

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *System Disorder*

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

Minority populations have health disparities due to the varying quality of care.

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

1. Susceptibility
2. Exposure to hazards

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

1. Primary prevention
2. Secondary prevention
3. Tertiary prevention

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors

Biological Health risks
Environment risks
Behavioral risks

Expected Findings

Practice settings and aggregates can be improved if health disparities are eradicated or reduced.

Laboratory Tests

CHILDREN
• Height/weight
• Vision and hearing
• At birth: hemoglobinopathy, phenylalanine level, T4, and TSH
• Immunization status: check the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), www.cdc.gov, for current administration schedules
• Lead exposure
• Cholesterol and triglyceride levels
• Dental health
ADOLESCENTS
• Height/weight

Diagnostic Procedures

1. Screening
 - Blood pressure
 - Height/weight
 - Dental health

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- Identify barriers and supports to health risk reduction.
- Assess safety during home visits.
- Identify and coordinate needed community resource referrals.
- Perform biological health risk assessments.
- Assess for environmental and behavioral risks.

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care

Skilled assessment
• Wound care
• Laboratory draws
• Medication education and administration
• Parenteral nutrition
• IV fluids and medication
• Central line care
• Urinary catheter insertion and maintenance
• Coordination, delegation and supervision of various other participants in health services

Medications

1. Screenings for colorectal cancer
2. Participation in organized health promotion activities
3. Public reporting of elder abuse or neglect
4. Older adults who maintain an active lifestyle
5. Self management of chronic health disorders

Client Education

CHILDREN
• Anticipatory guidance
• Breastfeeding
• Sleeping positions
• Nutrition
• Physical activity
• Substance use disorders
• Dental hygiene/health
• Skin protection
• Injury prevention including car, fire, and water safety; helmet use; poison control; and CPR training
ADOLESCENTS
• Anticipatory guidance
• Substance use disorders

Therapeutic Procedures

Genograms are used to gather basic information about the family, relationships within the family, and health and illness patterns. Genomics involves the study of genetic information and how it is influenced and expressed. Providers can use genomic information to identify specific individual risks and provide appropriate prevention.

Interprofessional Care

1. Health insurance coverage
 2. Health education
- Home testing

Complications

- Heart disease
- Malignant neoplasm
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Pneumonia and influenza
- Substance use disorders