

College of Nursing Faculty Papers & Presentations

Jefferson College of Nursing

4-2012

Planning and integrating tablet computing in an accelerated nursing curriculum.

Anthony J. Frisby, PhD Thomas Jefferson University

Kellie Smith, EdD, RN Thomas Jefferson University

Kathryn Shaffer, MSN, RN Thomas Jefferson University

Mary Hanson-Zalot, MSN, RN, AOCN Thomas Jefferson University

Beth Ann Swan, PhD, CRNP, FAAN Thomas Jefferson University

Follow this and additional works at: https://jdc.jefferson.edu/nursfp

Part of the Education Commons, and the Nursing Commons
<u>Let us know how access to this document benefits you</u>

Recommended Citation

Frisby, PhD, Anthony J.; Smith, EdD, RN, Kellie; Shaffer, MSN, RN, Kathryn; Hanson-Zalot, MSN, RN, AOCN, Mary; and Swan, PhD, CRNP, FAAN, Beth Ann, "Planning and integrating tablet computing in an accelerated nursing curriculum." (2012). *College of Nursing Faculty Papers & Presentations*. Paper 53. https://jdc.jefferson.edu/nursfp/53

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in College of Nursing Faculty Papers & Presentations by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.

PLANNING AND INTEGRATING TABLET COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY IN AN ACCELERATED NURSING CURRICULUM

ANTHONY J FRISBY PhD KELLIE SMITH EdD RN KATHRYN SHAFFER MSN RN MARY HANSON-ZALOT MSN RN AOCN BETH ANN SWAN PhD CRNP FAAN

0



Project Origin

- Educational Technologies Advisory Group
 - Includes one representative and one alternate from:
 - Library
 - Education Services
 - JeffIT
 - JCGS, JMC, JSHP, JSN, JSP, JSPH

Project Origin

- Educational Technologies Advisory Group
 - Charged with reviewing, evaluating and recommending new instructional technologies
 - Was considering how tablet computing could enhance student learning, access to information, and potential for assessment

Project Origin

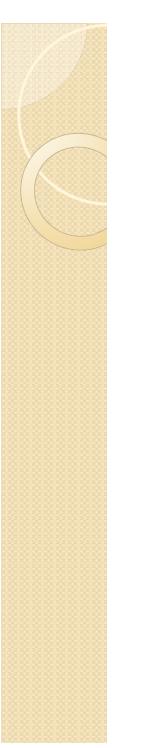
- Educational Technologies Advisory Group
 - Went from everyone wanting to work with them...
 - Down to nursing alone once we asked for specifics on how it would be incorporated into the program

JSN Background

- Since 1891, Jefferson has educated women and men as highly respected nurse clinicians, educators, and researchers.
- Jefferson School of Nursing offers a distinguished educational program that combines research and technology with compassionate care. We are one of six colleges and schools dedicated to health sciences education and research at Thomas Jefferson University.
- Jefferson's patient-centered model of healthcare education brings future nurses, pharmacists, physicians, therapists and technologists into the same classrooms and simulated clinical settings. Training together using the latest technologies in realistic environments gives students the knowledge, experience, and mindset to be successful members – and leaders – of the integrated healthcare team.

Pilot Project: JSN FACT Cohort

- The Facilitated Academic Coursework Track (FACT) is for highly talented students who already hold a bachelor's degree in a field other than nursing. FACT students earn the BSN degree in 12 consecutive months of intensive full-time study.
- Students accepted into this program option are admitted to both the undergraduate and graduate programs. During the program's undergraduate phase, students earn 55-credits, and an additional 9 graduate credits at JSN. Students are scheduled for theory course content two days per week; and clinical practicum experience 24 hours per week. This schedule allows time to integrate theoretical concepts and constructs into clinical practice. Clinical hours may include evenings and weekends.
- At the end of the program, students take the state nursing licensing exam and if successful, select their specialty area in the MSN specialty they wish to pursue.



