Monday, August 28, 2006
Care of the person experiencing alterations related to surgery.

Outcomes:
1. Identify the common purposes of surgery.
2. Describe the purpose and components of a preoperative assessment.
3. Interpret the significance of data related to the preoperative patient’s health status and operative risk.
4. Explain the components and purpose of informed consent for surgery.
5. Describe the physical environment of the operating room and the holding area.
6. Describe the functions of the members of the surgical team.
7. Identify needs experienced by the patient undergoing surgical procedures.
8. Discuss the role of the perioperative nurse when managing the care of the patient undergoing surgery.
9. Describe basic principles of aseptic technique used in the operating room.
10. Identify the components of an initial post anesthesia assessment.
11. Identify the nursing responsibilities in admitting patients to the post anesthesia care unit (PACU).
12. Explain the etiology and nursing assessment and management of potential problems of patients in the PACU.

Content: Overview of preoperative nursing.

I. Preoperative Nursing
   A. Surgical settings
   B. Psychological reactions to surgery
   C. Patient interview
   D. Assessment of the preoperative patient
      1. Subjective data
      2. Objective data
   E. Nursing Management: Pre-op patient
      1. Pre-op teaching
      2. Legal preparative for surgery
      3. Day of surgery
      4. Pre-op medications
      5. Transport to OR
      6. Gerontologic considerations
Wednesday, August 30, 2006
II. Patient during surgery
   A. Physical environment
   B. Surgical team
   C. Nursing Management: patient before surgery
      1. Psychological assessment
      2. Physical assessment
      3. Chart assessment
      4. Admitting the patient
   D. Nursing Management: patient during surgery
   E. Patient after surgery
   F. Classifications of anesthesia
   G. Gerontologic considerations
   H. Catastrophic events in the OR

Monday, September 4, 2006 – Labor Day - No Class

Wednesday, September 6, 2006
III. Post-operative patient
   A. Post-op care in the Post anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)
      1. Admission
      2. Potential alterations and nursing management in PACU
         a. respiratory
         b. cardiovascular
         c. neurologic
         d. pain
         e. hypothermia
         f. nausea and vomiting
      3. Discharge from PACU
   B. Care of the post-operative patient on the clinical unit
      1. Assessment of systems for potential alterations in function and nursing management
         a. respiratory
         b. cardiovascular
         c. urinary
         d. G.I.
         e. integument and wound care
         f. temperature
         g. psychologic
      2. Discharge planning and follow up care
      3. Gerontologic considerations

Required reading:
   Lewis, et al., Chapters 17, 18, 19
Unit II

Monday, September 11, 2006

Care of the person experiencing pain.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the neural mechanisms of pain and pain modulation.
2. Differentiate between nociceptive and neuropathic types of pain.
3. Recognize the physical and psychologic effects of unrelieved pain.
4. Interpret the subjective and objective data that are obtained when a pain assessment is conducted.
5. Describe collaborative care pain management techniques.
6. Describe pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic methods of pain relief.
7. Explain the nurse’s role and responsibility in pain management.
8. Discuss ethical and legal issues in the management of pain.
9. Evaluate the influence of one’s own knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes about pain assessment and management.

Content: Nursing management of pain

I. Definition of pain
II. Dimensions of pain
   A. Physiologic
   B. Affective, Behavior and Cognitive
III. Etiology and type of pain
   A. Nociceptive pain
   B. Neuropathic pain
   C. Acute pain
   D. Chronic pain
IV. Assessment of pain
   A. Measurement of pain
      1. pattern
      2. area
      3. intensity
      4. nature
   B. Documentation of pain
V. Drug therapy for pain
VI. Surgical therapy for pain
VII. Nonpharmacologic therapy for pain
   A. Physical pain relief strategies
   B. Cognitive - behavioral therapies
VIII. Nursing and collaborative management
   A. Barriers to effective pain management
   B. Evaluation of the pain management plan
   C. Ethical Issues in pain management
   D. Gerontologic considerations
Wednesday, September 13, 2006 Exam #1 on Units I and II

