F.A. Davis.

INSTRUCTIONAL REFERENCES:

American Psychiatric Association (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (4th ed.). Text revision*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association.

Buccheri, R., Trygstad, L., & Dowling, G. (2007) Behavioral management of command hallucinations to harm in schizophrenia. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing.* 45(9), 46-54.

http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/123/18/eA26

http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/125/19/2382.fullheart.org

http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/eating-disorders/complete-index.shtml

http://www.nami.org/Template.cfm?Section=By_Illness

http://www.nimh.nih.gov

http://www.ndmda.com

All academic policies are strictly enforced

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Psychotic Disorders - Schizophrenia		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability of individuals with psychotic disorders. 1. Defines psychotic disorder 2. Discusses the clinical manifestation of psychosis 3. Describes the different types of psychotic disorders to include predisposing factors and clinical feature.	A. Definition of Psychosis • Common symptoms - Delusions - Hallucinations - Illusion - Catatonic - Change association - Neologism - Paranoia - Waxy flexibility B. Predisposing Factors • Biological influences • Biochemical influences • Physiological influences • Environmental influences • Transactional model C. Types of Psychotic Disorders • Psychotic disorder NOS • Delusional disorder • Schizoaffective disorder • Schizophreniform disorder • Schizophrenia • Substance induced psychosis • Psychosis R/T general medical condition	**Required Reading**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapters 4 and 26. Homework assignment, Chapter 26 **Optional Student Activity:** • A Beautiful Mind • One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest • nami.org

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Psychotic Disorders - Schizophrenia (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
4. Differentiates the different types of schizophrenia.	D. Schizophrenia • Catatonic • Disorganized • Paranoid • Undifferentiated • Residual	
5. Contrasts positive from negative signs/symptoms of the disorder. 6. Describes the course/progression of the disease. 7. Discusses the theories R/T to the etiology or psychodynamics of schizophrenia 8. Discusses the role of the neurotransmitters in mental disorders.	E. Positive vs. Negative Signs and Symptoms • Content of thought • Form of thought • Perception • Sense of self • Affect • Volition • Interpersonal functioning • Psychomotor behaviors • Associated features F. Client/Family Education	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Psychotic Disorders - Schizophrenia (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
9. Discusses the treatment modalities (adverse reaction as appropriate) and related nursing interventions.	G. Treatment Modalities for Schizophrenia • Psychotherapy • Milieu therapy • Psychopharmacology • Family therapy H. Nursing Interventions • Therapeutic intervention • Patient and family education • The Recovery Model	
10. Identifies priority nursing diagnoses in patient with schizophrenia.	I. Priority Nursing Diagnoses J. Concept Mapping	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Mood Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with mood disorders. 1. Differentiates between mood and affect. 2. Describes the various types of mood disorders: a. Major depressive disorder b. Dysthymic disorder c. Bipolar disorder d. Other mood disorders 3. Discusses the therapeutic approaches specific to mood disorders.	A. Historical and Epidemiological Perspectives • Age and gender • Race and culture • Socio-economics • Seasonality B. Definitions of • Key terms • Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) C. Types of Mood Disorders • Depressive disorders - Major depressive disorder - Dysthymic disorder - Premenstrual dysphoric disorder - Postpartum depression • Bipolar disorder - Bipolar I - Bipolar II - Cyclothymic disorder • Other mood disorders - Mood disorders due to other medical conditions - Substance induced mood disorders - Depression in old age	**Required Reading**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapters, 21, 27, 28 **Recommended**: www.dbsalliance.org www.apa.org Video: The Lobotomist

