#### SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

COURSE OUTLINE

Course Title:NURSING PRACTICE THEORY 2BCode No.:NUR 224-4Program:NURSiriGSemester:FOURDdte:1984-1985Author:NURSING DEPARTMENT FACULTY

New:

Revision; x

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APPROVED:

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#### SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

#### DIPLOMA NURSING PROGRAM

#### NURSING PRACTICE THEORY -K'^-^^^/-

UNIT: OXYGEN AND CIRCULATION

YEAR 2. SEMESTER 4

1984-85

Required Readings:

1. Whaley and Wong. Nursing Care of Infants and Children. Mosby. 2nd ed.

Chapters	32
	33
	35
	36

2. Brunner and Suddarth1. Medical-Surgical Nursing. Lippincott. 1984.

Chapters 5 - pp. - 63-69 - 71- 78 22 - pp. - 421-431 23 - pp. - 439-452 24 - pp. - 454-465 - 468-471 25 26 - pp. - 507-532 - 537-541 27 - pp. - 547-562 28 - pp. - 584-593 - 598-604 29 30 31 - <sub>PP-</sub> - 626-644 - 647-556 32

## SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY DIPLOMA NURSING PROGRAM YEAR 2, SEMESTER 4 NURSING PRACTICE THEORY - NUR 204 .^7^-UNIT: OXYGEN AND CIRCULATION

#### OBJECTIVES

CONTENT GUIDE

1984-85 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Given case situations illustrating clients responses the student will be able to:

#### ASSESSMENT

1. Demonstrate first level assessment of ineffective responses associated with alterations in oKygen and circulation.

- A. OXYGEN RESPONSES
- ^' Respirations (see 1st year)
  - alterations in respiratory patterns
  - secretions
  - pain on inspiration/expiration
  - breath sounds
    - vesicular
    - bronchovesicular
    - bronchial
    - adventitious
  - Chest/Thorax
  - shape concave/convex
  - scars
  - crepitation
- 2. Responses in Other Modes
- a) Exercise and Rest
  - posture/positioning
  - response to activity/stress
  - fatigue, lethargy
  - alterations in sleep patterns
  - skin: trophic changes, cyanosis eg. circumoral pallor
  - extremeties: clubbing

OBJECTIVES

#### CONTENT GUIDE

#### 1984-85 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- b) Nutrition
  - alteration in eating patterns
- c) Neuro
  - changes in level of consciousness/mental functioning
  - Irritability, restlessness
  - pupil activity
- d) Fluid and Electrolytes
  - respiratory/metabolic alkalosis/acidosis
- ^^ interdependence
  - changes in speech patterns (verbal, nonverbal)
  - Increased dependence
- f) Role Function
  - changes in role behaviours
- g) Self Concept
  - powerlessness
  - fear
  - loss '
  - anxiety
  - guilt
- 3. Diagnostic Tests
  - sputum/nasal/throat specimen
  - arterial blood gases
  - venous blood specimens: CBC, lytes
  - pulmonary function tests

## OXYGEN AND CIRCULATION

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## <u>oBjgcTivgs</u>

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1984-85

*ii.iKmm* Activities

## - chest x-ray

- lung scan
- lung biopsy
- thorarnntesis
- 4- Subjective Complaints

#### B. CIRCULATION

- 1. a) Pulse: (see 1st year)
  - PMI
  - arrythmias
  - b) Heart
    - heart sounds
    - venous distention,
      - eg. jugular
  - c) Blood Pressure
    - hyper/hypo
    - idiopathic/postural
  - d) Blood/Fluid Loss
    - amount
    - colour
    - origin
- 2. Responses in Other Modes

#### Exercise and Rest

I see oxygen responses)

- skin: changes in colour, temperature, perspiration, size of body part, changes in hair growth
- extremeties: clubbing, muscle atrophy/spasm
- nails: colour, thickening, blanching

#### OXYGEN AND CIRCULATION

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**OBjecTives** 

## CONTEMT fiUIDL

#### 1984-85 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

#### <u>Nutrition</u>

 altered nutritional requirements/eating pattern

<u>Neuro</u>

(see oxygen responses)

## **Elimination**

- increase/decrease of urinary output
- altered bowel patterns

#### Fluid and Electrolytes

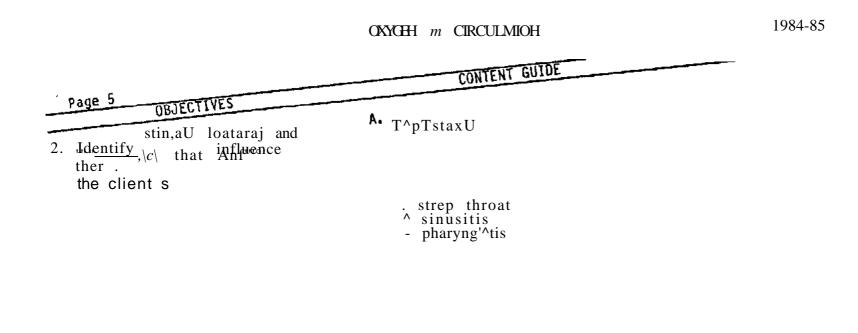
- (see oxygen responses)
  - venous distention
  - edema

