

Health Care Communication Plan

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Student's Name:

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Communication Plan

A communication plan is a set of well-organized messages focused on a specific audience at a determined time. Effective communication is often achieved through extensive analysis of the situation at hand and evaluation of the process at each step with the sole purpose of making improvements (Jacobs et al., 2016). Basically, the audience has to be known prior to the objectives, approaches to the situations, messages, and resources available for allocation. The purpose of this essay is to offer communication plan for Mr. Smith who presents his 4-year-old with mild cough pain, sneezing, and complaints about pain in his right ear.

Analysis

The first step in conducting an analysis is to identify and understand the problem at hand. Identifying the signs and symptoms experienced earlier and noting the mild erythemic throat on the child directs the entire plan together with its potential audience. The second step in the analysis is assessing the potential communication resources (Page et al., 2018). Every available resource should be assessed to determine what fits the audience within their environment. Finally, one should summarize strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the situation to make sure the problem is well understood before commencing on communication.

Recommending a detailed therapy to Mr. Smith's 4-year-old child through a communication plan is the best platform for direct interaction and delivering solutions to the rising symptoms. Having identified Mr. Smith and his child as the only audience, the objectives will be based on diagnosis, therapy among other equally important factors accompanying the two goals.

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Objectives breakdown

The first objective is to create an enthusiastic relationship with the child. For example; offering a gift before and after interaction could have a tremendously positive effect on how children view treatment. This simple foundation will determine how the child will cooperate through the diagnosis process and be open in sharing on how he/she feels before and after health care (Cabral et al., 2014). On the other hand, Mr. Smith is interested in the condition of his child and possible remedies just in case the symptoms arise during the trip. It is very important to communicate to the parent of how their child is feeling, and establish a feedback connection to progress during the treatment process. The parent should also be aware of the possible remission or deterioration of the child's health during the traveling period due to the drastic weather change.

As the healthcare therapist, one should not ignore the weather change factor. Possibly if the weather is cold, it could accelerate the infection causing severe damage to the respiratory organs. On a warmer climate, with the help of medications, the infection could be suppressed in the long run.

Strategic Approaches

A strategic approach is often guided by the objectives set in place and the possible alternatives in achieving them. In this case, approaching the condition of the child should be based on the history of the child's health for the past 72 hours (right ear pain, sneezing, mild cough and low-grade fever) and the current findings (Jacobs et al., 2016). For treatment to occur, the diagnosis should be conducted with the entire possible tests available. It is also advisable to consult Mr. Smith on the environment of the child and the possible exposure to infections. These resourceful sources should be enough to fine tune the type of respiratory

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infection. The approaches are of long-term significance in that the parent should be educated on protective measures to evade similar occurrences, happening in the future.

Fundamental Message Points

The key message points are important factors briefed to develop a long-lasting impression on the target audience after hearing and seeing the message. Communication plans have to highlight the most important elements in health care.

Based on the symptoms found, it is important to note the infection the child is suffering from (the type of acute upper respiratory infection), appropriate antibiotics to use for treatment and the recommended measures to prevent relapses (Mangione-Smith et al, 2015). These crucial message points recommended in preventing future cases will be Mr. Smith's responsibility since he is the applicable audience.

For example; the child should not be open to crowded conditions, low humid areas or within a range of coughs and sneezes from infected people. It is the parental role to regulate movement and interaction with areas susceptible to infection

Channels and Materials in Use

Above all planning stages, the most important stage is identifying the best way to reach the intended audience. In healthcare, one on one interaction is the best method, especially for children. There is instant feedback to queries and the physical test can be conducted. Having identified on the communication channel, it is therefore, making it easier for the proceeding stages of diagnosis, managing the disease and treatment (Mangione-Smith et al, 2015).

In diagnosing upper respiratory infection are tests like throat swabs, CT scan or lateral neck X- rays. Several tests are necessary for precision, due to the different types of acute URI. The different types include group A beta-hemolytic, epiglottitis, pneumonia and sinusitis. All the

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resources available should be used to rule out each and every respiratory infection. However, a closer look to this case, the child has mild symptoms of a possible strep sore throat; right ear pain, sneezing, mild cough low grade fever for the last 72 hours. The positive score from the test should simplify evaluation and assist in decision making.

Management Plan

According to Cabral et al., (2014), managing such an infection requires special attention from both the doctor and the parent. Monitoring progress on the child is very important, this will give a go-ahead on implementing the medication, therapies or further tests.

Hence it is crucial to sensitize a lot of attention toward the child. Disease management is accompanied by duties and responsibilities outlining how everybody should work together to achieve normal and sustainable health conditions for the child. Mr. Smith will be on a timeline of making observations and reporting on improvements or deterioration.

Evaluation, Improvement, and Results

The tools in arriving at conclusions should be entirely based on diagnosis result and should be of best interest to the patient at hand. In this case, putting in considerations like the infection being respiratory and viral or bacterial, the child should have minimum exposure to an infectious environment like the playground; surfaces should be sanitized thoroughly and proofed from health-threatening conditions (Page et al., 2018). Traveling to a new environment should be with caution as well for the 4-year-old owing to factors like cold, congestion of people among other opportunistic conditions.

Having evaluated the respiratory infection, the results should narrow down the possible antibiotics and therapies to treat the child. Antibiotics like amoxicillin are very effective in treating URI's like strep sore throat.

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Treatment

Prescribing amoxicillin 10mg, (5ml x 3) dose in 3-6 days should decrease the symptoms and reduce contagiousness. Other substitute antibiotics include penicillin V and benzathine penicillin G. Supportive analgesics like acetaminophen can also assist in reducing the fever and pain. The non-prescriptive therapies include nasal decongestants, gargling with salt and taking fruits like orange in acquiring Vitamin C.

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