STANDARDIZED COURSE OUTLINE

SECTION I

SUBJECT AREA AND COURSE NUMBER: Nursing 111 CRN: Day 3373 Eve. 4656 **COURSE TITLE**: Family Health Nursing I

COURSE CATALOG DESCRIPTION: This course builds upon concepts presented in Nursing 101, with a focus on the culturally diverse client and family responses to psychic imbalance as well as on care of the childbearing family. The course utilizes techniques of therapeutic communication to establish the nurse-client relationship and to provide holistic care to members of the childbearing family as well as to persons and families affected by mental health problems. Students will apply principles of teaching and learning to meet the needs of these families. Principles of pharmacology and nutrition are integrated. Clinical experiences are selected to allow the student to participate as a member of the health team in implementing individualized plans of care. Students may be placed in community-based experiences to provide the student with an opportunity to supplement knowledge of health care interventions.

LECTURE HOURS PER WEEK: 4 LAB HOURS PER WEEK (if applicable): 9 **CREDIT HOURS**: 7

PREREQUISITE (S): successful completion of Nursing 101 & Psychology 208 with a minimum grade of C.

SECTION II

A. SCOPE: Students focus on the effects of the stressors: "childbearing" and "psychic imbalance" on the basic human needs of individuals and their families. Students initially apply principles related to the care of individuals and their families during the childbearing and psychic imbalance. The latter half of the course is focused on utilizing the nursing process to meet the needs of individuals and families and prioritizing of nursing care. Students in Nursing 111 gain knowledge and experience in the application of therapeutic communication and teaching learning principles of individuals and families. Through simulated critical thinking laboratories, focused small group discussion and clinical practice, students learn how to manage multiple patient assignments (mother/ baby pairs) as well as process recordings and nursing care plans. Students are provided with faculty advisement, seminars, and simulated testing opportunities to prepare them for clinical lab.

B. REQUIRED WORK:

- 1. Completion of required readings for each class period.
- 2. Submission of written clinical assignments (for example: care plans, process recordings, reflective journals) on a weekly basis.
- 3. A final grade is based on adherence to policies within the Division of Nursing and Health Careers and includes:
- a. Examinations:

 Quiz I
 17%

 Quiz II
 17%

 Quiz III
 17%

 Quiz IV
 17%

 Final
 32%

Total 100%

b. Satisfactory performance in clinical laboratory by satisfactory achievement of all behaviors identified on the clinical evaluation tool.

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE IS BASED ON A MINIMUM GRADE OF "C" IN THEORETICAL PERFORMANCE AND SATISFACTORY "S" PERFORMANCE IN THE CLINICAL LABORATORY.

Students with disabilities (learning or otherwise) who may require accommodation must contact the Disabilities Coordinator. After disclosure, students must discuss their needs with their advisor. This should be done at the beginning of each semester.

Instructors in conjunction with appropriate college officials will provide assistance and/or accommodations only to these students who have completed this process.

- **C. ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION:** It is expected that student will attend all scheduled learning activities. The faculty believes that clinical and classroom attendance is critical to progress in the Nursing Program.
 - a. If unable to attend simulated or clinical laboratory, the student must assume the responsibility for notifying the nursing laboratory, hospital unit or community agency to which he/she is assigned before the experience is scheduled to begin.
 - b. Faculty will review clinical and simulated lab attendance in relation to student's consistent progress in meeting weekly clinical objectives.
 - c. An assignment may be required for any clinical absence.
- **D. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION**: The methods of instruction are determined by course faculty and may include but are not limited to lecture, lecture/discussion, small group collaborative learning, experimental/exploration, distance learning, students presentations, or use of technologies such as audio-visual materials, computer, language laboratory, and calculator.

E. OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES and ASSESSMENT

Student's grades will be based on achievement of learning the objectives and outcomes listed below as measured by the course faculty's methods of assessment.

