January 23, 2007
Nursing management of upper gastrointestinal problems. Problems of ingestion, digestion, absorption and elimination.

Objectives:
1. Describe the structures and functions of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.
2. Describe the structures and functions of the liver, gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas.
3. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the gastrointestinal system that should be obtained from a patient.
4. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the gastrointestinal system.
5. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the gastrointestinal system.
6. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management of carcinoma of the oral cavity.
7. Describe the nursing management after surgical stabilization of a mandibular fracture.
8. Describe the nursing management of the patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease and hiatal hernia.
9. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, and management of esophageal diverticula, achalasia, esophageal strictures, and esophagitis.
10. Compare and contrast gastric and duodenal ulcers, including pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative and nursing management.
11. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative, surgical, and nursing management of cancer of the stomach.
12. Identify the common types of food poisoning and the nursing responsibilities related to food poisoning.

Content
I. Oral inflammations and infections
   A. gingivitis
   B. Vincent’s infection
   C. oral candidiasis
   D. herpes simplex
   E. aphthous stomatitis
   F. parotitis
   G. stomatitis
II. Carcinoma of the oral cavity
III. Mandibular fracture
IV. Nausea and vomiting
V. Gastroesophageal reflex disease
VI. Hiatal hernia
VII. Esophageal cancer
VIII. Other esophageal disorders
   A. Esophagitis
   B. Diverticula
   C. Esophageal structures
   D. Achalasia
IX. Gastritis
   A. Acute vs. chronic
   B. Type A (fundal)
   C. Type B (antral)
X. Peptic ulcers
   A. Acute vs. chronic
   B. Gastric
   C. Duodenal
   D. Stress ulcers
   E. Medication induced ulcers
      1. Surgical therapy
         a. pre & post op care
         b. complications
XI. Cancer of the stomach
XII. Food poisoning
    A. staphylococcal
    B. clostridial
    C. salmonella
    D. botulism
    E. escherichia coli

Required reading: Lewis et al., Chapters 38 and 40.

January 26, 2007-Clinical Day-All groups will meet in the nursing lab. Week of January 28th all clinical groups start in assigned hospitals.

January 30, 2007
Nursing management of lower gastrointestinal problems.

Objectives:
1. Explain the common etiologies, collaborative care, and nursing management of diarrhea, fecal incontinence, and constipation.
2. Describe common causes of acute abdominal pain and nursing care of the patient following an exploratory laparotomy.
3. Describe the nursing management of a patient with acute appendicitis.
4. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management of peritonitis.
5. Describe the common etiologies, clinical manifestations, and nursing management of gastroenteritis.
6. Compare and contrast ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease, including pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management.
7. Differentiate among mechanical, neurogenic, and vascular bowel obstructions, including causes and collaborative care and nursing management.
8. Describe the clinical manifestations and surgical and nursing management of cancer of the colon and rectum.
9. Differentiate between diverticulosis and diverticulitis, including clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management.
10. Compare and contrast the types of hernias, including etiology and surgical and nursing management.
11. Describe the types of malabsorption syndrome and appropriate management of sprue syndrome, lactase deficiency, and short bowel syndrome.

Content
I. Diarrhea, fecal incontinence and constipation
   A. acute diarrhea
   B. chronic diarrhea
   C. infectious diarrhea
   D. fecal incontinence
   E. constipation
II. Abdominal pain
   A. Acute abdominal pain
      1. Inflammation
         a. Appendicitis
         b. Peritonitis
      2. Other causes of acute abdomen
         a. Vascular
         b. GYN
         c. Infection
         d. Trauma
III. Irritable bowel syndrome
IV. Inflammatory Bowel Disease
   A. Chron’s disease
   B. Ulcerative colitis
      1. Surgical therapy
         a. Colectomy
         b. Colostomy
      2. TPN
V. Intestinal Obstruction
   A. Mechanical
   B. Non-mechanical
VI. Cancer of the colon and rectum
VII. Ostomy Surgery
VIII. Diverticulosis and diverticulitis
IX. Hernias
   A. Inguinal
   B. Femoral
   C. Ventral or incisional
X. Malabsorption syndrome
   A. Sprue
   B. Lactase deficiency
   C. Short bowel syndrome
XI. Anorectal problems
   A. Hemorrhoids
   B. Anal fissure
   C. Anorectal abscess
   D. Anorectal fistula
   E. Pilonidal sinus
XII Gastrointestinal surgery for obesity

Required readings: Lewis et al., chapter 41.