JSN: FACT

- Jefferson School of Nursing has included using a personal digital device (qualified smart phone, pda or iPod Touch) in its curriculum for several years.
- These devices are used in the classroom, simulation laboratories and clinical setting.
- The content made available on these devices was from Unbound Medicine – Nursing Central. It included:



Welcome

Pre Nu sea

Premier Nursing Resource

Nursing Central[™] is the premier source of disease, drug, and test information for nurses. Five trusted references, including a leading medical dictionary and literature searching, make finding answers and improving patient care easy. <u>Learn More...</u>

Search Nursing Central

Browse



- Davis's Lab & Diagnostic Tests
- Diseases and Disorders
- +7 MEDLINE Journals, Selected
- Taber's, 21st Edition

Nursing Central[™] for Mobile Devices

Nursing Central, available for iPhone®, BlackBerry®, Android™ and Windows Phone® is optimized for each platform and features superior navigation, so answers are easy to find at the bedside or anywhere they're needed.

Download Nursing Central



Project Objectives

I. Evaluate the usability of the iPad as single tool for accessing instructional materials used in the nursing curriculum.

2. Measure student and faculty satisfaction with using the iPad.

3. Measure student satisfaction with wireless access in the lecture hall, simulation laboratories, library and clinical sites.

4. Evaluate use of the iPad as an audience response tool, compared to the use of the handheld "clickers" used the previous year.

5. Evaluate the use of the iPad as a clinical reference tool, compared to the use of the PDD used the previous year.

6. Evaluate the use of the iPad as an assessment tool for exams in Blackboard.

7. Evaluate the usability of the iPad as single tool for accessing instructional materials used in the nursing curriculum.

Project Support

- Chief Information Officer provided funding to help offset the student cost of purchasing ipad2.
- School of Nursing Dean provided funding to purchase faculty devices.
- Education Services and University IT provided support services for faculty and student training and development.

Campus Support Services

- Classroom and library support are provided by AISR (Academic & Instructional Support & Resources)
- JeffIT is our infrastructure group responsible for wireless network, desktop computers, enterprise systems, etc.
- Together this group tested the wireless availability in the classrooms and identified where increases in services would be needed (everywhere!)
- Additional access points were installed in the classrooms and a support team of personal from both groups would be available on the first and second days to help make sure students were able to get the iPads onto the network, sign into the email and Blackboard accounts, and provide help with any apps the students were having trouble with.

Faculty Support

- Timing iPad2 just released
- User Manual
- Setup (campus wifi network, e-mail, calendar, etc) and ongoing support/troubleshooting
- Meaningful Use everybody hopes for it
 - Instant access to text books
 - Include searching web in class activities
 - TurningPoint for interaction ar
 - Drug dosing calculations
 - Heart sounds
 - Testing
 - Clinical companion resource



S

Student Support

- iPad distribution with the bookstore
- Orientation workshop and User Manual
- Getting onto the wireless network
- Setting up email
- Configuring the TurningPoint and Nursing Central applications



There's an app for that...

- Required
 - Nursing Central (purchased by students)
 - Kaplan (via Safari)
 - Elsevier's Vital Bookshelf (for ebooks, app is free)
 - TurningPoint ResponseWare (paid for by JSN)

There's an app for that...

- Recommended by us
 - Find my iPhone/iPad (free)
 - DropBox (free)
 - NCLEX-RN Quiz Cards (\$2.99)
 - Blackboard Mobile Learn (free)
 - MedLab Tutor (free)
 - Mnemonics (\$1.99)
 - Pages (\$9.99)
 - Keynote (\$9.99)
 - iStethoscope Pro (\$.99) or iAuscultate (\$.99)
 - iAnnotate (\$9.99) or Noterize (free)

Also Required/Recommended

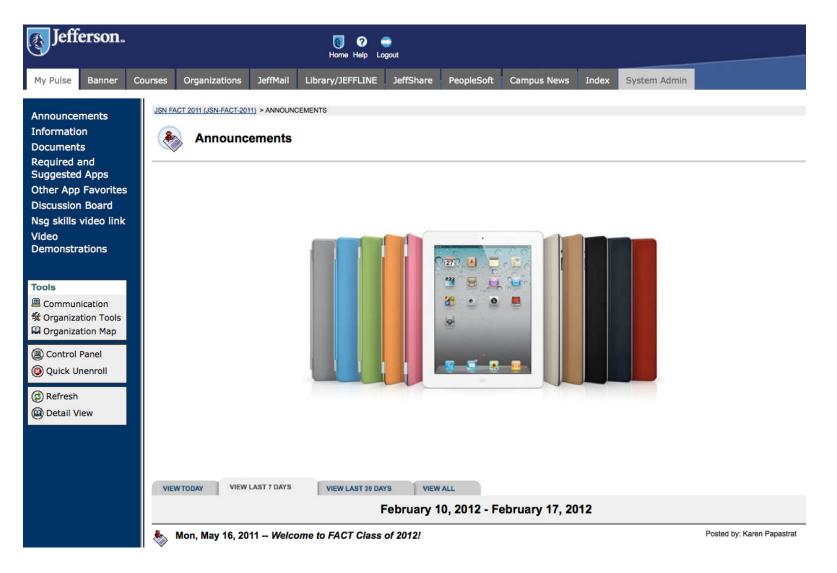
- Passcode Lock (required)
- Wallpaper image with name and contact information (recommended)
- Erase Data on 10 failed passcode attempts (required)