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Mood Disorders (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
	D. Theories of Mood Disorders • Genetics • Neurobiology of depression • Neuroendocrine disturbance	Homework assignment in Chapters 27, 28
	E. Assessment • Affective • Behavioral • Cognitive • Physiological	
4. Formulates nursing diagnoses for patients with mood disorders.	F. Nursing Diagnoses	
5. Describes effective nursing interventions for patients with mood disorders.	G. Nursing Interventions • Concept map • Safety considerations	
6. Discusses various modalities relevant to the treatment of mood disorders.	H. Treatment Modalities for Mood Disorders • Psychological treatment • Psychopharmacology • ECT • Milieu therapy • Group • Family	
B. Determines effective therapeutic communication techniques to accomplish goals for individuals with mood disorders. C. Identifies teaching topics and approaches for individuals with mood disorders.	I. Client/Family Education • Behavioral management • Medication compliance • Support networks	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Anxiety and Anxiety-Related Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with anxiety disorders. 1. Defines anxiety. 2. Differentiates the types of anxiety. 3. Discusses the levels of anxiety. 4. Discusses the various theories related to the cause of anxiety. 5. Identifies the clinical manifestations of anxiety. 6. Describes the various types of anxiety disorders and anxiety related disorders.	A. Anxiety • Definition • Levels of anxiety - Normal anxiety - Pathological anxiety - Panic • Predisposing factors • Clinical manifestation - Physiological - Psychosocial and emotional - Intellectual/cognitive B. Types of Anxiety Disorders • Panic disorder with or without agoraphobia • Phobic disorder • Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) • Obsessive -Compulsive disorder (OCD) • Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) • Anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition • Substance-induced anxiety disorder	**Required Reading**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapters 29, 30 Homework assignment in Chapter 29

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Anxiety and Anxiety-Related Disorders (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
	C. Types of anxiety -related disorders • Somatoform disorders • Dissociative disorders	
7. Discusses various modalities relevant to the treatment of anxiety disorders and anxiety-related disorders.	D. Treatment Modalities for anxiety disorders and anxiety-related disorders. • Psychological Treatment - Individual therapy - Cognitive Behavioral therapy - Behavior therapy • Psychopharmacology - Anxiolytics - Antidepressants - Antihypertensive	
8. Identifies priority nursing diagnoses for patients suffering from anxiety disorders and anxiety related disorders.	E. Nursing Diagnosis	
9. Describes effective nursing interventions for patients with anxiety disorders and anxiety related disorders.	F. Nursing Interventions G. Concept Mapping	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptations: Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals experiencing attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). 1. Differentiates between the three subtypes of ADHD. 2. Prioritizes possible nursing diagnoses for individuals experiencing ADHD. 3. Discusses the importance of family understanding and involvement with the care and supervision of individual with ADHD.	A. Definition/Diagnostic Criteria B. Factors Influencing ADHD • Biological • Environmental • Psychosocial C. Nursing Diagnosis D. Interventions/Treatment • Concept map care plan • Psychopharmacological intervention E. Family Involvement: • Family adaptation • Knowledge level • Intrafamilial stress	**Required Reading**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapter 23, pp 386-397.

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptations: Conduct Disorder		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals experiencing the effects of conduct disorder. 1. Differentiates between childhood-onset type and adolescent-onset type conduct disorder 2. Discusses the nursing process in relation to conduct disorder. 3. Identifies collaborative care needs of patient/family experiencing the effects of conduct disorder.	A. Definition B. Factors Influencing conduct disorders • Biological • Psychosocial • Family C. Nursing Diagnosis D. Implementation E. Evaluation F. Residual Effects in Adulthood G. Therapeutic Approaches • Behavioral • Family • Group	**Required Reading**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapter 23, pp 397-402.

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Crisis Intervention		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals in crisis 1. Differentiates the terms: stress, anxiety, and crisis. 2. Discusses the theoretical background of crisis intervention.	A. Terminologies: • Stress • Anxiety • Crisis	**<u>Required Reading</u>**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapter 1, pp 2-10 Chapter 13, pp 237-252
3. Lists the characteristics of a crisis state.	B. Characteristics of a Crisis State	
4. Describes the phases in crisis development.	C. Phases of Crisis Development • Phase 1 • Phase 2 • Phase 3 • Phase 4	
5. Identifies the variables in crisis development.	D. Variables in Crisis Development	
6. Differentiates maturational (developmental) from situational crisis intervention.	E. Types of Crisis	
7. Defines and states the goal of crisis intervention.	F. Crisis Intervention • The role of the nurse • Seven-stage crisis intervention model	
8. Discusses the nursing role in each step of crisis interventions		

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Crisis Intervention (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
9. Identifies priority nursing diagnoses for a patient in crisis.	G. Priority Nursing Diagnoses	
10. Lists community resources for crisis intervention.	H. Community Resources	
B. Analyzes appropriate use of communication principles in crisis intervention		