February 6, 2007
Nursing management liver, biliary tract, and pancreas problems.

Objectives:
1. Define jaundice and describe signs and symptoms that may occur with the different types of jaundice.
2. Differentiate among the types of viral hepatitis, including etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care.
3. Describe the nursing management of the patient with viral hepatitis.
4. Explain the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care of the patient with cirrhosis of the liver.
5. Describe the nursing management of the patient with cirrhosis.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of carcinoma of the liver.
7. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care of acute and chronic pancreatitis.
8. Describe the nursing management of the patient with pancreatitis.
9. Explain the clinical manifestations and collaborative care of the patient with carcinoma of the pancreas.
10. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and collaborative care including surgical therapy of gallbladder disorders.
11. Describe the nursing management of the patient undergoing conservative or surgical treatment of cholecystitis and cholelithiasis.
I. Jaundice
   A. Hemolytic jaundice
   B. Hematocellular jaundice
   C. Obstructive jaundice

II. Viral Hepatitis
   A. Hepatitis A Virus
   B. Hepatitis B Virus
   C. Hepatitis C Virus
   D. Hepatitis D Virus
   E. Hepatitis E Virus
   F. Hepatitis G Virus

III. Toxic and drug induced Hepatitis

IV. Idiopathic Hepatitis

V. Cirrhosis of the liver

VII. Alcohol Abuse
   Carcinoma of the liver

VIII. Pancreatitis
   A. Acute
   B. Chronic

IX. Carcinoma of the Pancreas

X. Disorders of the biliary tract
   A. Cholecystitis
   B. Cholelithiasis
   C. Cancer of the gallbladder

Required readings: Lewis et al., chapter 42 and chapter 11 pages 183-186.

**Unit I Exam - February 13, 2007 1st hour. 2nd hour lecture on Sexually Transmitted Diseases.**

**Unit II Problems related to the reproductive system.**

**February 13, 2007**
Nursing management of sexually transmitted diseases.

**Objectives:**
1. Describe the structures and functions of the male and female reproductive systems.
2. Describe age-related changes in the reproductive systems and differences in assessment findings.
3. Identify significant subjective and objective data related to the reproductive systems and information about sexual function that should be obtained from a patient.
4. Differentiate normal from abnormal findings obtained from a physical assessment of reproductive systems.
5. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the reproductive systems.
6. Identify the factors contributing to the high incidence of sexually transmitted diseases.
7. Explain the etiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and diagnostic abnormalities of gonorrhea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydial infections, and condylomata acuminata.
8. Compare primary genital herpes with recurrent genital herpes.
9. Identify nursing assessment and nursing diagnoses for patients who have a sexually transmitted disease.
10. Describe the nursing role in the prevention and control of sexually transmitted disease.
11. Describe the nursing management of patients with sexually transmitted diseases.

Content
I. Sexually transmitted diseases
   A. significance
   B. factors affecting incidence
II. Gonorrhea
III. Syphilis
IV. Genital Herpes
V. Chlamydial infection
VI. Condylomata acuminata
VII. Nursing management of sexually transmitted diseases
   A. Health promotion
   B. Acute infection
   C. Ambulatory and home care

Required readings: Lewis et al., Chapters 49 and 51.

February 20, 2007
Nursing management breast disorders.

Objectives:
1. Assess breast tissue by inspection and palpation, using appropriate examination techniques.
2. Teach breast health awareness and breast self-examination, including rationale, technique, and reasons for referral.
3. Describe the types, causes, clinical manifestations, and appropriate nursing and collaborative management of common benign breast disorders.
4. Identify the known risk factors for breast cancer.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of breast cancer.
6. Identify the types, indications for, and complications of surgical interventions for breast cancer.
7. Explain the physical and psychologic preoperative and postoperative aspects of nursing management for the patient undergoing a mastectomy.
8. Describe the indications for reconstructive breast surgery; the types, potential risks, and complications of reconstructive breast surgery; and nursing management after reconstructive breast surgery.
I. Health promotion
II. Assessment of breast disorders
III. Benign breast problems
   A. Mastalgia
   B. Breast infections
   C. Fibrocystic changes
   D. Fibroadenoma
   E. Nipple discharge
   F. Ductal ectasia
   G. Gynacomastia in men
IV. Breast Cancer
V. Mammoplasty

Nursing management of female reproductive problems.