Unit III

Care of the person with respiratory alternations.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the structures and functions of the upper respiratory tract, the lower respiratory tract, and the chest wall.
2. Describe the process that initiates and controls inspiration and expiration.
3. Describe the process of gaseous diffusion within the lungs.
4. Identify the functions of the respiratory defense mechanisms.
5. Identify the signs and symptoms of inadequate oxygenation and the implications of these findings.
6. Describe age-related changes in the respiratory system and differences in assessment findings.
7. Identify the significant subjective and objective assessment data that should be obtained from a patient.
8. Describe the techniques used in physical assessment of the respiratory systems.
9. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings on physical assessment of the respiratory system.
10. Describe the purpose, nursing responsibilities, and significance of the results related to diagnostic studies of the respiratory system.
11. Describe the clinical manifestations and nursing management of problems of the nose, paranasal sinuses and pharynx and larynx.
12. Discuss the nursing management of the patient who requires a tracheostomy.
13. Describe the risk factors and warning symptoms associated with head and neck cancer.
14. Discuss the nursing management of the patient with a laryngectomy.

Content: Nursing Process and Collaborative Care of Lower Respiratory Problems

I. Structural and traumatic disorders of the nose.
   A. deviated septum
   B. nasal fracture
   C. rhinoplasty
   D. epitaxis

II. Inflammation of the nose and paranasal sinuses
   A. rhinitis
   B. influenza
   C. sinusitis

III. Obstruction of the nose and paranasal sinuses
   A. polyps
   B. foreign bodies

IV. Problems related to the pharynx
A. Pharyngitis  
B. Peritonsillar abscess  
C. Obstructive sleep apnea  

V. Problems related to the trachea and larynx  
A. Airway obstruction  
B. Tracheotomy  
  1. Trach care  
  2. Swallowing dysfunction  
  3. Speech with a trach tube  
  4. Decannulation  
C. Laryngeal polyps  
D. Cancer of the head and neck  

Required readings:  
Lewis, et al., Chapters 25 and Chapter 26  
Study Guide  

Wednesday, September 20, 2006  
Nursing care and collaborative care of lower respiratory problems.  

Outcomes:  
1. Explain the nursing management of the client with pneumonia.  
2. Describe the pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnostic abnormalities, and nursing and collaborative management of tuberculosis.  
3. Identify the causes, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of pulmonary fungal infections.  
4. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of bronchiectasis and lung abscess.  
5. Identify the causative factors, clinical features, and management of occupational lung diseases.  
6. Describe the causes, risk factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of lung cancer.  
7. Describe the risks associated with cigarette smoking, various methods of smoking cessation, and the role of the nurse in assisting the patient to stop smoking.  
8. Describe the purpose, methods, and nursing responsibilities related to chest tubes.  
9. Explain the types of chest surgery and appropriate preoperative and postoperative care.  
10. Compare and contrast extra pulmonary and intrapulmonary restrictive lung disorders in terms of causes, clinical manifestations, and collaborative management.  

Content:  

I. Acute bronchitis  
II. Pneumonia  
III. Tuberculosis  
IV. Pulmonary Fungal Infections  
V. Bronchiectasis
VI. Lung Abscess
VII. Environmental Lung Diseases
   1. lung cancer
VIII. Chest tubes and pleural drainage
IX. Chest surgery
   1. thoracotomy
X. Pleurisy
XI. Atelectasis
XII. Pulmonary fibrosis

Required readings:
   Lewis et al., Chapter 27 p. 592-626, 629-630
       Study Guide

Monday, September 25, 2006
Nursing and collaborative care of Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of asthma and the nursing management of the patient with asthma.
2. Differentiate among the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of the patient with chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
3. Explain the nursing management of the patient with chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
4. Identify the indications for oxygen therapy, methods of delivery, and complications of oxygen administration.