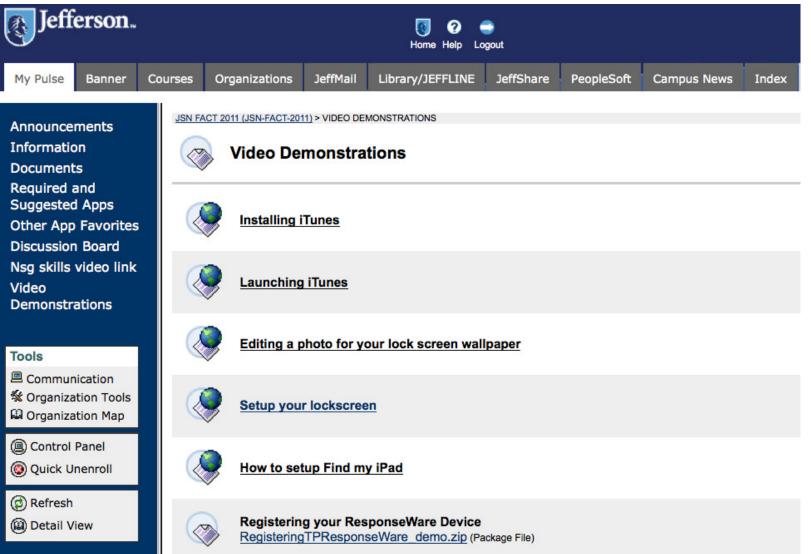
iPad Launch Site



Student Organization



Video Demonstrations



Discussion Groups: Support

Discussion Groups: Apps

•	Thread 🛛 🐻 Remove 🚝 Collect 🌾 Flag 🕅 Clear Flag 🛛 Mark Rea	d 🗖 Mark Unread	Search Search
)	<u> ■ Love Notarize</u>	Jillian Bird	5/24/11 9:27 PM
	[⊡] <u>RE: Love Notarize</u>	Anne Spiegelman	6/4/11 9:18 PM
	RE: Love Notarize	Jillian Bird	6/5/11 10:36 PM
	RE: Love Notarize	Jillian Bird	6/5/11 10:37 PM
	RE: Love Notarize	Jillian Bird	6/5/11 10:37 PM
	Applications that may peak your interest	Amber Tran	5/30/11 12:23 PM

Evaluation

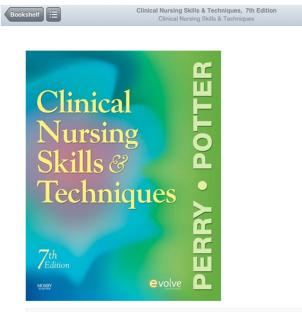
- Student Demographic and Orientation Surveys
- Student and Faculty Satisfaction Surveys
- Student and Faculty Focus Groups
- Classroom Observation
- Course Evaluations



Next...

- We are continuing with the FACT program again this year – new ebook provider.
- We are expanding to the traditional undergraduate program (entering students, not required for seniors)
- We are expanding to the DNP
- And we're moving to an alternative eBook source, Kno.

Aa



Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques

7th ed.

