BCIT

Course Outline

BRITISH COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Operating Unit: Health Sciences
Program: Nursing
Option:

NURS 4530
Nursing Practicum 5

Start Date: August 14, 2000 **End Date:** December 8, 2000

Course Credits: 40.5 **Term/Level:** 5

Total Hours: ≈ 600
Total Weeks: 17

Hours/Week: ≈36 hours for 16 weeks **Lecture/Lab:** orientation week ≈ 18 hrs

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Prerequisites

All required level 1, 2, 3 and 4 courses
Current CPR (two person)

Course Calendar Description

This practicum course will occur in a variety of institutions throughout the Lower Mainland and in a variety of units within those institutions. The units may be specialized in focus. Working in collaboration with a RN, preceptorship students are expected to assume professional responsibilities of a beginning RN by the end of the practicum experience.

Course Goals

NURS 4530 is a practicum course focusing on providing nursing care for patients experiencing a variety of health problems that require hospitalization. Emphasis is placed on assuming the responsibilities of a beginning practitioner in nursing and on integrating knowledge, skills and attitudes that are relevant to a professional identity.

Evaluation

- Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory standing based on Student, Preceptor and Instructor evaluation of course outcomes.
- Satisfactory achievement of the written requirements for this course. (self-evaluation note and discharge planning assignment)

Course Learning Outcomes/Competencies

The student will:

1. provide professional caring which is based on knowledge and skills.
2. pursue shared meaning by communicating effectively with people.
3. demonstrate a process of inquiry that incorporates reasoning and reflection, values research as a basis for nursing practice and supports appropriate clinical judgement.
4. take responsibility for meeting own learning needs and value learning as a way of anticipating future work requirements.
5. develop collaborative partnerships with members of the health care team.
6. use creative leadership to participate effectively in a changing health care system.
7. implement technical skills competently and confidently.

*** Please review practicum evaluation form for sub-outcomes.**

Process Learning Threads

Professionalism

Working with preceptors, students develop independence with analysis of assessments, care planning and in care implementation and evaluation. Students collaborate with health care workers to provide holistic health care to the group of patients that the preceptor has responsibility for during each shift. Students keep patients informed and collaborate with patients in planning care. Students respond to changing patient situations immediately by alerting the RN and by collaborating to respond to patients' needs and evaluating patients' response to treatment and nursing care. Students clarify ethical and legal issues with the preceptor and other staff.

Communication

Effective partnerships are established so that the plan of care is individualized and holistic. Information is communicated professionally by any means while maintaining confidentiality. Students adapt teaching to individual patient needs and using appropriate technology.

Systematic Inquiry

Students are increasingly independent in clinical reasoning and problem solving and can follow through with problem solving appropriately and reasonably. Students increase their ability to reflect on daily practice as they are providing nursing care as opposed to reflecting after the work is done. Students do their own research to understand best practice and start to define their own practice in these terms. They continue to raise questions about practice and continue to develop reasonable reflective skepticism.

Process Learning Threads (cont'd.)

Professional Growth

Students assume responsibility for own learning and continued knowledge development. Students evaluate their own practice using professional nursing standards and modify practice to use new learning. Students develop learning partnerships with instructor, preceptor and other staff to explore learning needs and act to improve/ enhance their own performance.

Creative Leadership

With the preceptors' guidance, students learn to manage nursing care for the group of patients assigned to the RN preceptor. Their work becomes more organized, efficient and quicker without jeopardizing standards of practice. They set priorities early, anticipate problems, anticipate the work ahead and re-evaluate priorities as the shift progresses. Students learn the leadership responsibilities of the RN role in an acute care setting. Students initiate and participate in discharge planning.

Technical Skills

Students gain dexterity and efficiency in completing skills they experienced previously. They gain new experience and practice with skills not previously attempted. They work within agency policies/procedures. They routinely modify skills to fit individual patient needs and context of practice. Any errors are evaluated in light of nursing standards and documented appropriately.

