

UNIT 7



CONCEPT OF WRITING IN NURSING PART 4

Lecturer:

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OUTLINE

- 1. Concept of academic reading in nursing
 -reading strategies and exercises applicable to
 answer news, research articles, commentaries,
 academic paper healthcare issues
- 2. Concept of active listening in nursing Part 1 -news related listening exercises
- 3. Concept of active listening Part 2
 -conversation, lecture listening related exercises
- 4. Concept of writing in nursing Part 1 -narrative writing related activities
- 5. Concept of writing in nursing Part 2 -nurse' resume related writing activities
- 6. Concept of writing in nursing Part 3 -nurses' notes writing related activities
- 8. Concept of writing in nursing Part 5 -laboratory reports related activities

- 9. Concept of writing in nursing Part 6
 - -hand over reports/nurses' endorsement reports
- 10. Concept of writing in nursing Part 7
 -case study related activities
- 11. Concept of writing in nursing Part 8
 -writing research papers
- 12. How to communicate with patients in the medical ward
 - -listening, reading, writing related exercises
- 13. How to communicate with patients in the surgery ward
 - -listening, reading, writing related exercises
- 14. How to communicate with patients in the orthopedic ward
 - -listening, reading, writing related exercises
- 15. How to communicate with patients in the maternal and child ward
 - -listening, reading, writing related exercises



OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, each student nurses should be able to:

- 1. Differentiate between experiential and reflective writing.
- 2. Determine the importance of writing in nursing.
- 3. Identify the techniques of writing in nursing.
- 4. Implement the rules of writing in nursing.
- 5. Review the concept and design a nursing care plan based on the case study then submit to the lecturer's email: rjcm02071982@gmail.com



OVERVIEW

"Writing is a medium of human communication that involves the representation of a language." —Wikipedia

"Writing is the act or process of who writes."

-Meriam Webster



VS

1. Experiential vs Reflective writing

experiential

The writer expresses his or her thoughts, feelings and ideas

reflective

The writer expresses the impact of his or her experiences



2. The importance of writing

1. It is essential and it reflects the activities of nurses and other health personnel organize and care every details of the patient's condition.





2. The importance of writing

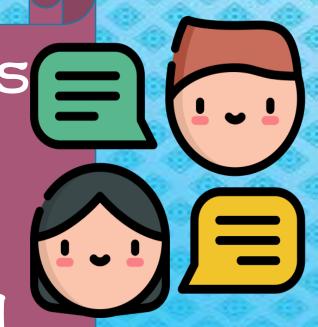
2. It is crucial in nursing profession to portray and write everything about the activities given to the patient.





2. The importance of writing

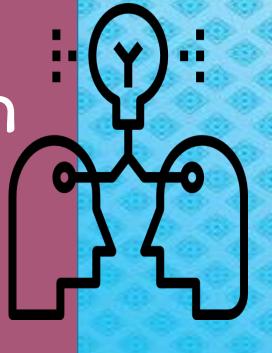
3. It demonstrates professional communication and is widely used in a daily basis.





2. The importance of writing

4. It is needed in sharing ideas and knowledge





2. The importance of writing

5. It is used to express thoughts on the observation of the patient's condition.



2. The importance of writing

6. It improves 🕻 the skills and prevents writing errors.





2. The importance of writing in nursing2

What do we write in nursing?

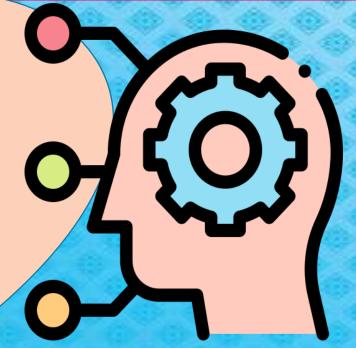
- √ resume
- ✓ patient health history
- ✓ nurses' notes
- ✓ nursing care plan
- ✓ nurse report
- ✓ case study
- ✓ laboratory result





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

1. Demonstrate critical thinking, proper punctuation and grammar construction.





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

2. Write readable and understandable nursing terminologies.





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

3. Master the discipline of using appropriate language.





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

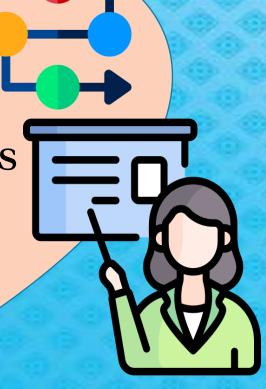
4. Write well especially on the explanation of complex nursing procedures.