Anne Griffin Perry, RN, EdD, FAAN

Associate Dean and Professor, School of Nursing, Southern Illinois University–Edwardsville, Edwardsville, Illinois

Patricia A. Potter, RN, MSN, PhD, FAAN

Research Scientist, Siteman Cancer Center at Barnes-Jewish Hospital and Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri

Section Editor

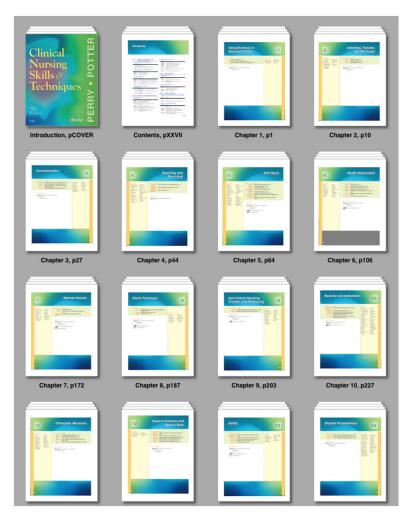
Clinical
Nursing
Skills &
Techniques



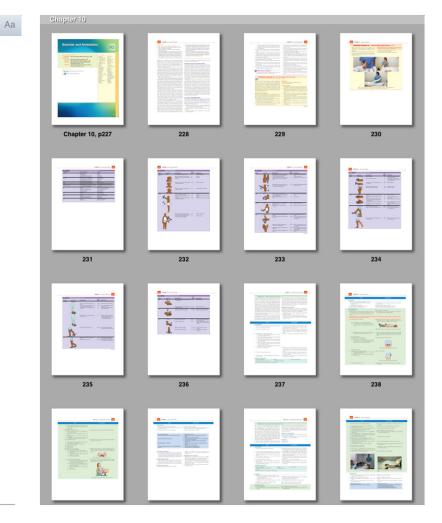
evolve

IOSBY

Bookshelf 📃	Ical Nursing Skills & Techniques, 7th Edition Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques	Aa
Contents C Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques Edition	field are constantly changing. As new knowledge, changes in practice, treatment, sary or appropriate. Readers are advised to provided (i) on procedures featured or (ii) by be administered, to verify the recommended	
Front Matter	ation of administration, and ility of the practitioner, relying on his or her repatient, to make diagnoses, to determine	
Contributors	ach individual patient, and to take all the fullest extent of the law, neither the	
T Reviewers	y liability for any injury and/or damage to related to any use of the material contained	
Contributors to Previous Editions	The Publisher	
Preface to the Student	06, 2004, 2002, 1998, 1994, 1990, 1986	
Preface to the Instructor	EX-PN are federally registered trademarks	
Unit I Supporting the Client Through Health Care System	Council of State Boards of Nursing, Inc.	
Chapter 1 Using Evidence in Nursi Practice	ing	
OBJECTIVES		
🗋 KEY TERMS	nango	
A CASE FOR EVIDENCE	ine Altepeter	
STEPS OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE	iyes	
IMPACT OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE ON NURSING		
CRITICAL THINKING EXERCISE	ES 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	
REVIEW QUESTIONS	, , 0 5 4 5 2 1	
Contents Figures Notes		



Bookshelf	Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques, 7th Edition Chapter 10 Exercise and Ambulation
Contents	
(Q	mbulation
Chapter 10 Exercise and Amb	pulation
OBJECTIVES	will enable the nurse to:
🗎 KEY TERMS	ting with ambulation or using devices to
EVIDENCE-BASED PRACT TRENDS	
CULTURAL CONSIDERATI	orming range-of-motion and isometric
CRITICAL THINKING EXEP	ACISES nay develop in a patient wearing either compression device.
REVIEW QUESTIONS	ent data to be noted before and during the
TREFERENCES	tion machine. ent data to be noted before assisting with
T RESEARCH REFERENCES	n and isometric exercises.
Chapter 11 Orthopedic Measure	kills on selected patients: assisting with ulation with the use of an ambulation aid,
OBJECTIVES	exercises, assisting with isometric s passive motion machine, and applying
📋 KEY TERMS	compression device.
FIG 11-1 Types of casts. A, cast. B, Long arm cast. C, C	
EVIDENCE-BASED PRACT TRENDS	sequential compression devices, using the
CULTURAL CONSIDERATI	range-of-motion and isometric exercises.
CRITICAL THINKING EXEP	ICISES
REVIEW QUESTIONS	
Contents Figures Notes	



Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques, 7th Edition Chapter 10 Exercise and Ambulation

rationales for the ROM exercises, and describe and demonstrate exercises to be performed.

4 Assess patient's level of comfort (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain) before exercises. Determine if patient would benefit from pain medication before beginning ROM exercises.

5 Wear clean gloves if wound drainage or skin lesions are present.

6 Assist the patient to a comfortable position, preferably sitting or lying down.

7 When performing active-assisted or passive ROM exercises (Table 10-2, p. 232), support joint by holding distal portion of extremity or using cupped hand to support joint (see illustration).