1. Describe the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on basic human needs of the family.

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| OBJECTIVES To demonstrate an understanding of: 1. The effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the | Student will: - describe childbearing process - identify selected stressors affecting childbearing | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance - The childbearing process - Selected stressors of childbearing | Observation community based On going health care -Lectures - Guest speaker -Pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. | As measured by: Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory |
| family | - describe the impact of cultural practices on the family unit - identify selected stressors of the neonate - identify individual and family adaptation - identify selected stressors affecting psychic imbalance | childbearing - Cultural practices of the family unit - Selected stressors of the neonate - Family adaptation - Individual adaptation - Concepts of psychic imbalance - Stressors affecting psychic balance | -Use of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - Psychosocial - Safety - Physiological - Observation in clinical -Small group discussion to identify: - Effects of loss on psychosocial needs of parents - Feelings regarding grieving process | performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | | | | |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. The effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | give examples of male/female relationships give examples of current trends influencing families give examples of theories | B. Psychosocial Needs 1. Love/Self Esteem - male/female relationships i.e. - current trends influencing families i.e. alternate lifestyle (single parent families, zero population growth, foster parenthood, divorce, teenage pregnancy, same sex parents) - theories of environmental | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical -small group discussion to identify: - alternative lifestyles | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | give examples of theories of environmental influences give examples of fetal response to stimuli | theories of environmental influences i.e. myths, old wives tales, maternal emotions, cultural beliefs fetal response to stimuli i.e. external/internal (sound, touch theories, beliefs, myths) | alternative lifestyles adoption zero population growth needs of family members in priority cultural influences on parenting | |

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| OBJECTIVES To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. The effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | discuss family response to childbearing discuss separation and loss discuss environmental consideration demonstrate principles of surgical asepsis | imbalance - family response to childbearing i.e. mother, father, sibling - bonding - separation and loss i.e. birth(live, multiple, stillborn) abortion (spontaneous, missed, therapeutic) - environmental considerations B. Safety Needs 1. Asepsis - principles of surgical asepsis i.e. conditions favoring growth of microorganisms, cultural considerations | -lectures -guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical -small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial needs of parents - feelings regarding grieving process - Experience in clinical | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | - discuss protective environment of the fetus | - Protective environment of fetus i.e. vernix caseosa, amniotic fluid, fetal membranes | laboratory - sterile packages - sterile field | |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHO |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | explain maternal protective environment explain selected immunization explain action of selected drugs explain types of anesthesia explain genetic disorders | - Maternal protective environment i.e. environmental considerations - selected immunization i.e. Rubella, Rhogam, Hepatitis 2. Prevention From Harm - action of selected drugs i.e. oxytoxics, hormones, Anticholinergic tranquilizers (valium), sedatives (barbiturates) - types of anesthesia i.e. general, regional, local - genetic disorders i.e. phenylketonuria, Down Syndrome | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical laboratory -small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial needs of parents - feelings regarding grieving process | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | identify environmental considerations to minimize injury - identify factors affecting | - environmental considerations to minimize injury i.e. mechanical (constrictive) garments, (side rails), biological) - Factors affecting uterine | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | uterine environment | environment i.e. x- radiation, ultrasound | safetyphysiologicalobservation in clinical | |
| | - identify techniques of fetal monitoring | - Techniques of fetal monitoring i.e. electronic devices, amniocentesis, L/S determination | laboratory of electronic fetal monitoring, amniocentesis, vaginal delivery, cesarean delivery | |
| | - identify fetal malpresentation | - Fetal malpresentation i.e. breech, transverse lie, posterior position | -small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial needs of | |
| | - identify prolapsed cord | - Prolapsed cord | parents - feelings regarding | |
| | - identify biological influences on fetus | - Biological influences on fetus i.e. bacterial (ruptured membranes) | grieving process | |