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptations: Personality Disorder		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with personality disorders. 1. Defines the following terms: • Personality • Personality traits • Personality disorders • Diagnostic personality 2. Identifies characteristics common in all personality disorders.	A. Introduction • Definition of terms - Personality - Personality traits - Personality disorders	**<u>Required Reading</u>**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapter 34 **<u>Activity:</u>** Homework Assignment in Chapter 34
3. Discusses theories relevant to the development of personality disorders. 4. Discusses types of personality disorders in relation to epidemiology, risk factors, and clinical manifestations.	B. Theories relevant to the development of personality disorders • Genetic • Neurochemical dysregulation • Sociocultural correlates • Psychodynamic correlates C. Types of Personality Disorders: • Cluster A: Paranoid, Schizoid, Schizotypical • Cluster B: Antisocial, Borderline, Histrionic, Narcissistic • Cluster C: Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive-Compulsive • Passive-aggressive personality disorder	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptations: Personality Disorder (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
5. Formulates nursing diagnoses for patients with personality disorders. 6. Describes effective nursing interventions for patients with personality disorders. B. Applies principles of collaborative relationships in management of care for individuals with personality disorders. C. Discusses select therapeutic communication techniques to accomplish goals for individuals with personality disorders. D. Applies effective teaching principles for individuals with personality disorders.	D. Nursing diagnosis E. Nursing Interventions F. Treatment Modalities for personality disorders. • Psychological Treatment - Individual therapy - Cognitive behavioral therapy - Behavior therapy - Milieu therapy • Psychopharmacology	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Suicide		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability in caring for suicidal patients. 1. Discusses the difference between: a. Suicidal ideation b. Suicidal gesture c. Suicide attempt and completion 2. Identifies suicide risk factors and behaviors suggesting increasing/ decreasing risks. 3. Identifies theories related to suicide. 4. Describes nursing responsibilities in caring for suicidal patients.	A. Terminology • Suicidality • Suicidal ideation • Suicidal gesture • Attempter • Completer • Post-intervention B. Risk Factors • Demographics • Mental illness • Substance abuse • Resource utilization • Behaviors • Advanced Age • Vulnerable population (LGBT) • Children and adolescents C. Theories Relevant to Suicide • Psychological • Sociological • Biological D. Nursing Implications • Prevention • Assessment • Safety • Reporting	**Required Reading**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapters 18 & 35 (p841) Chapter 31, pp 726-729 **Recommended:** www.americangeriatric.org www.suicidology.org **Required Activity:** Suicide Prevention Case Study **Review:** LAC+USC Health Care Network Suicide Risk Assessment and Prevention Plan (on the Intranet)

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Substance Related Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability of individuals experiencing substance-related disorders. 1. Identifies the two groups of substance related disorders 2. Discusses cultural relevance of substance use. 3. Differentiates between substance abuse and substance dependence. 4. Identifies clinical manifestations of substance intoxication and substance withdrawal.	A. Drug Consumption Pattern • Age - Pre-teen - Teen - Young adult - Geriatric - Socio-economics • Other - Socio-economics - Psychiatric co-morbidity - Medical co-morbidity - Nursing profession - Cultural considerations B. Predisposing Factors C. Substance Use • Substance abuse • Substance dependence D. Substance Induced Disorder • Substance intoxication • Substance withdrawal	**<u>Required Reading</u>**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapter 25 Lewis et.al. (8th ed.) Chapter 12

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Substance Related Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
	E. Effects of Commonly Abused Substances: • Alcohol • Amphetamines • Caffeine • Cocaine • Hallucinogens • Inhalants • Nicotine • Opioids • Phencyclidine • Sedative, hypnotics	
5. Identify the nursing management of a patient experiencing intoxication and/or withdrawal.	F. Priority of Care • Early detection of complications • Risk reduction	
6. Discusses treatment modalities for substance-related disorders.	G. Treatment Modalities • Self-help • Medications • Individual/group therapy	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Eating Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals experiencing an eating disorder. 1. Defines anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.	A. Introduction • Statistics	**<u>Required Reading</u>**: Townsend (7th ed.) Chapter 32
2. Discusses the predisposing factors for both types of eating disorders.	B. Predisposing Factors: • Biological - Genetics - Neurotransmitters • Developmental • Psychological • Sociocultural influence	Lewis et.al. (8th ed.) Chapter 41
3. Contrasts anorexia nervosa from bulimia nervosa in relation to incidents and prevalence, clinical manifestations and complications.	C. Points of Differentiation: • Incidence and prevalence • Clinical manifestations - DSM IV criteria • Complications - Electrolyte imbalances - Acid-base imbalances - Arrhythmias - Gastric rupture	
4. Discusses the therapeutic management for both eating disorders.	D. Therapeutic Management • Treatment settings • Psychotherapy • Behavioral therapy • Psychopharmacology • Dietary • Community resources	