## Sensory

- pain-intermittent claudication, angina, myocardial, headache, Homan's Sign
- numbness
- tingling
- paresthesia

## 3, DiagnQstic Tests

- heart catheterization
- echocardiogram
- electrocardiogram
- angiogram
- stress test
- doppler
- chest X-ray
- venous blood specimens: cardiac enzymes, CBCdifferential, electrolytes



- croup
- aspiration
- \_ pneuiTftonia
- asthma
- empyema
- , bronchiectosis
- COPO
- . bronchitis

		OXYGEN AND CIRCULATION		
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	OBJECTIVES	CONTENT GUIDE	LEARLJKJG ACTIVITIES-	
		B. Circulation	·	
		- myocardial infarction		
		- myocardial Ischemia		
		- cardiac arrythmias		
		<ul> <li>congestive heart failure</li> </ul>		
		- congenital heart disease		
		- aryanotic defects		
		- cyanotic defects		
		- cor pulmonale		
		- pulmonary edema		
		- angina		
		- diseases of the arteries		
		- vein disorders		
		- lymphatic disorders		
		- hypertension		
		- rhuematic fever		
		- hemorrhage		
		- ASHD		
		1. Health Care Delivery		
		- antigen-antibody reaction		
		- blood component changes System - antigen-antibody reaction - surgery - drug overdose - Invasive techniques C. External drug thorapy (see below)		
		C. External		
		- drug therapy (see below)		
		Oxygen		
		<ul> <li>bronchodilators, expectorant antitussives, antibiotics,</li> </ul>	ts,	
		decongestants		

OBJECTIVES

#### CONTENT GUIDE

1984-85 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

#### Circulation

-cardiotonic glycosides, antiarrythmlcs, antihypertensives/ diuretics, vasodilators, adrenergics, anticoagulants, spasmolytics, Rho Gam

- 3. Demonstrate how to determine the adaptation level of the client.
- Identify essential responses and stimuli related to each nursing diagnosis.
- 5. Identify nursing diagnoses that are consistent with and supported by assessment data

#### PLANNING

Determine goals that will change ineffective behaviours and reinforce behaviours which promote or maintain adaptation in oxygen and circulation.

- 1, Oxygen
  - a) Ineffective airway clearance
  - b) Ineffective breathing patterns

## 2. Circulation

- a) Alteration of cardiac output
- b) Alteration in peripheral/cerebral
   perfusion
- c) Potential/Actual hemorrhage
- a) maintenance of oxygen to all cells
- b) prevention of physical injury as a result of cardiovascular Inefficiency
- c) maintenance of a balance of exercise and rest specific to the ind^v dual

## 1984-85 LEARNtWfi ACTIVITIES

d) an awareness of learning needs and alternate avenues in lifestyle

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INTERVENTION

#### A. Data

7. Identify nursing Interventions and demonstrate selected skills that assist the client to regain adaptation In oxygen and circulation.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Physical Assessment
  - interview
  - Inspection/observation
  - palpation
  - auscultation
- 2. Chart
  - physician's notes
  - lab tests
- 3. Family/Significant Others
  - pertinent Information
- B. Therapeutic
- 1. IV infusion therapy
  - blood
  - plasma
  - packed cells
  - platelets

Awareness of adverse reactions to blood transfusion therapy with appropriate treatment

- 2. Preparation for specific
  - diagnostic procedures, eg.
    - bronchoscopy
    - echocardiogram
    - stress test

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**OBJECTIVES** 

## CONTENT (iUIDE

## 1984-85 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- pulmonary function test
- bone marrow

## 3. Provision of oxygen therapy

- mask
- cannula
- catheter
- 4. Provision of postural drainage
  - clapping
  - vibration
  - positioning
- 5. Suctioning techniques
  - nasal
  - oral
  - oropharyngeal
  - nasopharyngeal
- 6. Promotion of blood flow and venous return
  - positioning of client
  - elastic stockings, ace bandages
  - application of heat and cold
  - rotating tourniquets
- 7. Pre and post-op management specific to vascular surgery
- Nursing implications involved with the administration of drug therapy '

**OBJECTIVES** 

## CONTENT GUIDE

## 1984-85 LEARNING ACTIVITIES

C. Teaching

Education of family members ie. CPR Promotion of adequate circulation Pursed-lip breathing Abdominal dlaphragmatic breathing Drugs Increasing activity regime Diet Risk Factors

## D. Referrals

Canadian/Ontario Heart Foundation Algoma Lung Association Canadian Cancer Society Algoma Interagency Council on Smoking PHN Physiotherapist Respiratory therapist YMCA - post MI rehab program

 Identify which of the above nursing interventions are independent or interdependent functions.

#### EVALUATION

 Evaluate outcome of nursing interventions based on achievement of goals.

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