





Spring Semester 2017 Nursing Week 6 NMIH106 Preparing the Case Study



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Spring semester, 2017

NMIH106: Preparing for the Case Study.

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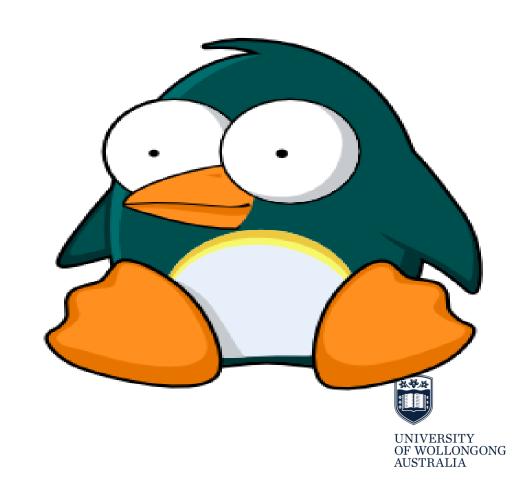


Subject	Assessment 1	Assessment 2	Assessment 3	Assessment 4
NMIH105	Week 4 Formative in-class quiz	Week 6 Essay 2000 words 40%	Weeks 8 & 9 Group presentation 20%	Exam Period Final exam 100 MCQ 40%
NMIH106	Week 4 Formative Basic Life Support (BLS) laboratory	Week 9 In-class quiz MCQ 20%	Week 10 Case Study 2500 words 40%	Exam Period Final exam 100 MCQ 40%
NMIH107	Week 4 Case study 1500 wds 40%	Week 5 Formative on-line Moodle quiz	Week 13 Case study 2,500 wds 60%	Week 13 WPE/NCAS
NMIH108	Week 4 Formative in-class quiz	Week 7 Essay 1500 wds 60 %		Exam Period Final exam 40%

But first ...

How is the NMIH108 health behaviour change diary coming along?

All clear about the formatting & so forth??



NMIH106: recommended structure

Overview of pathophysiology

Approx. 350 wds

- *Provide* a description of the pathophysiology related to Mr John's symptoms.
- Include an explanation of the functional changes Mr John is experiencing following his left sided ischaemic stroke.

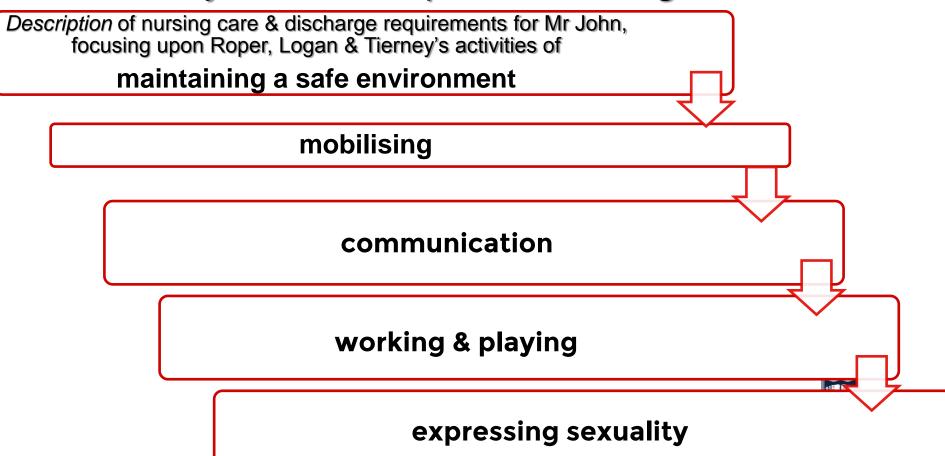
Nursing Care and Rationale.

Approx. 2150 words.

 Use structure of assessment description to plan this part of your discussion.



Key discussion points: nursing care rationale



Key discussion points: nursing care rationale

A rationale for the nursing care you describe. Your rationales must be based on evidence from the academic literature and relate to the registered nurse's scope of practice.

A description of the primary & secondary information you would require to plan Mr John's nursing care & discharge requirements.

Identification of any assessments you would need to undertake.

A description of the nursing interventions that would be required.

Key discussion points: nursing care & rationale

An outline of how Mr John's nursing care would be evaluated

Identification of how you would accommodate Mr John's personal preferences into his nursing care plan

Define your terms...

- Ischaemic stroke is ...?
- Glasgow Coma Scale refers to …?
- Expressive dysphasia is ...?
- Hemiparesis involves ... ?

What do these mean in relation to Mr John?



Topic sentences & paragraphs

- Write a topic sentence for each main point.
- For each of these:
 - Provide examples/explanations of activity of living requirements
 Provide evidence from the literature of their significance
 - Relate this to the nurse's scope of practice
- Follow a similar pattern for
 - description of information for planning/ assessments / interventions / evaluations / personal preferences



Planning it out ...

Mr John is a 52 year old male ...

- Presenting symptoms?
- · Relevance?
- Implications of GCS rating for immediate responses?

The general pathophysiology of a stroke involves ...

- Signs
- Symptoms
- Causes

The general pathophysiology of stroke relate to Mr John's symptoms ...

- His presenting symptoms suggest?
- Possible lifestyle factors (age; sex; past medical history)?
- Implications

These factors mean that nursing care for Mr John will need to include/address ...

- Requirements / actions during the first 48 hours of care?
- Roper, Logan & Tierney's activities of living?
- Rationales for application in Mr John's case?
- Evidence from academic literature

A complete, grammatically correct sentence requires ...

Essential	Essential	Essential	Optional
Subject (noun phrase)	Verb phrase	Object (noun phrase)	Adverbial
Somebody	broke	the window	last night.
Someone	moved	Mr John	last night.
Someone	moved	Mr John	into the next ward.



Sentencing: the fragment...

- Sentence fragments are strings of words that have been punctuated as a sentence but are not valid sentences;
- that is, they do not contain all the elements necessary to create a sentence.

Sentence fragments are usually incomplete ideas

Some examples from Nursing essays ...

For example, low levels of education, higher rate of domestic violence, and young maternal age.

Describe and identify community resources to assist in the prevention of injury in the home.

Completing the idea ...

There are several reasons for this statistical difference; for example, low levels of education, higher rate of domestic violence, and young maternal age.

Before Mrs Wall is discharged it is essential to identify community resources to assist in the prevention of future injury in the home.

Sentencing ...

Analysis of a sentence:

Waterhouse (2005) suggest neurological observations involving pupil reaction, limb response assessing for motor and sensory function, and the Glasgow Coma Scale or (GSC) to determine level of consciousness and will determine deterioration of cerebral dysfunction.

How might it be improved or clarified?



Sentencing ...

Reviewing the situation: grammar.



Waterhouse (2005) suggests that neurological observations involving pupil reaction, limb response assessing for motor and sensory function, and the Glasgow Coma Scale or (GSC) should be implemented to determine level of consciousness and will determine degree of deterioration of in cerebral dysfunction function.

Sentencing ...

Waterhouse (2005) suggests that neurological observations involving pupil reaction, limb response assessing for motor and sensory function, and the Glasgow Coma Scale (GSC) should be implemented to determine level of consciousness and degree of deterioration in cerebral function.

Is there anything else that needs doing to further enhance meaning?

What do we need to cover for next week?







