

## Medical/Surgical Acute Care Settings

### Concepts/Micro-Concepts:

Professional roles: Leadership; Clinical Judgment/Decision-Making; Health Education

Core Nursing Competencies: Communication; Collaboration; Nursing Process; Emergency preparedness

Distinct Client Attributes: Functional ability (defined as "the physical, psychological, cognitive and social ability to carry on the normal activities of life."); Cultural congruence

Oxygenation/Hemostasis: Perfusion/Gas Exchange/Clotting

Protection/Movement: Mobility; Tissue Integrity; Infection; Pain; Stress and Coping

Health Care Delivery: QI; Care Coordination

### Mapping concepts to an experiential setting:

<b>Concept/Micro-concepts</b>	<b>Potential Concept-Based Learning Opportunities in the Setting</b>
Leadership	Observe various roles: charge nurse; supervisor; APN; case manager
Clinical Judgment	Demonstrate ability to set and follow through on nursing priorities; Reflect upon own ability to notice, interpret & respond to a change in patient condition
Health Education	Provide instruction before/after a procedure or surgery OR upon discharge
Communication	Demonstrate ability to engage in therapeutic communication; Participate in RN handoff between settings and/or shifts; Document nursing assessment and care according to unit policy
Collaboration	Participate in interdisciplinary and/or case management rounds; Demonstrate appropriate delegation within the nursing team
Nursing Process	Based on nursing assessment, plan, perform and evaluate appropriate nursing interventions – recognizing the need for flexibility and patient engagement whenever creating a plan of care
Cultural congruence	Convey an acceptance of patient's health beliefs while sharing health info, encouraging self-efficacy and strengthening coping resources
Functional ability	Assess for impaired functional ability, including risk factors, and deliver individualized care that is appropriate to level of functional ability
Glucose regulation Nutrition	Intervene to assess and maintain glucose control; Assess and promote adequate nutrition, including enteral and parenteral supplements & dietary counseling if indicated

Oxygenation/Hemostasis Tissue Integrity/Infection	Intervene to prevent complications after surgery or related to hospitalization, including but not limited to pressure ulcers; surgical site infection; pneumonia, CAUTI
Protection/movement Pain	Intervene to promote physical activity; Provide symptom management r/t pain, anxiety, nausea; Explore non-pharmacological methods for pain control; Participate in pain control strategies for opioid-addicted patients
Coping & Stress Regulation	Explore the role social determinants play in coping/stress regulation. Consider non-pharmacological options along with medication to manage impaired coping
Quality Improvement (QI)	Explore the PDSA cycle involved in a unit-based QI activity. Attend at least 2 unit-based QI meetings.
EBP	Identify an application of research or EBP guideline r/t patient care

ALSO CONSIDER Health & Illness concepts specific to the patient population primarily served, e.g., Cellular Regulation (cancer); Intracranial Regulation (neuro); Perfusion (cardiac); Oxygenation (pulmonary); Reproduction (OB); Elimination (GI/GU); Palliation; Trauma; Addiction; Cognitive Impairment