Unit Title: Psychosocial Adaptation: Eating Disorders (Cont'd)

Objectives	Content Outline	Student Activities
5. Identifies the priority nursing diagnoses for anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa and the relevant nursing interventions.	E. Nursing Diagnoses F. Nursing Interventions	
6. Define obesity.	G. Introduction • Statistics	
7. Discusses the causative factors, complications and therapeutic management of obesity	H. Causative Factors • R/T medical problems • Compulsive eating • Biological influence • Psychosocial influence I. Complications: • Cardiovascular problems • Trauma to weight-bearing joints • DM • Psychological (low self-esteem) J. Therapeutic Management • R/O medical problems • Pharmacological • Surgery • Patient teachings on diet and activity K. Others • Prader Willi Syndrome • Binge eating disorders • Obesity	

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Fundamentals of Hemodynamic Monitoring		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the appreciation of pathophysiology of: 1. Central circulation 2. Peripheral circulation 3. Conduction system	A. Review of Cardiac Structure and Function B. Terminologies: • Preload • Afterload • Contractility C. Complications of hemodynamic monitoring D. Electrocardiography (ECG) • Conduction • Mechanical response • Normal sinus rhythm	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et.al.: Chapter 66, pp. 1685-1694

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Cardiac Arrhythmias		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with cardiac arrhythmias. 1. Discusses the sequelae of cardiac arrhythmias. 2. Explains the clinical manifestations and emergent nursing implementations in relation to cardiac arrhythmias. 3. Discusses the nursing implications of collaborative management of patients with cardiac arrhythmias.	A. Normal Cardiac Rhythm • Review cardiac conduction system and control B. Factors That Affect Cardiac Conduction/ Control C. Correlation between: • Cardiac arrhythmias • Cardiac output • Tissue perfusion D. Assessment Findings Accompanying Cardiac Arrhythmia • Asystole • Atrial fibrillation • AV block • PVC, PAC • SVT • V-tach • V-fib E. Interventions • Priority • Medications • Electrical interventions - Cardioversion - Pacemaker (AED, cardiac pacemaker) - Defibrillation	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et. al: Chapters 32, 36 **Required Activity:** http://www.pbs.org/wnet/heart (recommended sequence Disc 2, 1, 3)

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) and Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with CAD and ACS. 1. Describes the etiology and pathophysiology of coronary artery disease. 2. Describes the types of angina pectoris. 3. Differentiates between modifiable major risk factors and modifiable contributing risk factors. 4. Discusses sociocultural variations related to risk factors. 5. Differentiate between Prinzmetal's angina, stable angina and unstable angina.	A. Definitions • Angina pectoris • CAD • ACS • Myocardial infarction B. Etiology and pathophysiology of CAD. • Types of myocardial infarction • Coronary artery occlusion C. Risk factors • Non-modifiable – age, sex, genetic predisposition • Major modifiable risk factors • Modifiable contributing risk factors • Risk reduction D. Sociocultural Variations • Diet (Therapuetic Lifestyle Changes Diet) • Health perception E. Co-morbidity • Diabetes • Hypertension F. Age-related factors	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et. al: Chapter 34 **Recommended Activity:** www.nhlbi.nih.gov (TLC diet)

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) and Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
B. Discusses the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnostic tests, and patient management related to myocardial infarction.	G. Clinical Manifestations • Signs/symptoms • Diagnostic tests - Laboratory findings - Imaging H. Complications • Cardiogenic shock • Dressler's syndrome • Cardiac tamponade I. Interventions • Medications • Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) • Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) • Intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP)	
C. Discusses the nursing implications in the management of the patient post-myocardial infarction.	J. Post-MI Nursing Management • Activity • Diet (Nutritional therapy) • Psychosocial adaptation.	