| To demonstrate an understanding of: Student will: Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance Observation community based On going health care - Chemical influences on fetus fetus - Guest speaker - guest speaker - pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). | LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the - describe chemical influences on fetus - Chemical influences on fetus - guest speaker - guest speaker - pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. - Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). | To demonstrate an | Student will: | childbearing and psychic | | As measured by: |
| - describe biological influences on mother - describe reproductive changes - describe family planning methods - describe birth process - Family planning methods i.e. contraception/age appropriate sex education/birth control techniques - describe birth process - Biological influences on mother - Reproductive changes i.e. prenatal, intrapartal, postpartal (lactation) - Family planning methods i.e. contraception/age appropriate sex education/birth control techniques - small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial nectoric fetal monitoring, amniocentesis, vaginal delivery, cesarean delivery - small group discussion to identify: - leffects of loss on psychosocial nectoric fetal monitoring, amniocentesis, vaginal delivery, cesarean delivery - methods - describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - observation in clinical laboratory. - small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial nectoric fetal monitoring, amniocentesis, vaginal delivery - mall group discussion to identify: - Interactive Video "Managing the experience of labor and delivery" - Interactive Video "Managing the experience of labor and delivery" - Small group discussions in simulations of deliveries which occur outside of the hospital. | as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the | describe biological influences on mother describe reproductive changes describe family planning methods | Chemical influences on fetus Maternal substance abuse i.e. drug, alcohol, tobacco Biological influences on mother C. Physiological Needs Sexuality Reproductive changes i.e. prenatal, intrapartal, postpartal (lactation) Family planning methods i.e. contraception/age appropriate sex education/birth control techniques Birth process i.e. theories about onset of labor, stages of labor, relationship of fetal anatomy to maternal pelvis (position, presentation, station, lie), mechanics of labor (pelvic measurement, episiotomy), out of | - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical laboratory of electronic fetal monitoring, amniocentesis, vaginal delivery, cesarean delivery -small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial needs of parents - feelings regarding grieving process Interactive Video "Managing the experience of labor and delivery" -Small group discussions in simulations of deliveries which | Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the | - give examples of birth injuries of the neonate | - Birth injuries of the neonate i.e. nerve damage, fractures, dislocation | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory |
| family | - list factors constituting high risk pregnancy | - Factors constituting. high risk pregnancy i.e. polyhydramnios, hyper emesis gravidarum, preeclampsia/eclampsia,multiple births, ectopic pregnancy, hydadiform mole, abortion, placental abruption, placenta previa, cesarean delivery | -use of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical laboratory of | performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | discuss fetal perception of pain explain family perception of pain determine maternal perception of pain | Pain Avoidance - Fetal perception of pain i.e. in utero, birth process - Family perception of pain i.e. cultural influences, life experiences, birth process - Maternal perception of pain stimulus i.e. stimulus, life experience, birth process | stages of labor and delivery application of birth control methods infusions catheterizations | |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | explain fetal nutritional sources explain maternal nutritional habits during pregnancy explain maternal nutritional habits during postpartal period explain maternal dietary requirements during pregnancy explain maternal dietary requirements during postpartal period explain maternal fluid requirements during pregnancy explain maternal fluid requirements during pregnancy explain maternal fluid requirements during intrapartum | 3. Nutrition fetal nutritional sources maternal nutritional habits during pregnancy i.e. cultural influences, cravings, idiosyncrasies maternal nutritional habits during postpartal period. maternal dietary requirements during pregnancy maternal dietary requirements during postpartal period 4. Fluids maternal fluid requirements during pregnancy i.e. increase body requirements maternal fluid requirements during intrapartum i.e. epidural requirements, | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical -small group discussion to identify: - effects of loss on psychosocial needs of parents - feelings regarding grieving process | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |

| OBJECTIVES To demonstrate an understanding of: 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance Doservation community based On going health care - maternal fluid requirements during postpartum i.e guest speaker - pre-clinical and post clinical conferences sue of pre-clinical data - Achievement of postpartum - pre-clinical data - Student will: Student will: - maternal fluid requirements - guest speaker - pre-clinical and post clinical conferences use of pre-clinical data - use of pre-clinical data | |
|--|-----|
| understanding of: 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the and psychic imbalance and psychic imbalance and psychic imbalance based On going health care - lectures during postpartum i.e. hemorrhage and psychic imbalance based On going health care - lectures - guest speaker - pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. Achievement of the control of the contr | |
| as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the requirements during postpartum i.e. during postpartum i.e. hemorrhage - guest speaker - pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. Achievement of | y: |
| - describe fetal elimination patterns i.e. urine/stool - identify changes in maternal intestinal motility i.e. changes in maternal urinary output urinary retention, retention with overflow, residual urine - describe fetal activities - describe fetal activities - describe fetal activities - describe fetal activities - demonstrate exercises to prepare for childbirth - demonstrate exercises to prepare for childbirth - fetal elimination patterns i.e. urinary frequency, urinary frequency, urinary retention, retention with overflow, residual urine - demonstrate exercises to prepare for childbirth - fetal elimination patterns i.e. urinary frequency, urinary frequency, urinary retention, retention with overflow, residual urine - demonstrate exercises to prepare for childbirth - demonstrate exercises to prepare for childbirth - fetal elimination patterns i.e. urinary frequency, urinary frequency, urinary frequency, urinary retention, retention with overflow, residual urine - deffects of loss on psychosocial needs of parents - fetal activities - fetal activities - altered maternal patterns in ADL's i.e. changes in ambulation, selection of activities, rest/sleep patterns | %). |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | - describe maternal postural changes during pregnancy - explain fetal circulation - explain relationship of maternal position to oxygenation - give examples of interferences with oxygenation - demonstrate therapeutic communication | - maternal postural changes during pregnancy 7. Oxygen - fetal circulation i.e. placental integrity - relationship of maternal position to oxygenation - principles of heat/cold, - interferences with oxygenation (blood incompatibilities i.e. ABO, RH), hemorrhagic shock Effects of Psychic Imbalance on Basic Human Needs A. Psychosocial Needs 1. Love/Self Esteem - therapeutic communication i.e. barriers, cultural considerations | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical -small group discussion to identify: - role of leader, recorder, observer | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | explain principles of group dynamics practice teaching/learning | principles of group dynamics i.e. dyads vs. triads teaching/learning process | - principles of group dynamics, teaching/learning | |