I. Asthma
   A. triggers
   B. pathophysiology and clinical manifestations
   C. classification and complications
   D. diagnostic studies and collaborative care
   E. drug therapy
   F. nursing management and teaching

II. Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis
   A. Etiology
   B. Pathophysiology and clinical manifestations
   C. Complications
   D. Diagnostic studies and collaborative care
   E. Drug Therapy
   F. Nursing Management

Required readings:
   Lewis et al., Chapter 28
       Study Guide

Thursday, September 28, 2006-ERI Exam Hudson Hall Auditorium 8:00-12:00 p.m.
Monday, October 2, 2005 – Exam #2 on Unit III

Unit IV

Wednesday, October 4, 2006
Nursing management of the person with cardiovascular alterations.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the anatomic location and function of the following cardiac structures: pericardial layers, atria, ventricles, semilunar valves, and atroventricular valves.
2. Describe coronary circulation and the areas of heart muscle supplied by each blood vessels.
3. Explain the normal sequence of events involved in the conduction pathway of the heart.
4. Describe the structure and function of arteries, capillaries, and veins.
5. Define blood pressure and the mechanisms involved in its regulation.
6. Identify the significant subjective and objective assessment data related to the cardiovascular system that should be obtained from a patient.
7. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the cardiovascular system.
8. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the cardiovascular system.
9. Describe the age-related changes of the cardiovascular system and differences in assessment findings.
10. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities of invasive and noninvasive diagnostic studies of the cardiovascular system.
11. Describe the mechanisms involved in the regulation of normal blood pressure.
12. Identify the pathophysiologic mechanisms associated with primary hypertension.
13. Describe the clinical manifestations and complications of hypertension.
15. Describe the collaborative care for hypertension, including drug and nutritional therapy.
16. Discuss the management of the older adult patient with hypertension.
17. Describe the nursing management for the client with hypertension, emphasizing patient education.
18. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of hypertensive crisis.

Content: Nursing management of the person with hypertension.

I. Normal regulation of blood pressure
   A. Sympathetic nervous system
   B. Baroreceptors
   C. Vascular endothelium
   D. Renal system
   E. Endocrine system

II. Hypertension
   A. Definition and significance
   B. Classification
      1. Primary
2. Secondary
C. Pathophysiology
D. Clinical manifestations
E. Complications
F. Diagnostic studies
G. Collaborative care
H. Lifestyle modifications
I. Nursing management

III. Hypertensive Crisis

Required reading:
  Chapter 31, 32
  Study Guide

Monday, October 9, 2006 – Columbus Day – No Class

Wednesday, October 11, 2006
Nursing Care and collaborative care of the person with Coronary Artery Disease (CAD).

Outcomes:
1. Describe the etiology and pathophysiology of coronary artery disease.
2. Explain the nursing role in health promotion and maintenance related to risk factors for coronary artery disease.
3. Describe the precipitating factors, types, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care, including drug therapy, of stable and unstable angina pectoris.
4. Explain the nursing management of the patient with stable and unstable angina pectoris.
5. Describe the pathophysiology of myocardial infarction from the onset of injury through the healing process.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, diagnostic studies results, and collaborative care of myocardial infarction.
7. Describe the nursing management of the patient following myocardial infarction.
8. Identify the emotional and behavioral reactions to myocardial infarction.
9. Describe the precipitating factors, types, clinical presentation, and collaborative care of the patient with or at risk for sudden cardiac death.

Content: CAD

I. Significance
II. Etiology and pathophysiology
III. Risk factors for CAD
IV. Clinical manifestations of CAD
   A. Angina Pectoris
   B. MI
V. Diagnostic Studies
VI. Collaborative Care
VII. Nursing Management
VIII. Sudden Cardiac Death

Required readings:
Monday, October 16, 2006
Nursing management and collaborative care of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF).

Outcomes:
1. Compare the pathophysiology of systolic and diastolic ventricular failure.
2. Discuss the compensatory mechanisms involved in congestive heart failure.
3. Describe the nursing and collaborative management, including diet and nutritional therapy, of the patient with chronic congestive heart failure.
4. Describe the nursing and collaborative management of the patient with acute congestive heart failure and pulmonary edema.
5. Compare the different types of cardiomyopathy regarding pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management.