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Heart Failure		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with heart failure 1. Compare the difference between systolic and diagnostic ventricular failure. 2. Discusses heart failure and the compensatory mechanisms involved. 3. Discusses the clinical manifestations of congestive heart failure.	A. Define • Heart failure • Congestive heart failure • Cardiomyopathy • Cardiomegaly • Right-sided failure • Left-sided failure • Contractility • Ejection fraction B. Ventricular failure • Systolic • Diastolic C. Compensatory Mechanisms • Chamber dilation • Hypertrophy • SNS activation • Neurohormonal • Remodeling D. Heart Failure • Acute decompensated heart failure • Chronic • Functional classification	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et. al: Chapter 35 **Recommended Activity:** CHF Patient Teaching Booklet (Intranet)

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Heart Failure (Cont'd)

Objectives	Content Outline	Student Activities
4. Explains the rationale of nursing and collaborative management of patients with heart failure.	E. Optimizing Heart Functions • Decreasing preload and afterload • Improving contractility - Medications - Surgical intervention - Ventricular assistive device (VAD) • Heart failure core measures	**Recommended Activity:** dashdiet.org
5. Identifies patient teaching priorities for individuals living with heart failure.	F. Patient Teaching • Diet • Activity/sleep/rest • Discharge teaching G. Geriatric consideration in heart failure	

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Inflammatory and Valvular Heart Disease		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals experiencing inflammatory heart disease. 1. Discusses the clinical manifestation and pathophysiology involved in inflammatory heart disease. 2. Delineates the nursing implementation in the diagnostic process and collaborative care for patient experiencing inflammatory heart disease. B. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with valvular heart disease. 1. Discusses the effects of heart valves on blood flow in and out of the heart. 2. Explains the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of valvular heart disease.	A. Inflammatory Heart Diseases • Endocarditis • Pericarditis • Myocarditis • Rheumatic Heart Disease B. Clinical Manifestations • Signs/symptoms • Laboratory findings • Other diagnostic C. Interventions D. Define • Stenosis • Regurgitation E. Valvular Heart Disease • Aortic • Pulmonic • Tricuspid • Mitral F. Collaborative Care • Valvuloplasty • Valve replacement	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et. al. Ch 37

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Vascular Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with vascular problems. 1. Identifies the common risk factors for vascular problems	A. Introduction • Common risk factors - Smoking - Sedentary life style - Obesity - High fat diet - Medical problems: hypertension, D.M., atherosclerosis	**<u>Required Reading</u>**: Lewis: Ch 38
2. Lists the diagnostic tests for vascular disorders.	B. Diagnostic Exams • CT scan • MRI • Angiogram, sonogram • X-ray, EKG, labs	
3. Discusses aneurysm to include: Definition, etiology and pathophysiology.	C. Etiology • Atherosclerosis • Congenital defect in arterial wall • Trauma • Infection • Weakness in arterial wall	
4. Describes the different types of aneurysm and related complications	D. Classification of Aneurysm: • True • False • Dissecting or aortic E. Types of Aortic/Dissecting Aneurysm • Thoracic • Abdominal (AAA)	

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Vascular Disorders		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
5. Differentiates the clinical manifestations of thoracic from abdominal aneurysm.	F. Clinical Manifestations • Thoracic • Abdominal	
6. Discusses the therapeutic management of aneurysm and related nursing care.	G. Therapeutic Management • Surgery • Nursing care	
7. Discusses peripheral vascular disease (PVD) to include general manifestations of the disease.	H. Definition of PVD • General signs and symptoms	
8. Differentiates the types of PVD to include: risk factors, signs and symptoms, complications, treatment, and related nursing care.	I. Types of PVD • Acute arterial occlusive disease • Arteriosclerosis obliterans • Thromboangitis obliterans • Raynaud's Disease	
9. Differentiates deep vein thrombosis from other vein disorders to include: etiology, diagnostic tests, signs and symptoms, complications, treatment, and related nursing care.	J. Vein Disorders • Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) • Varicose veins • Venous stasis ulcers	
10. Identifies priority nursing diagnoses in patients with vascular problems.	K. Therapeutic Management and Nursing Implications L. Nursing Diagnoses	

Unit Title: Problems of Acid-Base Imbalances		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Identifies a systematic method of making choices regarding the care of individuals with acid-base imbalances. 1. Identifies acid-base imbalances and renal/respiratory compensatory mechanisms. 2. Develops plans of care for the prevention, management and rehabilitation of clients with respiratory and metabolic acidosis and alkalosis to include collaborative care	A. Acid-Base Imbalance • Regulation of acid-base balance - Chemical buffering - Kidney - Lung • Respiratory and metabolic acidosis - Etiological factors - Clinical manifestations - Treatment • Respiratory and metabolic alkalosis - Etiological factors - Clinical manifestations - Treatment	**Required Reading**: Berman, Chapter 52 Lewis, Chapter 17, pp 320-326 Lewis (Study Guide), Chapter 17 **Recommended Reading:** Fournier, Michelle: Perfecting your acid-base balancing act. How to detect and correct acid-base disorders.
B. Identifies the educational needs of individuals with acid-base imbalances.	B. Areas of Focus for Client Teaching • Risk factor identification • Signs and symptoms of imbalances • Preventative strategies	
C. Discusses geriatric considerations related to acid/base imbalances.	C. Associated Risk Factors with the Geriatric Population	