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | determine interrelationships within the family identify alterations in concept of self identify cognitive manifestations identify behavioral manifestations determine common adaptive coping mechanisms | interrelationships within the family i.e. support systems, triangling, cultural considerations alterations in concept of self i.e. perception of self/disregard for others cognitive/behavioral manifestations i.e. psychoses, anxiety disorders, (e.g. post traumatic stress disorder, emotional response to disaster),dementia's, mental retardation coping/adaptive mechanisms i.e. adaptive (sublimation, reaction formation, transference) maladaptive (Illusions, hallucinations, delusions, flashbacks) cultural considerations (ethnic coping styles) | -lectures - guest speaker -pre-clinical and post clinical conferencesuse of pre-clinical data cards to describe family during the childbearing periods of life - psychosocial - safety - physiological - observation in clinical -small group discussion to identify: - role of leader, recorder, observer - principles of group dynamics, teaching/learning | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | determine extremes of hygienic habits state action of selected drugs | B. Safety Needs 1. Asepsis - extremities of hygienic habits 2. Prevention From Harm - action of selected drugs i.e. psychotrophi, (Antipsychotic drugs, antianxiety | | |

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| OBJECTIVES | | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| To demonstrate an | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | |
| 1. the effects of childbearing as well as the effects of psychic imbalance on the basic human needs of the family | describe types of psychotherapy discuss electro convulsive therapy utilize principles of therapeutic environment | agents, antidepressants, lithium) mood stabilizers, anti- Parkinson's psychotherapy i.e. individual/group family electro convulsive therapy therapeutic milieu, i.e. cultural considerations, community considerations (primary, secondary, tertiary prevention); psychological testing | -pre-clinical and post clinical conferences. -use of pre-clinical data cards to describe effects of psychic imbalance on basic human needs - psychosocial - safety - physiological - completion of med cards for clinical assignment | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | discuss alterations in sexuality identify common types of substance abuse determine behavioral disorders | C. Physiological Needs 1. Sexuality - alterations in sexuality i.e. sexual dysfunction (impotence, frigidity) sexual deviations 2. Nutrition/Fluid - common types of substance abuse i.e. food, alcohol, drugs - behavioral disorders i.e. eating disorders | Observations in: Community based ongoing Health Care Facilities: - community agencies - alcoholism program - methadone maintenance programs/Narcotic Anonymous - centers for mentally retarded - direct observational therapy program - Rehabilitation centers Discussion of community- based programs that respond to disaster: i.e. American Red Cross. | |