Content: CHF

I. Significance
II. Etiology and pathophysiology
III. Types of CHF
IV. Clinical manifestations
V. Complications
VI. Nursing Management
VII. Collaborative Care
   A. Drug Therapy
   B. Nutritional Therapy
VIII. Cardiomyopathy

Required readings:
Lewis et al., Chapter 34
Study Guide

Wednesday, October 18, 2006 and Monday, October 23, 2006
Nursing management and collaborative care of the person with Inflammatory Heart Disease. Nursing management and collaborative care of the person with vascular disorders.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical manifestations of infective endocarditis and pericarditis.
2. Discuss the nursing and collaborative management of infective endocarditis and pericarditis.
3. Explain the importance of prophylactic antibiotic therapy in infective endocarditis.
4. Explain the etiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of myocarditis.
5. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical manifestations of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.
6. Discuss the nursing and collaborative management of the patient with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.
7. Identify the risk factors most closely associated with atherosclerosis.
8. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of peripheral...
arterial occlusive disease.
9. Discuss the nursing management of the patient with acute arterial insufficiency affecting the lower extremities.
10. Identify three risk factors predisposing to the development of thromboophlebitis.
11. Differentiate between the clinical characteristics of superficial and deep vein thrombophlebitis.
12. Describe the nursing management of the patient with deep vein thrombophlebitis.
13. Explain the purpose and actions of commonly used anticoagulants and the nursing implications for patients receiving them.
14. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of pulmonary emboli.
15. Describe the pathophysiology and nursing management of venous stasis ulcers.

Content:
I. Inflammatory disorders of the heart
   A. Infective endocarditis
   B. Acute Pericarditis and Chronic Constructive Pericarditis
   C. Myocarditis
   D. Rheumatic Fever and heart disease
II. Acute arterial occlusive disorders
III. Chronic arterial occlusive disease
   A. lower extremity disease
   B. Thromboangitis obliterans
   C. Raynaud’s phenomenon
IV. Disorders of the veins
   A. Thrombophlebitis
   B. Varicose veins
   C. Venous stasis ulcers
   D. Pulmonary embolism

Required reading:
Lewis et al., Chapter 36 p. 886-900
Lewis et al., Chapter 37
Study Guide

Wednesday, October 25, 2006 – Exam #3 on Unit V

Monday, October 30, 2006 and Wednesday, November 1, 2006
Nursing management and collaborative care of the person with Diabetes Mellitus.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus.
2. Describe the differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
3. Identify the pathophysiology and manifestations of the acute and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus.
4. Describe the components of the collaborative care for diabetes mellitus.
5. Describe the role of nutrition in the management of diabetes mellitus.
6. Describe the nursing management of a patient with newly diagnosed mellitus.

7. Describe the nursing responsibilities in the ambulatory and home management of the patient with diabetes mellitus.

Content:

I. Diabetes Mellitus
II. Etiology and Pathophysiology
III. Classification of diabetes
IV. Clinical manifestations
V. Diagnostic studies
VI. Drug therapy
   A. Insulin
   B. Oral hypoglycemic agents
VII. Nutritional Therapy
VIII. Monitoring blood glucose
IX. Nursing Management
   A. Health promotion
   B. Patient teaching
IX. Complications
   A. Hypoglycemia
   B. Chronic complications
      1. angiopathy
      2. retinopathy
      3. nephropathy
      4. neuropathy
      5. foot and lower ext/integumentary complications
      6. infection
X. Gerontologic Considerations

Required readings:
  Lewis et al., Chapter 47 p. 1268-1290, 1294-1302
  Study Guide

Unit V

Monday, November 6, 2006
Care of the person experiencing alterations of the endocrine system.

Outcome:
1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of hormones produced by the anterior pituitary gland.
2. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with thyroid enlargement or dysfunction.
3. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of the hormones produced by the parathyroid glands.

4. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an imbalance of hormones produced by the adrenal cortices.

5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of the patient with an excess of hormones produced by the adrenal medullae.

6. Name the endocrine disorders characterized by excesses and deficits in fluid volume, and describe the appropriate nursing interventions.

7. Describe the systemic effects of replacement and pharmacologic use of corticosteroid therapy.

8. List the nursing assessment, interventions, rationale, and expected outcomes related to patient education for chronic management of endocrine problems.

Content: Collaborative and nursing care of persons with alterations in anterior pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid.

