

LABETTE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRIEF SYLLABUS

SPECIAL NOTE:

This brief syllabus is not intended to be a legal contract. A full syllabus will be distributed to students at the first class session.

TEXT AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS USED IN THE COURSE (if any):

Please check with the LCC bookstore <http://www.labette.edu/bookstore> for the required texts for this class.

COURSE NUMBER: RADI 109

COURSE TITLE: PATIENT CARE IN RADIOGRAPHY I

CREDIT HOURS: 2

DEPARTMENT: Radiography

DIVISION: Health Science

PREREQUISITE: Acceptance into the program

REVISION DATE: 2/2012

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Introduction to the care of patients while in the radiology department. Topics include: Body mechanics, Patient Transfer, Patient Assessment, and Infection Control.

COURSE OUTCOMES AND COMPETENCIES:

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to without references and with 86% accuracy:

1. Understand patient care and interactions.
 - Identify qualities needed to be a caring radiologic technologist.
 - Specify needs that cause people to enter radiologic technology as a profession.
 - Discuss general needs that patients may have according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
 - Relate differences between the needs of inpatients and those of outpatients.
 - Explain why patient interaction is important to patients, as well as their family and friends.
 - Analyze effective methods of communicating with patients of various ages.
 - Explain appropriate interaction techniques for various types of patients.
 - Discuss considerations of the physical changes of aging with regard to radiologic procedures.
 - Discuss appropriate methods of responding to terminally ill patients.

2. Understand the importance of good patient communication for the purpose of accurate history taking and patient preparation for Radiographic procedures.

- Describe the role of the radiologic technologist in taking patient clinical histories.
- Describe the desirable qualities of a good patient interviewer.
- Differentiate objective from subjective data.
- Explain the value of each of the six categories of questions useful in obtaining patient histories.
- Describe the importance of clarifying the chief complaint.
- Detail the important elements of each of the sacred seven elements of the clinical history.

3. Understand the importance of proper body mechanics in patient transfer.

- Define the terms associated with body mechanics.
- Describe the cause, signs, symptoms, and treatment of orthostatic hypotension.
- Describe the basic principles of proper lifting and transfer techniques.
- Explain four types of wheelchair-to-bed transfers.
- Explain a standard cart transfer procedure.
- Identify five standard patient positions.

4. Explain and perform proper immobilization techniques and apparatus, and understand knowledge of proper body mechanics.

- Demonstrate a range of immobilization techniques.
- Explain the importance of high-quality communication with the patient.
- Describe reduction of patient radiation exposure by using proper immobilization methods.
- Apply immobilization techniques in routine situations.
- Use immobilization devices effectively.
- Describe trauma immobilization techniques as they pertain to specific anatomic involvement.
- Explain the importance of establishing rapport with pediatric patients.
- Use various methods of pediatric immobilization.
- Describe appropriate application of immobilization techniques pertinent to geriatric patients.

5. Understand the importance of infection control in the hospital.

- Define the terminology related to infection control.
- Categorize the four basic infectious agents along with their unique characteristics.
- Explain the steps involved in the establishment of an infectious disease.
- Discuss the four factors involved in the spread of disease and the chain of infection.
- Describe the various sources of nosocomial infection.
- Explain the constituents of microbial control within the host.
- Contrast medical and surgical asepsis.
- List the chemical and physical methods of asepsis.
- Demonstrate the medically aseptic hand-washing technique.
- Describe the basic premises of standard precautions.
- Relate types of transmission-based precautions with appropriate clinical situations.
- Demonstrate the contact precautions technique.

6. Understand the importance of surgical and medical asepsis and the concept of infection control.

- Describe the use of a sterile drape to establish a sterile field.
- List the steps in a surgical scrub.
- Describe the procedures for gowning and gloving.
- List the basic principles of sterile technique.
- Describe the procedure for changing a dressing.
- Provide care to a patient with a tracheostomy.
- Provide care to a patient with chest tubes.
- Describe the care of a patient with a urinary catheter.
- Contrast intravenous and intraarterial lines.
- Describe the use of fluoroscopy for guidance in the insertion of pacemakers.
- Identify common sterile techniques that are used during surgery using the C-arm.

7. Understand Nonaseptic Techniques.

- Describe the insertion, care, and removal of nasogastric tubes.
- Assist a patient with the use of the male urinal.
- Assist a patient with the use of a bedpan.
- Describe the common types of enemas.
- Describe the procedure for a cleansing enema.
- State the need for patient teaching regarding the barium enema—preparation, procedural, and postprocedural.
- Differentiate between the single-contrast and double-contrast barium enemas.
- Describe the procedure for a colostomy barium enema.
- State the needs of a colostomy patient undergoing a barium enema.