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| OBJECTIVES | | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| To demonstrate an | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | |
| 1. the effects of childbearing | | 3.Elimination | -pre-clinical and post clinical | Achievement of a minimum |
| as well as the effects of | - discuss alterations in | - alteration in elimination, i.e. | conferences. | grade of C (75%). |
| psychic imbalance on the | patterns of elimination | enuresis, constipation | | |
| basic human needs of the | | | Experience in simulated | Achievement of satisfactory |
| family | | 4.Activity/Rest/Sleep | laboratory with: | performance in the clinical |
| | - discuss alterations in | - altered sleep patterns i.e. | - communication | laboratory. |
| | patterns of | somnambulism, insomnia | techniques | |
| | activity/rest/sleep | | teaching/learning | |
| | identify extreme body | extreme body position | skills | |
| | position | i.e.catatonia | coached client | |
| | | | interview | |
| | | 5. Oxygen | | |
| | - discuss alterations in | - alterations in vital signs i.e. | | |
| | vital signs | hyperventilation, hypertension, | | |
| | _ | hypotension, tachycardia, i.e. | Clinical laboratory experience | |
| | | neuroleptic malignant | in: | |
| | | syndrome | therapeutic use of | |
| | | | self | |
| | | 6. Pain Avoidance | - 1:1 relationship | |
| | explain psychological | - psychic pain i.e. placebo effect | - therapeutic groups | |
| | components of pain | | - identification of | |
| | | | behavioral | |
| | | | manifestations of | |
| | | | pain | |
| | | | - use of pain relieving | |
| | | | measures | |
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2. Utilize physical and mental health principles in performing nursing activities to provide care for members of the childbearing family as well as for persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance.

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| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
| To demonstrate an | Student will utilize measures | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | to: | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | Tis incusured by: |
| 2. utilization of physical and mental health principles in performing nursing activities to provide care for members of the childbearing family as well as persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance. | - foster goal directed communication | Nursing Activities to Meet Basic Human Needs of the Family A. Psychosocial Needs 1. Love/Self Esteem - foster goal directed communication i.e. appropriate techniques, skills | - Experience in simulated laboratory with: - communication techniques - teaching/learning skills - coached client interview | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | - foster learning | - teaching techniques to foster learning i.e. environmental factors, readiness to learn, developmental considerations | Clinical laboratory experience in: - therapeutic use of self | |
| | - promote support systems for the family | - support systems for the family i.e. internal/external | 1:1 relationshiptherapeutic groupsidentification of | |
| | - foster learning | - teaching skills to foster learning | behavioral manifestations of pain | |
| | - support response to separation | methods to support response to separation i.e. cultural influences | - use of pain relieving measures | |
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| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| To demonstrate an | Student will utilize measures | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: 2. utilization of physical and mental health principles in performing nursing activities to provide care for members of the childbearing family as well as persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance. | to: - apply principles of therapeutic communication - initiate intellectual stimulation - support adaptive coping mechanisms to altered life style - foster safety measures - monitor perinatal aseptic environment | and psychic imbalance - therapeutic communication - intellectual functioning i.e. comprehension, reality orientation - coping with altered life styles i.e. acute/chronic - cultural considerations B. Safety Needs 1. Asepsis - measures to ensure safety of family members i.e. environmental hazards - Perinatal aseptic environment i.e. perineal care (cleanliness, peri pads, episiotomy care, breast care, catheter care). | On going health care Experience in simulated laboratory with: - communication techniques - teaching/learning skills - coached client interview Clinical laboratory experience in: - therapeutic use of self - 1:1 relationship - therapeutic groups - alterations in maternal vital signs - urine output - vaginal discharge - environmental restrictions Utilize peer review in the simulated laboratory for experience with: - breast care - tissue supports | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |

| LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| Student will utilize measures | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| to: | | | |
| maintain surgical asepsis monitor personal hygiene | i.e. gowning, gloving, sterile packagescontrol of hygienic care | laboratory with: - communication techniques - teaching/learning skills - coached client | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| stabilize the environmentmonitor fetal distress | - measures to stabilize the environment i.e. facemasks, gowns, shoe covers - skills to monitor fetal distress | Clinical laboratory experience in: - alterations of maternal vital signs - urine output | |
| initiata anvironmental | i.e. observation, auscultation, palpation | - vaginal discharge - environmental restrictions | |
| restrictions | restrictions i.e. mother/others | environments | |
| - maintain control of the environment | control of environmental stimuli i.e. open/closed units, seclusion | | |
| - protect individual from injury | - protective measures i.e. common restraints | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Student will utilize measures to: - maintain surgical asepsis - monitor personal hygiene - stabilize the environment - monitor fetal distress - initiate environmental restrictions - maintain control of the environment - protect individual from | Student will utilize measures to: Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance maintain surgical asepsis maintenance of surgical asepsis i.e. gowning, gloving, sterile packages monitor personal hygiene control of hygienic care 2. Prevention From Harm measures to stabilize the environment i.e. facemasks, gowns, shoe covers monitor fetal distress monitor fetal distress skills to monitor fetal distress i.e. observation, auscultation, palpation method for environmental restrictions i.e. mother/others maintain control of the environment method for environmental stimuli i.e. open/closed units, seclusion protect individual from protective measures i.e. | Student will utilize measures to: Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance maintain surgical asepsis i.e. gowning, gloving, sterile packages monitor personal hygiene monitor personal hygiene control of hygienic care monitor fetal distress cobservation, auscultation, palpation method for environmental restrictions method for environmental restrictions method for environmental restrictions maintain control of the environment maintain control of the environment monitor fetal distress protect individual from monitor fetal distress and psychic imbalance Community based On going health care Experience in simulated laboratory with communitation techniques coached client interview Clinical laboratory experience in: alterations of maternal vital signs urine output vaginal discharge environmental restrictions selected control environmental restrictions method for environmental restrictions protect individual from protect individual from protect individual from protect individual from protective measures i.e. |