Objectives:
1. Describe the etiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative and nursing management of menstrual problems and irregular vaginal bleeding.
2. Discuss the changes that accompany perimenopause and postmenopause and their collaborative and nursing management.
3. Identify the clinical manifestations of rape and the appropriate collaborative and nursing care.
4. Differentiate among the common problems that affect the vulva, vagina, and cervix and the related collaborative care and nursing management.
5. Describe the assessment and collaborative care and nursing management of women with pelvic inflammatory disease.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, collaborative care, and nursing management of endometriosis.
7. Explain the manifestations and collaborative care of benign tumors of the female reproductive system.
8. Identify the clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, collaborative care, and surgical interventions of malignancies of the uterus, ovaries, and vulva.
9. Describe the preoperative and postoperative nursing management for the patient requiring major surgery of the female reproductive system.
10. Identify the nursing responsibilities in caring for women receiving radiation therapy for cancers of the reproductive systems.
11. Describe common problems with cystoceles, rectoceles, and fistulas and the related collaborative care.

Content
I. Problems related to menstruation
   A. Premenstrual syndrome
   B. Dyomenorrhea
II. Problems related to vaginal bleeding
   A. Oligomenorrhea and secondary amenorrhea
   B. Menorrhagia
   C. Metrorrhagia

III. Ectopic pregnancy

IV. Perimenopause and postmenopause

V. Rape

VI. Conditions of the vulvar, vagina and cervix
   A. Infection
   B. Inflammation

VII. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

VIII. Endometriosis

IX. Benign tumors
   A. Leiomyomas
   B. Cervical polyps
   C. Benign ovarian tumors

X. Malignant tumors
   A. Cervical cancer
   B. Endometrial cancer
   C. Ovarian cancer
   D. Vaginal and vulvar cancer

XI. Problems with pelvic support
   A. Uterine prolapse
   B. Cystocele and rectocele

Required readings: Lewis et al., chapter 50 and chapter 52 pages 1415-1432.

February 27, 2007
Nursing management of male genitourinary problems.

Objectives:
1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and collaborative care of benign prostatic hyperplasia.
2. Describe the nursing management of benign prostatic hyperplasia.
3. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and collaborative care of cancer of the prostate.
4. Describe the nursing management of prostate cancer.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and collaborative and nursing management of problems of the penis, problems of the scrotum, and prostatitis.
6. Explain the nursing management of problems related to male sexual functioning.
7. Identify the psychologic and emotional implications of problems related to the male genitourinary organs.
I. Problems of the prostate gland  
   A. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy (BPH)  
   B. Cancer of the prostate  
   C. Prostatitis  
II. Problems of the penis  
   A. Congenital problems  
   B. Problems of prepuce  
   C. Problems of the erectile mechanisms  
   D. Cancer of the penis  
III. Problems of the scrotum and its contents  
   A. External problems  
   B. Congenital problems  
   C. Acquired problems  
      1. Epididymites  
      2. Hydrocele  
      3. Spermatocoele  
      4. Varicocele  
      5. Orchitis  
      6. Torsion  
      7. Testicular cancer  
IV. Sexual functioning  
   A. Vasectomy  
   B. Erectile dysfunction  
   C. Infertility  

Required reading: Lewis et al., chapter 53.

Unit II Exam. March 6, 2007 1st hour. 2nd hour lecture on Renal.

Unit III. Problems of urinary function.

March 6 & 20, 2007
Nursing management of renal and urologic problems.