Course Content Verification

I verify that the content of this course outline is current, accurate, and complies with BCIT Policy.

Program Head/Chief Instructor — Date: May 14, 2000

Note: Should changes be required to the content of this course outline, students will be given reasonable notice.

Instructor(s)

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Learning Resources

Required:

- Previously required textbooks will be useful resources during this practicum experience.
- BCIT Student Guidelines, Policies and Procedures in the Nursing Program.* on-line access available (see p. 5)
- Registered Nurses Association of British Columbia (1998). Competencies Required of a New Graduate. Vancouver, B.C.

* You will need to refer to this when you are on the wards.

Recommended for RN Exam Preparation:

- The Canadian RN Exam Prep Guide (latest edition). The RN exam will have questions related to community nursing.

- A workshop related to writing this exam will be offered at the end of the term.

Equipment:

- A uniform that complies with program policies
- Shoes that comply with program policies
- A stethoscope
- A black ink pen
- A pen light
- Bandage scissor
- A watch with a second hand
- A lock may be required if you use a hospital locker to store coats, etc., while at the hospital

BCIT Policy Information for Students

1. Students are responsible for identifying their own learning needs and consulting with the preceptor and instructor to discuss how to meet these needs.

2. A learning partnership is essential for successful completion of this course. Student, preceptor and instructor will communicate openly, will demonstrate respect in the relationship and will work to establish and maintain collaborative relationships. This can be achieved by:

   - discussing the course outcomes to achieve shared understanding of them. The discussion should include what experiences are needed to support achievement of the outcomes.
   - identifying the evidence required to demonstrate achievement of the outcomes. The sub-outcomes give direction in this regard.
   - initiating regular dialogue throughout the practicum experience and promoting trust in the student/preceptor relationship, so the preceptor is satisfied and safe nursing care is provided by the student. Regular dialogue between instructor and student serves to promote learning.

3. **In the event of an unusual incident by a preceptorship student, the student must notify the appropriate BCIT instructor within 24 hours. The student may need to fill out a hospital incident report at the time of the incident. A Nursing Program Incident Report is also completed by the student, given to the preceptor for comment and then mailed or faxed to the BCIT instructor.**

4. Unforeseeable circumstances may necessitate the alteration of course content, sequencing, timing or evaluation. As much as possible, students will be given adequate notice of such changes.

Student Evaluation

The student must show evidence that the course outcomes are being met. Student are expected to maintain self-evaluation notes throughout the experience. The notes must show sufficient thoroughness and thought in order to be accepted. Students are expected to share their self-evaluation with the preceptor before submitting the document to the instructor. The ongoing self-evaluation notes must be completed to achieve a satisfactory standing in this course.

The student completes the practicum evaluation form as provided. The preceptor may add information to the evaluation form. The instructor may add comments to the evaluation form and ultimately has the responsibility to recommend a Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory standing in this course.

Course Evaluation

Students are expected to initiate discussion with the instructor about any aspects of this course. Students will be asked to complete an exit questionnaire at the end of the program. Your participation in completing this questionnaire is valued.

Attendance

Attendance is required in this course as this practical experience is essential to meet program outcomes. BCIT Attendance Policy applies.

Participation

1. A Level 5 preceptorship student is expected to take responsibility for increasing his/her knowledge base. Students will work with a RN within the RN's assigned workload. Students will assume responsibility to research patient diagnosis, treatment and ordered medications. Students will use information available on the ward in order to function appropriately. This information includes policy and procedure manuals.

2. Safe nursing care is required. The preceptor will assist the student to gradually accept responsibility for the RN role. As students move along in this experience it is expected that they will work more independently but collaboratively. Students are expected to take responsibility for errors and to document them according to agency and BCIT policies.

3. A student who cannot make progress, is unable to work collaboratively with the preceptor and whose care is viewed as inappropriate and/or unsafe will be removed from this course.