STEP 7 A, Support joint by holding distal and proximal areas adjacent to joint. B, Support joint by cradling distal portion of extremity. C, Use cupped hand to support joint.

- Orthodox Jews may not be able to operate a continuous passive motion (CPM) machine during Sabbath and Holy Days.
- Consult the rabbi to obtain permission for the patient to use the CPM machine.
- Nurses should be responsible for turning the CPM machine on and off during the Sabbath and Holy Days (Galanti, 2003).
- Use gender-congruent care to apply elastic stockings and sequential compression devices for women from cultures that emphasise female modesty. Hindus, Muslims, and Orthodox women may not comply with the treatment measure for fear of being exposed to the opposite sex.
- Most elder Asian, Hispanic, and African women prefer to bare their legs and thighs only to other women.
- Provide for female privacy when assisting patients with ambulation.
 Muslim females need to be fully covered when in public because
- Muslim females need to be fully covered when in public because of the emphasis on hijab, or female modesty (Simpson and others, 2008).
- Southeast Asian women such as Cambodians, Vietnamese, and Laotians severely restrict exposure of their lower torso and will not likely ambulate unless properly dressed.

Skill Performance Guidelines

 Check the physician's orders to determine the patient's activity level and type of exercises or assistive device.

CHAPTER 10 Exercise and Ambulation

- 2 Know the patient's past medical history. Know why the patient needs assistance with ambulation and any contraindications or limits to exercise.
- 3 Know the patient's normal range for vital signs. Vital signs vary. Exercise and mobility can be fatiguing and stressful, so a set of baseline vital signs is necessary.
- Assess baseline muscle strength. The patient may need musclestrengthening exercises before ambulation.
 Assess baseline joint function. This determines whether range-
- of-motion (ROM) exercises are needed and provides a baseline for comparison of joint function after ROM exercises are performed.
- 6 Obtain and become familiar with the type of assistive device to be used. Knowledge of proper preparation and use of devices is needed to be able to teach patients to use them safely and correctly.
- 7 Prepare the patient. Make sure the patient is rested and not fatigued. Obtain extra personnel to assist, safety devices, and flat, nonskid shoes for the patient.
- 8 Address the patient's fear of falling if present.
- 9 Determine the type and frequency of intervention. Activity that is appropriate for one day or one shift can change, resulting in an increased or decreased need for assistance with ambulation or a change in the type of intervention.
- 10 Know the patient's home care plan. The patient may need to continue the exercise regimen or use an assistive device at home.

PROCEDURAL GUIDELINE 10-1 Performing Range-of-Motion Exercises Basic / Safe Patient Handling / Performing Range-of-Motion Exercises

No mechanical or physical equipment needed
 Clean gloves (optional)

Procedural Steps

- Review patient's chart for physical assessment findings, physician's orders, medical diagnosis, medical history, and progress.
- 2 Obtain data on patient's baseline joint function. Observe for limitations in joint mobility, redness, or warmth over joints, joint tenderness, deformities, or crepitus produced by joint motion.
- 3 Determine patient's or caregiver's readiness to learn. Explain all rationales for the ROM exercises, and describe and demonstrate exercises to be performed.
- 4 Assess patient's level of comfort (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain) before exercises. Determine if patient would benefit from pain medication before beginning ROM exercises.
- 5 Wear clean gloves if wound drainage or skin lesions are present.
- 6 Assist the patient to a comfortable position, preferably sitting or lying down.

Continued

ROM exercises may be active, passive, or active assisted. They are Equipment

active if the patient is able to perform the exercise independently and passive if the exercises are performed for the patient by the caregiver. In every aspect of activities of daily living (ADLs), encourage the patient to be as independent as possible. Active and passive ROM exercises are encouraged and supervised every day by the nurse. Incorporate active ROM exercises in the patient's ADLs (Table 10-1, p. 231). Incorporate passive ROM into bathing and feeding activities. Collaborate with the patient to develop a schedule for ROM activities.

Delegation Considerations

The skill of performing ROM exercises can be delegated to nursing assistive personnel (NAP). Patients with spinal cord or orthopedic trauma usually require exercise by professional nurses or physical therapists. The nurse directs the NAP by:

- Reminding to perform exercises slowly and to provide adequate support to each joint being exercised.
 Cautioning not to exercise joints beyond the point of resis-
- tance or to the point of fatigue or pain.
- Discussing the patient's individual limitations or preexisting conditions such as arthritis that may affect ROM.