Objectives:
1. Describe the anatomic location and functions of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.
2. Explain the physiologic events involved in the formation and passage of urine from glomerular filtration to voiding.
3. Identify the significant subjective and objective data related to the urinary system that should be obtained from a patient.
4. Describe age-related changes in the urinary system and differences in assessment findings.
5. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the urinary system.
6. Differentiate normal from common abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the urinary system.
7. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the urinary system.
8. Describe the normal physical and chemical characteristics of urine.
9. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and drug therapy of cystitis, urethritis, and pyelonephritis.
10. Explain the nursing management of urinary tract infections.
11. Describe the immunological mechanisms involved in glomerulonephritis.
12. Explain the clinical manifestations and nursing and collaborative management of acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture’s syndrome, and chronic glomerulonephritis.
13. Describe the common causes, clinical manifestations, collaborative care and nursing management of nephrotic syndrome.
14. Compare and contrast the etiology, clinical manifestations, collaborative care, and nursing management of various types of urinary calculi.
15. Explain the common causes and management of renal trauma, renal vascular problems, and hereditary renal problems.
16. Describe the mechanisms of renal involvement in metabolic and connective tissue disorders.
17. Describe the clinical manifestations and collaborative management of renal and bladder cancer.
18. Describe the common causes and management of bladder dysfunctions.
19. Differentiate among ureteral, suprapubic, nephrostomy, and urethral catheters with regard to indications for use and nursing responsibilities.
20. Explain the nursing management of the patient undergoing nephrectomy or urinary diversion surgery.

Content
I. Infections and inflammatory disorders of the urinary system.
   A. Cystitis
   B. Pyelonephritis
      1. acute
      2. chronic
   C. Urethritis
   D. Urethral syndrome
   E. Interstitial cystitis
   F. Renal tuberculosis
II. Immunologic disorders of the kidney
   A. Glomerulonephritis
   B. Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
   C. Good pasteur’s syndrome
   D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
   E. Nephrotic syndrome
III. Renal disease and AIDS
IV. Obstructive Uropathies
   A. Urinary tract calculi
   B. Strictures

V. Renal Vascular Problems
   A. Nephrosclerosis
   B. Renal artery stenosis
   C. Renal vein thrombosis

VI. Hereditary Renal diseases
   A. Polycystic renal disease
   B. Medullary cystic disease
   C. Allport’s syndrome

VII. Renal involvement in metabolic and connective tissue disease

VIII. Neoplastic disorders of the urinary tract
   A. Renal tumors
   B. Bladder cancer

IX. Urinary Incontinence and retention

X. Instrumentation
   A. Urethral catheterization
   B. Ureteral catheters
   C. Suprapubic catheters
   D. Nephrostomy tubes

XI. Surgery of the urinary tract
   A. Urinary diversion
   B. Laparoscopic nephrectomy
   C. Nephrectomy

Required readings: Lewis et al., chapters 43 and 44.

**March 13, 2007. No class. Spring Break.**

**March 27, 2007**
Nursing management of chronic renal failure.

**Objectives:**
1. Describe the systemic effects of chronic renal failure.
2. Explain the conservative collaborative care and the related nursing management of the patient with chronic renal failure.
3. Differentiate between peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis in terms of purpose, indications for use, advantages and disadvantages, and nursing responsibilities.
4. Compare common vascular access sites used for hemodialysis.

**Content**
I. Chronic renal failure
   II. Dialysis
      A. peritoneal dialysis
12

B. hemodialysis
   1. vascular access sites

Required reading: Lewis et al., chapter 45 pages 1217-1236.

**Unit III exam on April 3, 2007 1st hour. 2nd hour lecture on Musculoskeletal.**

**Unit IV. Problems related to the Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.**

April 3, 10, & 24, 2007

Objectives:
1. Describe the appropriate techniques used in the physical assessment of the musculoskeletal system.
2. Differentiate normal from abnormal findings of a physical assessment of the musculoskeletal system.
3. Describe the purpose, significance of results, and nursing responsibilities related to diagnostic studies of the musculoskeletal system.
4. Explain the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of soft-tissue injuries, including strains, sprains, dislocations, subluxations, bursitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, repetitive strain injury, and muscle spasms.
5. Describe the sequential events involved in fracture healing.
7. Differentiate among open reduction, closed reduction, traction, and cast immobilization regarding purpose, complications, and nursing management.
8. Describe the neurovascular assessment of an injured extremity.
9. Describe the collaborative care and nursing management of patients with specific fractures.
10. Describe the pathophysiologic basis for the management of osteomyelitis.
11. Describe the indications for and collaborative care and nursing management of amputation.
12. Describe the types, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of bone cancer.
13. Differentiate between the causes and characteristics of acute and chronic low back pain.
14. Describe the conservative and surgical treatments of low back pain.
15. Describe the postoperative nursing management of a patient who has undergone spinal surgery.
16. Explain the etiology and collaborative care of common foot disorders.
17. Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and management of metabolic bone disorders.