4. A Student Preceptorship Manual provides useful information related to this practicum experience and students are expected to use the manual. Preceptorship students are expected to refer to the **BCIT Student Guidelines, Policies and Procedures** document they received on entry into the program. These guidelines provide information related to medication administration which will assist you in the clinical area. Please review these policies before starting the practicum and take the document to clinical. Current edition of BCIT Student Guidelines, Policies and Procedures is available on-line at http://www.health.bcit.ca/nursing/

Written Requirements

A. Self-Evaluation Notes

Students will complete a written self-evaluation for each set of shifts. The self-evaluation is shared with the preceptor and then sent to the BCIT instructor. Preceptors read and often add comments to the self-evaluation. The instructor reads the notes and will call the student to clarify, suggest, encourage and support the student in achieving the course outcomes.

Guidelines for Self-Evaluation Notes

1. Your self-evaluation for each set of shifts will include the following:

   - Dates of the set of shifts discussed in the notes.
   - A description of the preceptor's workload and the number of patients you were assigned out of your preceptor's workload. Include the diagnosis of each patient and day's post-op (if relevant).
   - An evaluation of your performance by focusing on three (3) outcomes that had particular significance for you in the set of shifts. Give specific examples to illustrate your progress in relation to the outcomes discussed. It is expected that all outcomes will be evaluated during the preceptorship experience. Refer to the outcomes statements in this course outline and to the practicum evaluation form which provides indicators for each outcome. The indicators will help you focus your self-evaluation.

2. Share your self-evaluation with your preceptor so that she/he has the opportunity to add comments and to sign the notes. This might be an excellent time to discuss new learning needs and to formulate a plan to meet these needs. Then forward these notes to your instructor.

Written Requirements (cont'd.)

3. Mail, fax or deliver your self-evaluation notes to your instructor immediately following the last shift of the set.

   If mailing, the address is:

   Name of Instructor
   Instructor, Level 5
   Nursing Program
   British Columbia Institute of Technology
   3700 Willingdon Avenue
   Burnaby, BC V5G 3H2

   If faxing, the number is 436–9590. Please include a cover sheet **including the name of sender and receiver**.

B. Written Assignment Related to Discharge Planning

Introduction

The goal of discharge planning is to facilitate continuity of care from one health care facility to another or home. Discharge planning is patient/client focused, interdisciplinary and uses community resources. Hospitals have recognized the need to facilitate discharge planning by supporting a liaison nurse, multidisciplinary team meetings and by producing written resource materials.

Nurses are required to assess patients for ongoing needs after discharge and to participate in obtaining appropriate follow-up care. Successful discharge planning depends on accurate assessment of needs, involvement of patient/client and family in planning and availability of community resources to meet the discharge needs.

Goals of this Assignment

The overall goal of this assignment is to involve the student as an active participant in discharge planning as opposed to a passive observer.

Student will:

- participate effectively in discharge planning within a multi-disciplinary team.
- demonstrate initiative and confidence in presenting a nursing perspective in the discharge planning process.
- advocate on behalf of a patient.
- partner effectively with family members in discharge planning.
- appreciate the complexity of discharge planning and make suggestions to make the process more effective.

Written Requirements (cont'd.)

Identifying a Patient who has Complex Discharge Planning Needs

Indicators that may identify a patient with complex discharge planning needs:

- Advanced age
- Chronic illness and disability care
- Cognitive impairment, confusion
- Self care deficits
- Impaired mobility
- Poor or no social support or caregiver strain
- History of multiple visits to the hospital
- Multiple medications
- Addiction problems

More specifically, upon discharge a patient may need:

- complex wound care or assistance with stomas and specific tubes
- use of specific medical equipment
- assistance with complex medication schedules
- specific treatment for chronic infections
- nursing intervention because of non-compliance in taking medications
- special teaching
- palliative care
- physiotherapy
- occupational therapy
- speech therapy
- lab/xray

Selecting a Patient for this Assignment

Choose ***one*** patient who has ***complex discharge needs***. Answer each question.