					TABLE 10	-2 Range-of-Motion Ex	ercises-cont'd		
					Body Part	Type of Joint	Type of Movement	Range (Degrees)	Primary Muscles
Z							Internal rotation: With elbow flexed, rotate shoulder by moving arm until thumb is turned invarid and toward back External rotation: With elbow flexed, move arm until thumb is upward and lateral to head	90	Pectoralis major, latissimus dor teres major, subscapularis Infraspinatus, teres major, delto
<u>Elbow</u>	CER SIN	Flexion: Bend elbow so that lower arm moves toward	150	Bica brac brac			Circumduction: Move arm in full circle, (cir- cumduction is combination of all move- ments of ball-and-socket joint)	360	Deltoid, coracobrachialis, latissi dorsi, teres major
Hing		its shoulder joint and hand is level with shoulder			Elbow	Hinge	Flexion: Bend elbow so that lower arm moves toward its shoulder joint and hand is level with shoulder Extension: Straighten elbow by lowering hand	150	Biceps brachii, brachialis, brac dialis Triceps brachii
		Extension: Straighten elbow by lowering hand	150	Tric	Forearm	Pivotal	Supination: Turn lower arm and hand so that palm is up Pronation: Turn lower arm so that palm is down	70-90	Supinator, biceps brachii Pronator teres, pronator quadra
Forearm	B	Supination: Turn lower arm and hand so that palm is up	70-90	Sup brac	Wrist	Condyloid	Flexion, move palm toward inner aspect of forearm Extension: Move fingers and hand posterior to midline	80-90 80-90	Flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor carpi radialis Extensor carpi radialis brevis, e sor carpi radialis longus, exter carpi ulnaris
Pivot	al EV	Pronation: Turn lower arm so that palm is down	70-90	Proi proi			Hyperextension: Bring dorsal surface of hand back as far as possible Radial deviation: Bend wrist laterally toward fifth finger Ular deviation: Bend wrist medially toward thumb		Extensor carpi radialis brevis, e sor carpi radialis longus, exter carpi uhraris Flexor carpi radialis brevis, exte carpi radialis brevis, extensor radialis longus Flexor carpi ulnaris, extensor ca uharis

No way back from here, have to go to table of contents.

300	ksł	nelt	

Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques, 7th Edition Chapter 10 Exercise and Ambulation

Aa

Clinical Nursing Skills and Techniques

- Consult the rabbi to obtain permission for the patient to use the CPM machine. · Nurses should be responsible for turning the CPM machine
 - on and off during the Sabbath and Holy Days (Galanti, 2003). · Use gender-congruent care to apply elastic stockings and se-

sive motion (CPM) machine during Sabbath and Holy Days.

- quential compression devices for women from cultures that emphasize female modesty. Hindus, Muslims, and Orthodox women may not comply with the treatment measure for fear of eing exposed to the opposite sex.
- · Most elder Asian, Hispanic, and African women prefer to bare their legs and thighs only to other women · Provide for female privacy when assisting patients with ambula-
- · Muslim females need to be fully covered when in public because
- of the emphasis on hijab, or female modesty (Simpson and others, 2008). · Southeast Asian women such as Cambodians, Vietnamese, and
- Laotians severely restrict exposure of their lower torso and will not likely ambulate unless properly dressed.

Skill Performance Guidelines

View Video

1 Check the physician's orders to determine the patient's activity level and type of exercises or assistive device.

- needs assistance with ambulation and any contraindications or limits to exercise. 3 Know the patient's normal range for vital signs. Vital signs
- vary. Exercise and mobility can be fatiguing and stressful, so a set of baseline vital signs is nece 4 Assess baseline muscle strength. The patient may need mus
- strengthening exercises before ambulation. 5 Assess baseline joint function. This determines whether range
- of-motion (ROM) exercises are needed and provides performed.
- 6 Obtain and become familiar with the type of assistiv to be used. Knowledge of proper preparation and use of dev is needed to be able to teach patients to use them safely are correctly
- 7 Prepare the patient. Make sure the patient is rested and fatigued. Obtain extra personnel to assist, safety devices, and flat, nonskid shoes for the patient.
- 8 Address the patient's fear of falling if present 9 Determine the type and frequency of intervention. Active that is appropriate for one day or one shift can change, res ing in an increased or decreased need for assistance with an
- bulation or a change in the type of intervention. 10 Know the patient's home care plan. The patient may need to continue the exercise regimen or use an assistive device at home.