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| OBJECTIVES | | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| To demonstrate an | Student will utilize measures | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | to:: | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | |
| 2. utilization of physical and mental health principles in performing nursing activities to provide care for members of the childbearing family as well as persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance. | monitor effects of selected drugs administer selected nutritional therapy support adaptation to | selected drug therapy i.e. psychotropic medications, chemical restraint selected nutritional therapy i.e. eating disorder, physically disabled methods to support adaptation | Clinical laboratory experience in: - selected nutritional therapy - uterine contractions - fetal heart rate - show - intrapartal vital signs | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | perceptual deficits | to perceptual deficits C. Physiological Needs | | |
| | assist in monitoring the progress of birth process monitor maternal post partum reproductive changes monitor physiological alterations | Sexuality skills to monitor the birth process - skills to monitor reproductive changes i.e. palpation, (fundus), inspection (perineum, lochia) - measures to monitor physiological alterations i.e. maternal vital signs, urinary output, vaginal discharge | Clinical laboratory experience in: - dietary regime - intravenous fluids - indwelling catheter - postpartal vital signs - ice packs (breast/perineum) - sitz bath - postpartal changes (fundus/lochia/ perineum) | |

| LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| Student will utilize measures to: | Concepts related to childbearing and psychic imbalance | Observation community based On going health care | As measured by: |
| appraise transient anomalies support adaptation to impaired sexuality monitor infusions assist in dietary planning | - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - methods to support adaptation to impaired sexuality i.e. hypersexuality, drug induced impotence 2.Fluids/Nutrition - skills to monitor infusions - dietary planning | Clinical laboratory experience in: - dietary regime - dietary planning - intravenous fluids - indwelling catheter - postpartal vital signs - ice packs (breast/perineum) - sitz bath - postpartal changes (fundus/lochia/ | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| - assist families to feed infants | - methods to feed infants i.e. breast feeding (colostrum) bottle feeding (formula equipment) | perineum) - breast feeding - bottle feeding | |
| promote maternal elimination utilize methods to reestablish elimination patterns | 3.Elimination - methods to promote and maintain elimination i.e. ambulation, fluid intake, dietary changes, exercises, catheterization i.e. foley - methods to reestablish elimination patterns i.e. bowel/bladder | | |
| | Student will utilize measures to: - appraise transient anomalies - support adaptation to impaired sexuality - monitor infusions - assist in dietary planning - assist families to feed infants - promote maternal elimination | Student will utilize measures to: - appraise transient anomalies - appraise transient anomalies - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - support adaptation to impaired sexuality - monitor infusions - assist in dietary planning - assist families to feed infants - promote maternal elimination - promote maternal elimination - utilize methods to reestablish elimination - appraise transient and psychic imbalance - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - methods to support adaptation to impaired sexuality i.e. hypersexuality, drug induced impotence 2.Fluids/Nutrition - skills to monitor infusions - dietary planning - methods to feed infants i.e. breast feeding (colostrum) bottle feeding (formula equipment) 3.Elimination - methods to promote and maintain elimination i.e. ambulation, fluid intake, dietary changes, exercises, catheterization i.e. foley - methods to reestablish elimination patterns i.e. | Student will utilize measures to: - appraise transient anomalies - appraise transient anomalies - support adaptation to impaired sexuality - monitor infusions - assist in dietary planning - assist families to feed infants - promote maternal elimination - utilize methods to reestablish elimination - utilize methods to reestablish elimination - appraise transient and psychic imbalance - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - skills to appraise transient anamolies i.e. observation, palpation - methods to support adaptation to impaired sexuality i.e. hypersexuality, drug induced impotence - methods to support adaptation to impaired sexuality i.e. hypersexuality, drug induced impotence - skills to monitor infusions - dietary planning - sitz bath - postpartal changes (fundus/lochia/ perineum) - breast feeding - bottle feeding |

