

NUR2115 Fundamentals of Professional Nursing

Exam Study Guide

Nursing Ethical Principles:

What are they (6)?

ANSWER:

- Autonomy: Patient has right to make his/her own decisions, even if it is not his/her best interest.
- Beneficence: Do what is best for the patient (do good)
- Fidelity: Keep your promises
- Justice: Provide fairness in care and allocation of resources
- Nonmaleficence: Do no harm
- Veracity: Tell the truth

Interprofessional Team

ANSWER:

- Provider: Assesses, diagnoses and treats illnesses. Includes: doctors, advanced practice nurses (ex: nurse practitioners), physician assistants.

- Occupational Therapist: Helps patients regain their ability to perform ADLs (activities of daily living)
- Social Worker: Identifies and coordinates community resources and other patient needs necessary for discharge and recovery.
- Speech Language Pathologist: Assists with patient issues related to speech, language, and swallowing

Torts:

Unintentional Torts

Intentional Torts

ANSWER:

Unintentional Torts

- Negligence (ex: forgetting to set bed alarm for a patient at risk for falls)
- Malpractice (ex: medication error that harms patient)

Intentional Torts

- Assault (ex: nurse threatens patient)
- Battery (ex: nurse hits patient, or administers medication against patient's will)
- False imprisonment (ex: nurse inappropriately restrains a patient or administers a chemical restraint such as a sedative)

Informed Consent:

Provider responsibilities

RN responsibilities

ANSWER:

Provider Responsibilities

- Communicate purpose of procedure, and complete description of procedure in the patient's primary language (use of medical interpreter if needed)
- Explain risks vs. benefits
- Describe other options to treat the condition

RN responsibilities

- Make sure provider gave the patient the above information
- Ensure patient is competent to give informed consent (i.e. patient is an adult or emancipated minor, not impaired)
- Have patient sign consent document
- Notify provider if patient has more questions or doesn't understand any information provided.

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Advance Directives:

Living Will

Durable power of attorney (DPOA)

Provider's orders

Mandatory reporting for RNs?

ANSWER:

Advance Directives:

- Living will: Communicates patient's wishes regarding medical treatment if patient becomes incapacitated.

- DPOA: Patient designates health care proxy to make medical decisions for them if they become incapacitated.
- Provider's orders: Prescription for DNR (do not resuscitate) or AND (allow natural death)

Mandatory reporting for RNs:

- Suspicion of abuse (child, elderly, domestic violence)

Communicable diseases to local/state health department (mandated by state)

Nursing Documentation:

Objective data

Subjective data

Legal guidelines

Incident reports

ANSWER:

- Objective data: What you see, hear, feel, smell. Do not include opinions or interpretations of data.

- Subjective data: Document as direct quotes, or clearly identify information as a statement by patient.

- Legal guidelines: Do not leave blank spaces in documentation. Do not use correction tape/fluid or scratch/black out words. Include your name and title.

- Incident reports: Created when an accident or unusual event occurs (ex: medication error, fall). Used for quality improvement at facility. IT IS NOT PART OF THE PATIENTS RECORD AND SHOULD NOT BE REFERRED TO IN THE PATIENT'S MEDICAL RECORD.