PROCEDURAL GUIDELINE 10-1 Performing Range-of-Motion Exercises asic / Safe Patient Handling / Performing Range-of-Motion Exercis

Equipment

No mechanical or physical equipment needed Clean gloves (optional)

Procedural Steps

- Review patient's chart for physical assessment findings, physician's orders, medical diagnosis, medical history, and progr Obtain data on patient's baseline joint function. Observe for
- limitations in joint mobility, redness, or warmth over joints, joint tenderness, deformities, or crepitus produced by joint motion.
- 3 Determine patient's or caregiver's readiness to learn. Explain all rationales for the ROM exercises, and describe and demonstrate exercises to be performed.
- Assess patient's level of comfort (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain) before exercises. Determine if patient would benefit from pain medication before beginning ROM exercise
- 5 Wear clean gloves if wound drainage or skin lesions are present.
- Assist the patient to a comfortable position, preferably sitting or lying down.

Continued

rationales for the ROM exercises, and describe and demonstrate exercises to be performed.

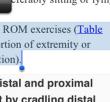
4 Assess patient's level of comfort (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain) before exercises. Determine if patient would benefit from pain medication before beginning ROM exercises.

5 Wear clean gloves if wound drainage or skin lesions are present.

Make Highlight eferably sitting or lying 6 Assist the patient to Copy down.

When performing active-assisted or passive ROM exercises (Table 10-2, p. 232), support joint by holding distal portion of extremity or using cupped hand to support joint (see illustration).

STEP 7 A, Support joint by holding distal and proximal areas adjacent to joint. B, Support joint by cradling distal portion of extremity. C, Use cupped hand to support joint.





by the nurse. Incorporate active ROM exercises in the patient's ADLs (Table 10-1, p. 231). Incorporate passive ROM into bath-ing and feeding activities. Collaborate with the patient to develop

ROM exercises may be active, passive, or active assisted. They are

active if the patient is able to perform the exercise independently and passive if the exercises are performed for the patient by the caregiver. In every aspect of activities of daily living (ADLs), en-courage the patient to be as independent as possible. Active and ive ROM exercises are encouraged and supervised every day

a schedule for ROM activities

Delegation Consideration

- ing assistive personnel (NAP). Patients with spinal cord or orthopedic trauma usually require exercise by professional nurses or physical therapists. The nurse directs the NAP by:
- · Reminding to perform exercises slowly and to provide adequate support to each joint being exercised.
- · Cautioning not to exercise joints beyond the point of resistance or to the point of fatigue or pain.
- · Discussing the patient's individual limitations or preexisting conditions such as arthritis that may affect ROM

The skill of performing ROM exercises can be delegated to nurs-

ksh	

Clinical Nursing Skills & Techniques, 7th Edition Chapter 10 Exercise and Ambulation Aa

- - on and off during the Sabbath and Holy Days (Galanti, 2003). Use gender congruent care to apply elastic stockings and se-
 - Ose gender-congruent care to apply easier stocking and sequential compression devices for women from cultures that emphasize female modesty. Hindus, Muslims, and Orthodox women may not comply with the treatment measure for fear of being exposed to the opposite sex.

· Orthodox Jews may not be able to operate a continuous pas-

sive motion (CPM) machine during Sabbath and Holy Days.

- Most elder Asian, Hispanic, and African wome their legs and thighs only to other women.
 Provide for female privacy when assisting patients
- Provide for temale privacy when assisting patients when an end to be fully covered when in public because
 Muslim females need to be fully covered when in public because
- Musim remains need to be fully covered when in public because of the emphasis on *hijab*, or female modesty (Simpson and others, 2008).
 Southeast Asian women such as Cambodians, Vietnamese, and
- Southeast Asian women such as Cambodians, Vietnamese, and Laotians severely restrict exposure of their lower torso and will not likely ambulate unless properly dressed.

