SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

COURSE OUTLINE

| Course Title: | PATHOPHYSIOLOGY |
|---------------|---|
| Code No.: | BIO 240-3 |
| Program: | NURSING |
| Semester: | 4 |
| Date: | JUNE, 1984 |
| Author: | DAVID KELLY |
| · · | |
| | New: Revision: X |
| APPROVED: | Margart Saturd September 1984 Chairperson Date / Date / |

TEXTBOOK(S):

Brunner, L.S. and Suddarth, D.S. <u>Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing</u>, 5th Ed., J. B. Lippincott Co., 1984.

Gerald, M.C. and F.V. O'Bannon. Nursing Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1981.

Haber, J. et al, Comprehensive Psychiatric Nursing, 2nd Ed., 1982.

Jones, D.A., C.F. Dunbar and M.M. Jirovec. Medical-Surgical Nursing. A Conceptual Approach, 2nd Ed., C.V. Mosby, New York, 1982.

Kee, J.L. Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests with Nursing Implications. Appleton-Century Crofts, 1983.

Treseler, K.M. Clinical Laboratory Tests - Significance and Implications for Nursing. Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood, N.J. 1982.

PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS Course Name

BIO 240-3 Course Number

CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:

This course is a continuation of BIO 200-3 which deals with disruptions of normal physiology and ineffective mental and emotional functioning. The disruptions and how they are manifested as ineffective responses will be discussed. Principles and hazards of therapies such as drugs, diet, radiation and parenteral fluids are included.

This course requires a knowledge of the accepted norms of human functioning as taught in Biology, Year 1. Nursing Practice Theory and Clinical will build on the material presented in this course.

PHILOSOPHY/GOALS:

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The student will:

- Explain the relationship of stimuli to adaptive and ineffective responses in the person.
- Relate the ineffective responses to selected common health problems of Canadians.
- Recognize significant behaviour of the ineffective or adaptive responses.
- 4. Explain the principles and hazards of the therapies used to promote adaptation of clients at any point on the health-illness continuum.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT (GRADING METHOD):

3 hrs/week for full academic year.
There will be 10 tests, worth 50% of the final mark.

The final exam for the semester will be worth 40% of the final mark.

Pre-tests will be given in most units; they will constitute 10% of the final mark

Students who are absent for tests are expected to follow college protocal in reporting their absence. Students must write the test within one week, extenuating circumstances excepted. Students are expected to make arrangements to complete the missed test immediately on their return.

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SAULT COLLEGE NURSING PROGRAM
BIO 240: PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS
OXYGEN & CIRCULATION UNIT
PART A: Cardiovascular Disorders

YEAR II, SEMESTER IV

MAY 1984

| OBJECTIVES | CONTENT GUIDE | LEARNING ACTIVITIES |
|--|---|--|
| a. Describe common health problems among Canadians related to oxygen and circulation. b. Relate these health problems to the appropriate stimuli and responses. | A. Pulmonary B. Cardiovascular Myocardial infarction Cardiac arrhythmus Pump failure & pulmonary oedema Cardiac arrest Congenital and acquired surgically & correctable heart conditions Valvular heart disease Inflammatory heart disease Infective heart disease Diseases of the arteries Vein disorders Lymphatic disorders Hypertension Congenital heart disease - Acyanotic defects - Cyanotic defects Rheumatic fever | Specific readings will be posted. Review Year I Bio: Cardiovascular system |
| 2. Describe ineffective pathophysiological responses related to oxygen and circulation. | Congestion and hyperemia Edema Hemorrhage and shock Pressure in a confined space Thrombosis and embolism Ischemia and infarction Decreased cardiac output Cardiac decompensation Hypertension, hypotension Digital clubbing | |

SAULT COLLEGE NURSING PROGRAM
BIO 240: PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS
OXYGEN & CIRCULATION UNIT
PART A: Cardiovascular Disorders

YEAR II, SEMESTER IV

Page 2

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVES

CONTENT GUIDE

Enlarged lymph nodes Abnormal heart sounds Arrhythmias Colour changes, eg., cyanosis Cough Distended veins Changes in pulses Hemoptysis Pain - covered in Year I and Introduction Unit Hypoxia and other respiratory Dyspnea Orthopnea changes Weakness. Fatique Decreased urinary output Anxiety, apprehension

(eg: hyperventilation)

Vasodilation, vaso constriction

 Describe the stimuli which commonly result in adaptive and ineffective oxygen and circulation responses.

1. Internal

- a. age/development stage
 eg., atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis
- b. genetics
 - i) hereditary, eg., congenital abnormalities
 - ii) autoimmunity, eg., rheumatic heart disease
- c. neoplasms
- d. micro-organisms, eg., beta hemolytic strep

YEAR II, SEMESTER IV

Page 3

OBJECTIVES

CONTENT GUIDE

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- e. allergens, eg., hypoxia
- f. immobility, eg., deep vein thrombosis
- g. psychological, eg., stress personality type
- h. health status, eg., diabetes mellitus renal disease
- i. socio-cultural, eg., affluent diet
- j. mechanical, eg., arrhythmias
- 2. External
- a. environmental, eg., industrial pollutants
- b. iatrogenic, eg., ineffective responses to medications
- c. trauma

Pumping action of the heart Amount and rate of blood flow Normal neuromuscular blood vessel responses (reactions)

- affected by adaptive and ineffective responses.
- 5. Explain the diagnostic measures employed in identifying common oxygen and circulation problems.

circulatory functions which are

4. Describe the oxygenation and

- a. Review from Year I
 - erythrocytes
 - hemoglobin
 - hematrocrit

Refer to Lab manual

SAULT COLLEGE NURSING PROGRAM
BIO 240: PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS
OXYGEN & CIRCULATION UNIT
PART A: Cardiovascular Disorders

YEAR II, SEMESTER IV

Page 4

| OBJECTIVES | CONTENT GUIDE | LEARNING ACTIVIDIES |
|---|--|---|
| | b arterial and venous studies tomography radionuclide imaging external and internal fetal monitoring cardiac catheterization - hemodynamic monitoring central venous pressure ECG and vectorcardiogram Echocardiogram Phonocardiogram Exercise testing Serum enzymes (such as SGOT, LDH, CPK,etc) | |
| 6. Describe the use of dietary therapy to promote adaptation of Canadians with oxygen and circulation problems. | - Low fat diet - Low sodium diet - Increased iron - Increased potassium | Review Year I material on nutrition |
| 7. Describe the use, actions, and side effects of medications which promote adaptation related to oxygen and circulation. | - Cardiotonic agents - Coronary vasodilators - Antiarrythmic agents - Anticoagulants - Anti-hypertensives - Diurectics - Anti-inflammatory agents - Immunoglobulin (for Rh) | See core drug list; pharmacology test. Make up appropriate drug cards. |
| 8. Describe the therapeutic measures initiated by other health care professionals to promote adaptation. | - Surgery - Oxygen therapy - Blood transfusions - Assisted ventilation | |

SAULT COLLEGE NURSING PROGRAM
BIO 240: PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS
OXYGEN & CIRCULATION UNIT
PART A: Cardiovascular Disorders

YEAR II, SEMESTER IV

Page 5

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVES

- 9. Describe general therapeutic measures which promote adaptation related to oxygen and circulation.
- 10. Discuss current areas of research.

CONTENT GUIDE

CPR - review
Exercise - aerobics "fitness"
Smoking withdrawal clinics

Heart transplants
Mechanical hearts
Vitamins, eg., E
Stress
Personality types - workaholics
Enzyme therapy