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| OBJECTIVES | | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| To demonstrate an | Student will utilize measures | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | to: | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | |
| 2. utilization of physical and mental health principles in performing nursing activities to provide care for members of the childbearing family as well as persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance. | - initiate planned periods for activities of daily living - support relaxation techniques of parents - maintain tissue supports - structure periods of rest - structure exercise activities - monitor fetal heart rate - assist with application heat and cold - monitor oxygenation | 4.Activity/Rest/Sleep - planned periods for activities of daily living i.e. exercise, rest - relaxation techniques i.e. Lamaze - tissue supports i.e. clothing, shoes, elastic stockings, binders, breast supports - periods of rest i.e. restlessness, agitation - exercise activities 5.Oxygen - monitoring fetal heart rate i.e. rate, range, alterations - application of heat and cold i.e. warm sitz, ice baths - measures to maintain oxygenation i.e. blood replacement (purpose, types, reactions) | Clinical laboratory experience in: - intravenous fluids - indwelling catheter - postpartal vital signs - ice packs (breast/perineum) - sitz bath - postpartal changes (fundus/lochia/ perineum) - fetal monitoring - cuddling - comfort measures | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OBJECTIVES | | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| To demonstrate an | Student will utilize measures | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | to: | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | |
| 2. utilization of physical and mental health principles in performing nursing activities to provide care for members of the childbearing family as well as persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance. | to: - to stabilize body temperature - to stabilize vital signs - identify behavioral manifestations of pain - promote comfort of newborn - relieve newborn pain | - methods to stabilize body temperature i.e. hypo/hyperthermia - measures to stabilize vital signs i.e. hyperventilation, detoxification 6. Pain Avoidance - behavioral manifestations of pain i.e. verbal/non-verbal - comfort of newborn pain i.e. physical wrapping, cuddling, reflex activity - newborn pain i.e. pharmacological, non- pharmacological | Clinical laboratory experience in: - ice packs (breast/perineum) - sitz bath - cuddling - comfort measures | Achievement of a minimum grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical laboratory. |
| | relieve obstetric pain relieve psychic pain | obstetric pain relief measures i.e. massage, positioning psychic pain relieving measures | | |

3. Utilize the nursing process to assist family members meet basic human needs during the childbearing period of life as well as when

experiencing psychic imbalance.

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES CONTENT SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT METHODS | experiencing psychic imbala | nce. | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| To demonstrate an understanding of: 3. the utilization of the mursing process to assist family members to meet basic human needs during the childbearing periods of life as well as when experiencing psychic imbalance. - validate data - validate data - validate data - identify nursing diagnosis - identify nursing diagnosis - utilize priority setting construct patient oriented short term goals - utilize teaching/learning principles to implement care for the family members - utilize teaching/learning principles to implement care for the family members - evaluate nursing care - evaluate nursing care - evaluate nursing care - modification of nursing care plan Observation community based On going health care A. Assess A. Assess | LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED | ASSESSMENT |
| understanding of: 3. the utilization of the nursing process to assist family members to meet basic human needs during the childbearing periods of life as well as when experiencing psychic imbalance. - validate data - validation of data i.e. nursing bistory data base - validate data - validation of data i.e. nursing bistory data base - validate data - validation of data i.e. nursing bistory data base - validate data - va | OBJECTIVES | | | ACTIVITIES | METHODS |
| Surtification of the nursing process to assist family members to meet basic human needs during the childbearing periods of life as well as when experiencing psychic imbalance. - validate data - validate - validate data - validate data - validate - valid | To demonstrate an | Student will: | Concepts related to childbearing | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| Substituting process to assist family members to meet basic human needs during the childbearing periods of life as well as when experiencing psychic imbalance. - validate data - validate | understanding of: | | and psychic imbalance | On going health care | , and the second |
| | 3. the utilization of the nursing process to assist family members to meet basic human needs during the childbearing periods of life as well as when experiencing | validate data identify nursing diagnosis utilize priority setting construct patient oriented short term goals utilize teaching/learning principles to implement care for the family members evaluate nursing care | Nursing process A. Assess -data collection i.e. schedules/kardex/ Work sheets, computerized data systems. Laboratory reports relative to selected blood studies (prenatal/ psychological diagnostic tests), family relationships, nutritional status, developmental stage, coping/adapting, mechanisms (nurse family interaction, validation of data i.e. nursing history data base)nursing diagnosis B. Plan - priority setting construction of patient oriented goal i.e. short term goals C. Implement - teaching family members utilize teaching/learning principles to implement care for the family members D. Evaluate | Experience in clinical laboratory with: - nursing data base assessment - written nursing care plan - discharge planning - group discussion on process recording Small group discussion on: - priority setting - data base assessment (nursing history) - construction of patient oriented goals - identification of nursing diagnosis Pre/Post Conference Experience in clinical laboratory | grade of C (75%). Achievement of satisfactory performance in the clinical |