I. Disorders of anterior pituitary
   A. Growth hormone excess
      1. Gigantism
      2. Acromegaly
   B. Nursing Management growth hormones excess
   C. Excesses of others tropic hormones
   D. Hypofunction of the pituitary gland

II. Disorders of the thyroid gland
    A. Hyperthyroidism
       1. Graves Disease
       2. Nodular goiters
    B. Thyroid enlargement
    C. Hypothyroidism

III. Disorders of the parathyroid gland
    A. Hyperparathyroidism
    B. Hypoparathyroidism

IV. Disorders of the adrenal cortex
    A. Cushing’s syndrome
    B. Addison’s disease
       1. Corticosteroid therapy
    C. Hyperaldosteronism

Wednesday, November 8, 2006 – Exam #4 on Unit IV

V. Disorders of the adrenal medulla
   A. Pheochromocytoma

Required readings:
   Lewis et al., Chapters 46, 48 p. 1303-1307, 1311-1337
   Study Guide
Unit VI

Monday, November 13, 2006
Nursing and collaborative care of the person with hematologic alterations.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the structures and functions of the hematologic system.
2. Differentiate among the different types of blood cells and their functions.
3. Explain the process of hemostasis.
4. Describe the age-related changes in the hematologic system and differences in hematologic system and differences in hematologic parameters.
5. Identify the significant subjective and objective assessment data related to the hematologic system that should be obtained from a patient.
6. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the hematologic system.
7. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the hematologic system.
8. Describe the purpose, the significance of results, and the nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the hematologic system.
9. Describe the general clinical manifestations and complications of anemia.
10. Differentiate between the etiologic and morphologic classifications of anemia.
11. Describe the etiologies, specific clinical manifestations, diagnostic findings, and nursing and collaborative management of iron-deficiency, megaloblastic, and aplastic anemias, and anemia of chronic disease.
12. Explain the nursing management of anemia secondary to blood loss.
13. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of anemia caused by increased erythrocyte destruction, including sickle-cell disease and acquired hemolytic anemias.
14. Describe the pathophysiology and nursing and collaborative management of ploycythemia.
15. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of various types of thrombocytopenia.
16. Describe the types, clinical manifestations, diagnostic findings, and nursing and collaborative management of hemophilia and von Willebrand disease.
17. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of neutropenia.
18. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of myelodysplastic syndromes.
19. Compare and contrast the major types of leukemia regarding age at onset and distinguishing clinical and laboratory findings.
20. Explain the nursing and collaborative management of acute and chronic leukemia.
21. Compare Hodgkin’s and non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas in terms of clinical manifestations, staging, and nursing and collaborative management.
22. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and nursing and collaborative management of multiple myeloma.
23. Describe the role of the spleen in hematologic disorders and related collaborative management.
24. Describe the nursing management of the client receiving transfusions of blood and blood
components.

Content:

I. Anemia
   A. Definition and Classification
   B. Anemia caused by decreased erythrocyte production
   C. Iron deficiency anemia
   D. Megaloblastic anemias
      1. Cobalamia deficiency
      2. Folic acid deficiency
   E. Anemia of chronic disease
   F. Aplastic anemia
   G. Anemia caused by blood loss
   H. Acquired hemolytic anemia

II. Hemachromatosis

III. Polycythemia

IV. Thrombocytopenia

V. Hemophilia and von Willenbrand disease

VI. Neutropenia

VII. Myelodysplastic disease

VIII. Leukemia

IX. Lymphomas
   A. Hodgkin’s disease
   B. Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma

X. Malignancies of Plasma cells
   A. Multiple Myeloma

XI. Disorders of the spleen

XII. Blood Component Therapy

Required Reading:
   Lewis, et al., Chapter 29 and 30
   Study Guide

Wednesday, November 15, 2006 and Monday, November 20, 2006
Nursing management of the patient with altered immune response.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the functions and components of the immune system.
2. Differentiate between natural and acquired immunity.
3. Compare and contrast humoral and cell-mediated immunity regarding lymphocytes involved, types of reactions, and effects on antigens.
4. Identify the five types of immunoglobulins and their characteristics.
5. Differentiate among the four types of hypersensitivity reactions in terms of immunologic mechanisms and resulting alterations.
6. Identify the clinical manifestations and emergency treatment of a systemic anaphylactic reaction.
7. Describe the assessment and collaborative care of a patient with chronic allergies.
8. Describe the drug therapy used for patients with allergies.
9. Describe the etiologic factors, clinical manifestations, and treatment modalities of autoimmune disease.
10. Explain the relationship between the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) system and certain diseases.
11. Describe the etiologic factors, categories, and treatment of immunodeficiency disorders.
12. Describe new technologies in immunology, including hybridoma technology, recombinant DNA technology, and gene therapy.
13. List the modes of transmission for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and variables involved in the transmission of HIV.
14. Describe the pathophysiology of HIV infection.
15. Outline HIV disease progression in the spectrum of HIV infection.
16. List the diagnostic criteria for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
17. Explain the methods of testing for HIV infection.
18. Discuss the collaborative management of HIV infection.
19. Specify the characteristics of opportunistic diseases associated with AIDS.
20. Compare and contrast the methods of prevention that eliminate risk and those that decrease risk.