1. Assessment Data

Give a clear picture of the patient. Be specific so the reader can understand what this patient is like. Describe the patient at the time of your assessment (include date). Provide data (subjective and objective) that indicate the patient has discharge needs. Include information related to the following:

- diagnosis and previous admissions
- length of current admission
- age
- pre-current admission living situation/support system (identify family members)
- functional status (what assistance does the patient need with feeding, mobility/transferring, bathing, dressing, toileting)
- cognition (perception, judgement, memory)
- behavior (confusion, aggressiveness, depression, agitation)
- sensory deficits
- medications (list the meds, allergies, knowledge of medication regimen)
- communication deficit
- technology dependence (tubes, assistive devices, etc.)

At what point in the current admission did this patient's discharge needs become apparent?

Written Requirements (cont'd.)

2. ***Multidisciplinary Collaboration in Discharge Planning***

Identify your patient's discharge planning needs. Explain how each need became evident.
Which health care members were involved in discharge planning for your patient?
Describe the specific contribution each professional provided for this patient in planning for discharge?
Which health professional coordinated the discharge planning process?
If the patient is to return home, who will do the assessment of the home environment?
Who assessed the support systems the patient had? What were the findings?
What is the purpose of discharge planning rounds (if applicable)?
How did you collaborate with the other members of the health care team who were part of the discharge planning team for this patient?
What is the patient's perspective regarding hospitalization and discharge planning?
Describe your role in discharge planning rounds or team meetings? If your unit doesn't have these types of meetings, describe how information was exchanged between the health care professionals involved.
What contribution did ***you*** make to ensure that the patient's discharge planning needs were met?

3. ***Utilization of Community Resources***

What community resources did the multidisciplinary team identify as necessary for the patient? Who coordinated the contact for the resources?
If the patient is scheduled to go to another facility, who decides which facility is appropriate?
If the patient required assistive devices at home, who coordinated the ordering of the devices?
How did hospital staff collaborate with the community liaison nurse? What was the liaison nurse's specific role in the discharge plans of your patient?

4. ***Collaboration with the Patient's Family***

How did you involve the family in the discharge process?
If you attended a family meeting, describe the purpose of the meeting.
What role did you have in this meeting?
What needs did the family have in relation to discharge planning for their relative?
Discuss your role with the family in assisting them with the discharge plans.
What teaching did you or other health care professionals do in relation to the following:

- medications
- diet
- activity
- treatments
- follow-up appointments
- when to call the Dr.
- care of incisions, wounds, etc.
- include other teaching you did

How was the family or support person involved in the teaching? Was the teaching successful? How do you know?
Who decided when the patient was ready for discharge? What role did you have in this decision?

Written Requirements (cont'd.)

5. ***Reflections on the Process of Discharge Planning***

   What hospital factors (documentation, meetings, written resources, staff) were effective in facilitating smooth discharge planning for your patient?
   What factors/events, etc., hindered the discharge planning process for your patient?
   What changes do you recommend that could make discharge planning more effective? What have you done with your suggestions?

Guidelines for Discharge Planning Assignment

- This assignment is due anytime before October 13, 2000.
- Patient confidentiality must be preserved.
- Format:
  - word processed
  - paragraph format under each heading
  - double-spaced, 1" margins
  - referencing literature sources is not required

References Used in Developing this Assignment

Anthony, M.K., & Hudson-Barr, D.C. (1998). Successful patient discharge. *JONA, 28*(3): 48–55.

Blaylock, A., & Cason, C.L. (1992). Discharge planning: predicting patient's needs. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing, 18*(7): 5–9.

Clemen-Stone, S., McGuire, S.L. & Eigsti, D.G. (1998). Comprehensive community health nursing. St. Louis: Mosby.

Green, K. & Lydon, S. (1998). The continuum of patient care. *AJN, 98*(10): 16BBB–16DDD.

Phipps, W.J., Sands, J.K., & Marek, J.F. (1999). ***Medical surgical nursing concepts and clinical practice.*** 6th ed. St. Louis: Mosby.

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Thompson, S. (1997). Community health strategies. *Nurse Educator, 22*(4): 11–14.