4. Function in the nursing role to meet basic human needs of members of the childbearing family as well as persons and families experiencing psychic imbalance.

| LEARNING | LEARNING OUTCOMES | CONTENT | SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES | ASSESSMENT METHODS |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| OBJECTIVES | | | | |
| To demonstrate an | Student will: | Concepts related to | Observation community based | As measured by: |
| understanding of: | | childbearing and psychic | On going health care | |
| | | imbalance | | |
| 4. functioning in the nursing | | Nursing Role | Experience in clinical | Achievement of a minimum |
| role to meet basic human | | A. Legal Considerations | laboratory with: | grade of C (75%). |
| needs of members of the | | influencing families | - nursing care | |
| childbearing family as well as | - Give examples of | - State laws i.e. vital | conference | Achievement of satisfactory |
| persons and families | selected state laws | statistics (birth/death | - reporting | performance in the clinical |
| experiencing psychic imbalance. | | certificates), prophylactic/diagnostic | - recording | laboratory. |
| inibarance. | | requirements, | Self Evaluation: | |
| | | immunizations, | - weekly | |
| | | competency, involuntary | - course end | |
| | | commitment, restraints | - reflective journals | |
| | - function within | - Institutional policies i.e. | | |
| | policies/protocols of the | types of consent, | | |
| | institution | identification of the | | |
| | | neonate, | | |
| | | multidisciplinary | Observation in community: | |
| | | conferences | Pre/Post clinical | |
| | | | conference | |
| | | B. Evaluation of Nursing | - Clinical laboratory | |
| | | Role | experience | |
| | - evaluate self in the | - Self i.e. accountability/ | - Critical thinking | |
| | nursing role | responsibility | exercise | |
| | - participate in peer review | - peer review | - Role playing | |
| | | C. Ethical Considerations | | |
| | - discuss ethical issues | - beliefs i.e. client, nurse, | | |
| | related to client, nurse | agency | | |
| | and agency | - differences in beliefs i.e. | | |
| | | abortion, contraception | | |
| | | - confidentiality issues e.g. | | |
| | | abortion | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

F. Text and Reading Materials:

Nu 111 Required text:

- 1. Littleton, L. Y., Engebretson, J.C., (2002). *Maternal, Neonatal, and Women's Health Nursing*. Albany, New York: Delmar.
- 2. Keltner, N.L., Schwecke, L.H., & Bostrom, C.E. (2003) *Psychiatric Nursing* (4th ed.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby.

Required text for Nu 101, Fall 2002:

- 1. Potter & Perry, Fundamentals of Nursing
- 2. Davis, Drug Guide for Nurses, 8th Ed.
- 3. *Lehne, Pharmacology for Nursing Care
- 4. *Delmar, Fundamental and Advanced Nursing Skills
- 5. Taber's, Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary
- 6. Grodner, Foundations and Clinical Application of Nutrition
- 7. Morris, Calibrate with Confidence
- 8. *Doenges', Nursing Pocket Guide/Diagnosis, Interventions & Rationale

G. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: Students are expected to access Web CT Vista on a regular basis. Faculty will utilize this media to communicate with students both individually and as a group/class. Written assignments can be submitted via this method, including reflective journals.