Content:

I. Normal Immune Response
II. Altered Immune Response
   A. Hypersenitivity reactions
   B. Allergic Disorders
   C. Autoimmune phenomena
III. Immunodeficiency disorders
   A. Primary disorders
      1. phagocytic defects
      2. B cell deficiency
      3. T cell deficiency
      4. Combination B+T cell deficiency
   B. Secondary disorders
      1. Drug induced immunosuppression
   C. Graft verses host Disease
IV. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
V. HIV and AIDS

Required readings:
   Lewis et al., Chapter 13 p. 239-263, Chapter 63 p. 1751-1752, Chapter 14
Study Guide

Unit VIII

Wednesday, November 22, 2006 – Thanksgiving Break – No Class
Nursing Management of End-of-Life Care
Take home assignments
Outcomes:
1. Describe the physical manifestations at the end-of-life.
2. Explain the process of grief at the end-of-life.
3. Discuss spiritual and cultural issues related to end-of-life care.
4. Discuss ethical and legal issues in end-of-life care.
5. Discuss the purpose of palliative care and hospice.
6. Describe the nursing management for the dying patient and needs of family caregivers.
7. Discuss the special needs of the nurse who cares for dying patients and their families.

Content:

I. Physical Manifestations at End-of-Life
   A. Sensory
   B. Circulatory and Respiratory
   C. Loss of Muscle Tone
   D. Brain Death

II. Grief

III. Variables affecting End-of-Life Care

IV. Legal and Ethical Issues

V. Palliative Care and Hospice

VI. Nursing Management at End-of-Life

VII. Special Care of Caregivers

VIII. Special Needs of Nurses

Required readings:
   Lewis et al., Chapter 10
   Study Guide

Unit VII
Monday, November 27, 2006
Nursing management of a patient with cancer: An overview.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the prevalence and incidence of cancer in the United States.
2. Describe the processes involved in the biology of cancer.
3. Differentiate among the three phases of the development of cancer.
4. Describe the role of the immune system related to cancer.
5. Describe the use of the classification systems for cancer.
6. Explain the role of the nurse in the prevention and detection of cancer.
7. Explain the use of surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and biologic therapy in the treatment of cancer.
8. Differentiate between external beam radiation and brachytherapy.
9. Identify the classifications of chemotherapeutic agents and methods of administration.
10. Describe the effects of radiation therapy and chemotherapy on normal tissues.
11. Identify the types and effects of biologic therapy agents.
12. Describe the nursing management for the patient receiving radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and biologic therapy.
13. Describe the nutritional therapy of the patient with cancer.
15. Describe the complications that can occur in advanced cancer.
16. Describe the appropriate psychologic support of the patient with cancer and the patient’s family.

Content:
I. Biology of Cancer
II. Classification of Cancer
III. Prevention and detection of Cancer
IV. Collaborative and Nursing Care
   A. Clinical trials
   B. Surgical intervention
   C. Radiation therapy
   D. Chemotherapy
   E. Biologic therapy
V. Complications resulting from Cancer
   A. Infection
   B. Oncologic emergencies
VI. Psychological support
VII. Pain management