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Shock Syndrome		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Demonstrates a systematic method of making a choice regarding the care of individuals with shock syndrome. 1. Defines shock syndrome, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), and systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS). 2. Differentiates between distributive, cardiogenic, and hypovolemic shock. 3. Identifies the three stages of shock. 4. Discusses the nursing implications of fluid therapy in shock and multiple organ dysfunction.	A. Etiology of Shock B. Classification of Shock 1. Distributive • Anaphylactic • Neurogenic • Septic 2. Cardiogenic 3. Hypovolemic 4. Obstructive C. Stages of Shock 1. Initial 2. Compensatory 3. Progressive 4. Refractory D. Diagnostic Studies E. Collaborative 1. Oxygen therapy 2. Fluid resuscitation • Crystalloids • Colloids • Blood 3. Acid-base imbalance • Respiratory acidosis • Respiratory alkalosis • Metabolic acidosis • Metabolic alkalosis • Mixed acid-base disorders	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et.al., Chapter 67, pp 1717-1743 Chapter 17, pp 320-328 Review Lewis (Study Guide), pp 404-412. Traumatic hypovolemic shock halt the downward spiral by Jeff Strickler - www.nursing 2010.com October 2010, Volume 40, Number 10, pages 34-39. Take a rapid treatment approach to cardiogenic shock - Nursing 2011 Critical Care. July 2008, Volume 3, Number 4, pages 18-27. Fluid Resuscitation Therapy for Hemorrhagic Shock. Journal of Trauma Nursing, July/September 2007, Volume 14, Number 3, pages 152-160. Garretson S. & Malberti, S. pp 46-55 (*Reserved in the Library)* (May be accessed through CINAHL)

Unit Title: Problems of Tissue Perfusion: Shock Syndrome (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
	F. Therapeutic Management 1. Drug therapy • Inotropes • Vasoconstrictors • Antihistamines • Corticosteroids 2. Nutrition therapy G. Complications 1. MODS 2. SIRS 3. ARDS 4. Others	
B. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with shock syndrome. 1. Discusses the nursing management of the patient in shock.	H. Nursing Management/Priority • Assessment • Planning • Diagnosis • Implementation • Evaluation	

Unit Title: Problems of Oxygenation: Upper Respiratory Problems		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with oxygenation problems involving the upper respiratory tract. 1. Discusses the etiology and pathophysiology of problems of the nose and paranasal sinuses. 2. Describes the clinical manifestations and nursing management of problems with the nose and paranasal sinuses. 3. Discusses the etiology and pathophysiology of problems with the pharynx and larynx. a. Define polyps b. Identify the most common foreign bodies found in the pharynx/larynx 4. Discusses the etiology and clinical manifestations of cancer of the head and neck. 5. Discusses the collaborative care of a patient diagnosed with cancer of the head and neck.	A. Structural and Traumatic Disorders of the Nose 1. Deviated septum 2. Fractures 3. Epistaxis B. Infections and Inflammation of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses 1. Rhinitis 2. Influenza 3. Sinusitis C. Obstructive Disorders 1. Polyps 2. Foreign bodies D. Pharynx Disorders 1. Pharyngitis 2. Peritonsillar abscess 3. Sleep apnea	**<u>Required Reading</u>**: Lewis, Chapters 26, 27 **Assignments:** Lewis Study Guide Chapter 27
B. Demonstrates a systematic method of decision-making regarding the care of individuals with problems related to the pharynx and larynx. 1. Discusses the choice of nursing interventions and evaluations based on assessment of client stressors related to pharyngeal and laryngeal health deviations.	E. Nursing management • Assessment and diagnosis • Interventions - First aid for bleeding - Environmental/irritants - Activity/rest/sleep - Airway clearance - Pain control	

Unit Title: Problems of Oxygenation: Upper Respiratory Problems (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
	F. Cancer of the Head and Neck • Demographics • Etiology • Pathophysiology • Diagnostic procedures • Treatment - Tracheostomy - Neck surgeries - PEG	Lewis, et.al., Chapter 27