Content:
I. Soft tissue injuries
   A. Sprains and strains
   B. Dislocation and subluxation
C. Carpal tunnel syndrome  
D. Repetitive strain injury  
E. Rotator cuff injuries  
F. Meniscus injury  
G. Bursitis  
H. Muscle spasm  

II. Fractures  
A. Classification  
B. Fracture reduction  
   1. Manipulation  
   2. Open  
   3. Traction  
C. Fracture immobilization  
   1. External fixation  
   2. Casts  
D. Complication of fractures  
   1. Infection  
   2. Compartment syndrome  
   3. Venous thrombosis  
   4. Fat emboli syndrome  
E. Types of fractures  
   1. Colles’ fracture  
   2. Fracture of the humerus  
   3. Fracture of the pelvis  
   4. Fracture of the hip  
   5. Femoral shaft fracture  
   6. Fracture of the tibia  
   7. Stable vertebral fractures  
   8. Maxillofacial fractures  

III. Osteomyelitis  
IV. Amputation  
V. Bone Cancer  
VI. Low Back pain  
   A. Acute  
   B. Chronic  
      1. Spinal surgery  
VII. Neck pain  
VIII. Common foot problems  
IX. Metabolic Bone Diseases  
   A. Osteomalacia  
   B. Osteoporosis  
   C. Paget’s Disease  

Required reading: Lewis et al., chapter 60, 61 and 62.
April 17, 2007-Sigma Theta Tau Research Day. 7:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. at Quality Inn, Newburgh. Mandatory Attendance.

April 20 and 21, 2007-Clinical days for week of April 16th. All groups will meet in the nursing lab. No clinical in hospitals this week.

May 1, 2007
Nursing management of arthritis and connective tissue diseases.

Objectives:
1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and collaborative care of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, systemic lupus erythematosus, and systemic sclerosis.
2. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, human leukocyte antigen-associated rheumatic diseases, septic arthritis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, and fibromyalgia.
3. Compare and contrast the sequence of events leading to joint destruction in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
4. Compare and contrast osteoarthritis with rheumatoid arthritis related to clinical manifestations, treatment, and prognosis.
5. Identify the nursing management of arthritis and related rheumatic problems.
6. Describe the types of reconstructive surgery associated with arthritis and related rheumatic problems.
7. Identify the preoperative and postoperative teaching and collaborative care of the patient having reconstructive surgery associated with arthritis and related rheumatic disorders.
8. Describe the drug therapy and related nursing considerations associated with arthritis and related rheumatic problems.
9. Identify psychologic and sociocultural issues of the patient with rheumatic disease and the appropriate nursing strategies that meet these needs.
10. Identify the importance of the interdisciplinary team approach to comprehensive management of rheumatic disease.

Content
I. Osteoarthritis
II. Rheumatoid arthritis
II. Disease associated with HLA-B27
   A. Ankylosing spondylites
   B. Psoriatic arthritis
   C. Reiter’s syndrome
IV. Septic arthritis
V. Lyme Disease
VI. HIV and arthritis
VII. Gout
VIII. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
IX. Systemic Sclerosis
X. Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis

XI. Overlapping forms of connective tissue disease
   A. Sjogren’s syndrome
   B. Fibromyalgia

XII. Common Joint Surgical Procedures
   A. Synovectomy
   B. Osteotomy
   C. Arthroplasty
      1. Hip
      2. Knee
   D. Arthrodesis

Required readings: Lewis et al., chapter 63.

May 7, 2007-Nurses Day will be held in Hudson Hall Auditorium from 2:30-4:30 p.m. Mandatory attendance.

May 8, 2007-Final Exam