Required readings:
Lewis, et al., Chapter 15
Study Guide

Wednesday, November 29, 2006 Exam#5 on Units VI, VII, and VIII

Unit IX

Monday, December 4, 2006 and Wednesday, December 6, 2006
Nursing management of a patient with neurologic alterations.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the functions of neurons and neuroglia.
2. Explain the electrochemical aspects of nerve impulse transmission.
3. Explain the anatomic location and functions of the cerebrum, brainstem, cerebellum, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, and cerebrospinal fluid.
4. Identify the major arteries supplying the brain.
5. Describe the functions of the twelve cranial nerves.
6. Compare the functions of the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system.
7. Describe age-related changes in the neurologic system and differences in assessment findings.
8. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the nervous system that should be obtained from a patient.
9. Describe the techniques used in the physical assessment of the nervous system.
10. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the nervous system.
11. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the nervous system.
12. Compare the primary causes, collaborative care, and prognosis of common cerebral inflammatory problems.
14. Explain the potential impact of chronic neurologic disease on physical and psychologic well-being.
15. Compare and contrast tension-type, migraine, and cluster headaches in terms of etiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care and nursing management.
16. Explain the etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of trigeminal neuralgia and Bell’s palsy.
17. Explain the etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of Guillain-Barre syndrome, botulism, tetanus.
Content:

I. Inflammatory conditions of the brain
   A. Meningitis
   B. Encephalitis

II. TIA and CVA

III. Chronic Neurologic problems
   A. Headache
   B. Seizure Disorders and Epilepsy
   C. Multiple Sclerosis
   D. Parkinson’s Disease
   E. Myasthenia Gravis
   F. Restless Leg Syndrome
   G. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
   H. Huntington’s Disease

IV. Alzheimer’s Disease
   A. Delirium
   B. Dementia
   C. Alzheimer’s

V. Cranial Nerve Disorders
   A. Trigeminal neuralgia
   B. Bell’s Palsy
   C. Botulism
   D. Tetanus

Required reading:

Lewis, et, al., chapters 54, 55, p. 1518-1524, 56, 57, 58, 59 p. 1601-1606, p. 1608-1610

Unit X

Monday, December 11, 2006
Nursing Management of the patient with visual and auditory problems.

Outcomes:
1. Describe the structures and functions of the visual and auditory systems.
2. Describe the physiologic process involved in normal vision and hearing.
3. Identify significant subjective and objective assessment data related to the visual and auditory systems that should be obtained from the patient.
4. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the visual and auditory systems.
5. Differentiate normal findings from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the visual and auditory systems.
6. Describe age-related changes in the auditory and visual systems, and describe differences in assessment findings.
7. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the visual and auditory systems.
8. Describe the types of refractive errors and appropriate corrections.
9. Describe the etiology and management of extraocular disorders.
10. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management for the patient with selected intraocular disorders.
11. Describe the nursing measures that promote health of the eyes and ears.
12. Explain the general preoperative and postoperative care of the patient undergoing surgery of the eye or ear.
13. Describe the action and uses of common pharmacologic agents used in treating problems of the eyes and ears.
14. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of common ear problems.
15. Compare the causes, management, and rehabilitative potential of conductive and sensorineural hearing loss.
16. Explain the use, care, and patient education related to assistive devices for eye and ear problems.
17. Describe the common causes and assistive measures for uncorrectable visual impairment and deafness.
18. Describe the measures used to assist the patient in adapting psychologically to decreased vision and hearing.

Content:

I. Visual Health Promotion
II. Correctable Refractive errors
   A. Myopia
   B. Hyperopia
   C. Presbyopia
   D. Astigmatism
   E. Aphakia
III. Uncorrectable visual impairment
   A. Levels of visual impairment
IV. Eye trauma
V. Extraocular disorders
   A. Inflammation and infection
      1. Hordeolum
      2. Chalagion
      3. Blepharitis
      4. Conjunctivities
      5. Keratites
   B. Dry eye disorders
   C. Strabismus
   D. Corneal disorders

VI. Intraocular disorders
   A. Cataract
   B. Retinal detachment
   C. Glaucoma

VII. Intraocular Inflammation and Infections

VIII. Enucleation

IX. Ocular manifestations of systemic diseases

X. Health promotion

XI. External ear and canal
   A. Trauma
   B. External otitis
   C. Cerumen and foreign bodies

XI. Middle ear and Mastoid
   A. Otitis media
      1. acute
      2. chronic
   B. Otosclerosis

XII. Inner ear problems
   A. Meniere’s disease
   B. Presbycusis
   C. Labyrinthitis
   D. Acoustic neuroma

XIII. Hearing impairment and deafness

Required reading:
   Lewis, et al., Chapter 20 and 21
   Study Guide