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

5. Describe the nursing processes and procedures step-by-step.





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

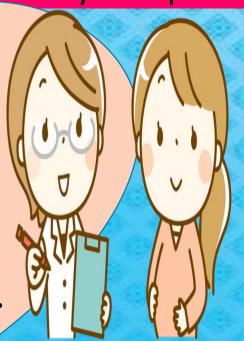
6. Write clearly and comprehensively.





When writing in nursing, you should follow all the basic writing standards as well as be aware of the peculiarities of your specific discipline:

7. Use the thirdperson or secondperson perspective.





4. Rules of writing in nursing

When writing your assignment in nursing, you should remember three (3)

mportant rules:

1. Be objective

2. Be precise

3. Be careful



The nursing care plan and its components

What is a nursing care plan?

- A nursing care plan (NCP) is a formal process that includes correctly identifying existing needs, as well as recognizing potential needs or risks.
- It also provide a means of communication among nurses, patients and other health care providers to achieve health care outcomes.



- 1. Nursing diagnosis a clinical judgment of a patient response to an actual or potential health problems or life process
- 2. Cues objective cues are type of information that is collected from patients, an obtained data of nurses through observations by seeing, hearing, smelling and touching, while subjective cues are type of information obtained from patient telling a nurse about something that your five (5) senses cannot measure
- 3. Objectives short term and long term objectives are the basis of evaluation that nurses are using in order to achieve a certain goal on the efficiency of nursing care at a specific time frame
- 4. Nursing interventions independent nursing interventions are the actual treatments and actions performed by a nurse to help the patient reach the goals that are set for them while dependent nursing interventions are treatments and actions performed by doctors and other healthcare providers and is carried out the nurse
- 5. Reference reliable source of information that are essential for an effective nursing care

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NURSING CARE PLAN

Nursing Diagnosis: Risk for altered skin integrity related to pruritic hives.

Cues

Objective cues: hives, nausea, lightheadedness and swollen eyelids

vital signs: BP-150/68, HR-80,

Subjective cues: The patient verbalized that her current condition was caused by depression.

Objectives

Short Term Objective (STO): Within 3 days of implementing effective nursing interventions, the patient will only experience minimal complaints of itchy skin.

Long Term Objective (LTO): After 3 days of implementing effective nursing interventions, the patient will be free from pruritic hives.

Nursing Interventions

Independent: (can be done by the nurse)

- 1. Encourage the patient to take a warm shower.
- 2. Educate the patient to determine the factors that contribute to the itchy skin.
- 3. Emphasize the benefits of handwashing before touching the affective part of the skin.

Dependent: (can be done by the nurse according to doctor's discretion)

- 1. Recommend to consult the health care provider for further treatment.
- 2. Encourage the patient to religiously take the maintenance drugs and vitamins.

Reference:

https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/gec/studies/syncope.html





CONCLUSION

To conclude, writing summarizes the main points and draws ideas that are interrelated in the assessment, diagnoses, planning, implementation and evaluation of patients using the step-by-step process.



5. PRACTICE TEST



Directions: Design a nursing care plan based on the case study and submit to the lecturer's email:

<u>rjcm02071982@gmail.co</u> <u>m</u>



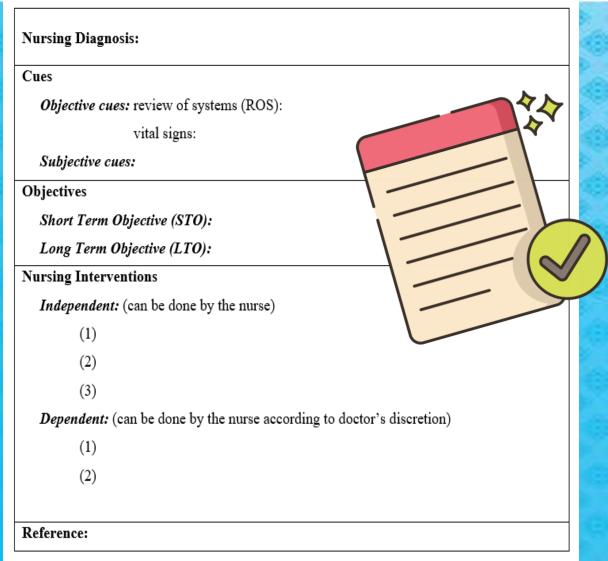
5. PRACTICE TEST: CASE STUDY



A 56-year-old male patient came to the outpatient department due to dizziness and headache. Upon assessment, the nurse checked his blood pressure BP = 150/95 mmHg and glucose test: 250mg %. The patient has been diabetic for 5 years, hypertensive, smoker and obese. The attending physician advised him for further investigation of at least 24 hours but opted to go home.



5. PRACTICE TEST: FORMAT











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