Unit Title: Problems of Oxygenation: Respiratory Failure, ARDS, COPD, Chest Trauma, Lung Cancer		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
A. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals with oxygenation problems. 1. Defines respiratory failure. 2. Differentiates between hypoxemic and hypercapnia respiratory failure. 3. Discusses the difference between V/Q mismatch and shunt. 4. Identifies the clinical manifestations of patients with respiratory failure. 5. Identifies the nursing responsibilities in the mobilization of secretions in respiratory failure. 6. Discusses the gerontologic considerations in patients with respiratory failure. 7. Defines acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). 8. Discusses the three pathophysiologic phases of ARDS 9. Describes the nursing and collaborative management for patients with ARDS.	A. Acute Respiratory Failure 1. Etiology • V/Q mismatch • Shunt • Diffusion limitations • Alveolar hypoventilation 2. Pathophysiology • Hypoxemia • Hypercapnia 3. Clinical manifestations • Hypoxemia vs hypoxia 4. Collaborative management • Oxygen therapy • Mobilization of secretions • Mechanical ventilation • Drug therapy - Bronchodilators - Corticosteroids 5. Medical supportive therapy B. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome 1. Etiology 2. Pathophysiology • Injury or exudative phase • Reparative or proliferative phase • Fibrotic phase 3. Clinical manifestations	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et. al., Chapter 68

Unit Title: Problems of Oxygenation: Respiratory Failure, ARDS, COPD, Chest Trauma, Lung Cancer (Cont'd)

Objectives	Content Outline	Student Activities
	4. Therapeutic management 5. Complications • Pneumonia • Barotrauma • Stress ulcer • Renal failure	
10. Discusses the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications and therapeutic and pharmacologic management of chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD). a. Compares and contrasts the etiologies of chronic bronchitis with emphysema. b. Discusses the differences in clinical manifestations of patients with emphysema and chronic bronchitis 11. Discusses the nursing management of chronic obstructive lung disease. a. Defines carbon dioxide narcosis b. Identifies the nursing responsibility when administering oxygen to a patient with COPD	C. Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease 1. Etiology • Cigarette smoking • Infection • Air pollution • Hereditary • Aging 2. Pathophysiology • Emphysema • Chronic bronchitis • Adult onset asthma 3. Clinical manifestations 4. Treatments • Oxygen therapy • Drug therapy • Respiratory therapy • Nutritional therapy • Surgery 5. Complications 6. Ambulatory care considerations	**Required Reading**: Lewis, et.al., Chapters 28, 29 **Assignments**: O'Brien, P. Study Guide Chapters 28, 29 .

Unit Title: Problems of Oxygenation: Respiratory Failure, ARDS, COPD, Chest Trauma, Lung Cancer (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
12. Identifies the mechanism involved in chest trauma and thoracic injuries. 13. Differentiates between pneumothorax and hemothorax. 14. Identifies three types of pneumothorax. 15. Discusses the nursing responsibilities in monitoring a patient with chest trauma. 16. Describes the nursing responsibilities in management of a chest tube.	D. Chest Trauma 1. Etiology • Blunt • Penetrating 2. Types of injuries • Pneumothorax • Hemothorax • Tension pneumothorax • Rib fracture • Flail chest • Pulmonary contusion • Cardiac tamponade 3. Therapeutic treatment • Pleural drainage - Chest tube - Heimlich valves	
B. Analyzes the implementation of the nursing process in the promotion and maintenance of system stability for individuals experiencing lung cancer. 1. Defines risk factors of lung cancer. 2. Discusses the differentiation of four primary types of lung cancer. 3. Discusses the nursing process in relation to the management of patients with lung cancer.	E. Lung Cancer 1. Risk factors • Smoking • Environmental 2. Types of primary lung cancer • Non-small cell lung cancer – Squamous cell carcinoma – Adenocarcinoma – Large cell carcinoma • Small cell lung cancer 3. Potential complications	**Required Reading:** Lewis et. al.., pp 560-566 www.chestjournal.org

Unit Title: Problems of Oxygenation: Respiratory Failure, ARDS, COPD, Chest Trauma, Lung Cancer (Cont'd)		
Objectives	**Content Outline**	**Student Activities**
	4. Treatment • Chemotherapy • Surgical intervention - Lobectomy - Pneumonectomy • Radiation therapy	

11/2012 lv