ROM exercises may be active, passive, or active assisted. They are

active if the patient is able to perform the exercise independently

and passive if the exercises are performed for the patient by the

caregiver. In every aspect of activities of daily living (ADLs), encourage the patient to be as independent as possible. Active and

by the nurse. Incorporate active ROM exercises in the patient's ADLs (Table 10-1, p. 231). Incorporate passive ROM into bathing and feeding activities. Collaborate with the patient to develop

The skill of performing ROM exercises can be delegated to nurs-

ing assistive personnel (NAP). Patients with spinal cord or ortho-

pedic trauma usually require exercise by professional nurses or physical therapists. The nurse directs the NAP by:

· Reminding to perform exercises slowly and to provide ade-

· Discussing the patient's individual limitations or preexisting

quate support to each joint being exercised. • Cautioning not to exercise joints beyond the point of resis-

conditions such as arthritis that may affect ROM

tance or to the point of fatigue or pain.

ive ROM exercises are encouraged and supervised every day

Skill Performance Guidelines

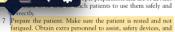
a schedule for ROM activities

Delegation Consideratio

View Video

 Check the physician's orders to determine the patient's activity level and type of exercises or assistive device.

line for comparison of joint function after ROM exercises are reformed ar with the type of assistive devices oper preparation and use of devices



a plane the particle banc of the particle of cycle and the fatigued. Obtain extra personnel to assist, safety devices, and flat, nonskid shoes for the patient.
8 Address the patient's fear of falling if present.

CHAPTER 10 Exercise and Ambulation

2 Know the patient's past medical history. Know why the patient

3 Know the patient's normal range for vital signs. Vital signs

4 Assess baseline muscle strength. The patient may need muscle-

Assess baseline joint function. This determines whether range

of-motion (ROM) exercises are needed and provides a base-

needs assistance with ambulation and any contraindications or

vary. Exercise and mobility can be fatiguing and stressful, so a

- 9 Determine the type and frequency of intervention. Activity that is appropriate for one day or one shift can change, resulting in an increased or decreased need for assistance with ambulation or a change in the type of intervention.
- 10 Know the patient's home care plan. The patient may need to continue the exercise regimen or use an assistive device at home.

PROCEDURAL GUIDELINE 10-1 Performing Range-of-Motion Exercises

asic / Safe Patient Handling / Performing Range-of-Motion Exercises

Equipment

No mechanical or physical equipment needed
 Clean gloves (optional)

Procedural Steps

limits to exercise.

set of baseline vital signs is neces

strengthening exercises before ambulation.

- Review patient's chart for physical assessment findings, physician's orders, medical diagnosis, medical history, and progress.
 Obtain data on patient's baseline joint function. Observe for
- 2 Obtain data on pattern's basening joint infection. Observe for limitations in joint mobility, redness, or warmth over joints, joint tenderness, deformities, or crepitus produced by joint motion.
- 3 Determine patient's or caregiver's readiness to learn. Explain all rationales for the ROM exercises, and describe and demonstrate exercises to be performed.
- 4 Assess patient's level of comfort (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain) before exercises. Determine if patient would benefit from pain medication before beginning ROM exercises.
- 5 Wear clean gloves if wound drainage or skin lesions are present.
- 6 Assist the patient to a comfortable position, preferably sitting or lying down.

Continued

rationales for the ROM exercises, and describe and demonstrate exercises to be performed.

4 Assess patient's level of comfort (on a scale of 0 to 10 with 10 being the worst pain) before exercises. Determine if patient would benefit from pain medication before beginning ROM exercises.

5 Wear clean gloves if wound drainage or skin lesions are present.

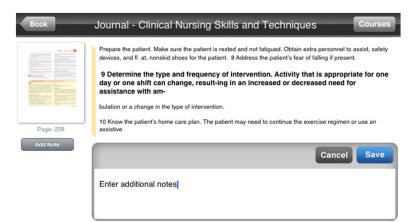
6 Assist the patient to a comfortable position, preferably sitting or lying down.

7 When performing active-assisted or passive ROM exercises (<u>Table</u> <u>10-2, p. 232</u>), support joint by holding distal portion of extremity or using cupped hand to support joint (see illustration).

STEP 7 A, Support joint by holding distal and proximal areas adjacent to joint. B, Support joint by cradling distal portion of extremity. C, Use cupped hand to support joint.



 Kno collects the highlights I make and builds a "journal" I can use for review.



<u>В I U</u>	T 🔗
QWE	R T Y U I O P 🖾
ASD	F G H J K L return
	C V B N M ! ? �
.?123	.?123

Q & A

0

Contact information: Anthony.Frisby@jefferson.edu Kellie.Smith@jefferson.edu