

HS2 Medical and Nursing Services

Height and Weight

Vision screening

Minor surgery

ECG

20.1 Measuring Height and Weight

DHO pg 715

- Why are measurements important?

- Why is Ht&Wt on infants monitored closely?
- How often is it checked every?
- What is ht&wt plotted on?
- What can abnormal or different growth patterns indicate?

Infant Height and Weight

- What is hydrocephalus?



- What is microcephaly?



Infant Height
and Weight

- Why are **Daily Weights** performed on adults?

Adult Height
and Weight

- What are 6 rules for obtaining daily weights?

Daily Weight
Info

- What happens to the height of a pt with osteoporosis?

Height Measurements in Adults

- Most types of clinical scales have a _____ for measuring weight and a _____ for height.
- What is the height rod also known as?
- Infant scales allow the baby to be lying down flat
- Some hospitals or LTC facilities have beds with built-in scale
- Some facilities have a wheelchair scale for patients that have trouble standing or maintaining balance

Types of Scales

20.3 Vision Screenings

DHO pg 732

- Vision screenings are given to measure an individual's _____.
- What is visual acuity?
- In what type of light should any visual acuity test should be conducted?

20.3 Vision Screenings

DHO pg 732

- What chart measure defects in **distant vision, or nearsightedness (AKA myopia)**?

- What should you ensure before having a patient read a Snellen Chart?

Snellen Charts

- How far should the patient stand from the Snellen Chart?

Snellen Charts

- What is normal vision?
- What does 20/100 mean?

- What system tests for defects in close vision **farsightedness, or hyperopia?**
- How far should the patient hold the card away from eyes?

Hyperopia Testing

Define the following terms:

- OD
- OS
- OU
- Myopia
- Hyperopia
- Ophthalmoscope

Terms
associated with
visual acuity

20.5 Assisting with minor surgery

DHO pg 748

- As HCW, you may be required to prepare for and assist with minor surgery or suture removal in medical, dental, or health care facility

- Minor surgery includes removing warts, cysts, tumors, growths, or foreign objects
- Performing biopsies of skin growths or tumors
- Incising and draining body areas

Minor Surgeries

- Preparation of surgical tray requires strict sterile technique
- Important to follow sterile technique when opening the complete sterile setup, such as an insertion or removal of sutures kit

Basic Instruments and Supplies

- Skin prep can be done before minor surgery
- Surgical site cleaned with antiseptic soap thoroughly
- If patient has excess hair, shaving is controversial.
- Why do you think that is?

Skin Preparation

- Shaving increases the risk of abrasions (open areas) on the skin that will be prone to infection
- Very important to not nick the patient
- Hold the skin taut while using a disposable razor to shave in the direction of hair growth

And the
Answer is.....

Last but not least.....

- Patient MUST sign a consent form for the procedure; it describes the procedure itself, alternative treatments, and possible risks/complications of surgery
- Standard precautions should be observed during any of these procedures
- Also remember, pts often fearful and apprehensive so reassure them to the best of your ability

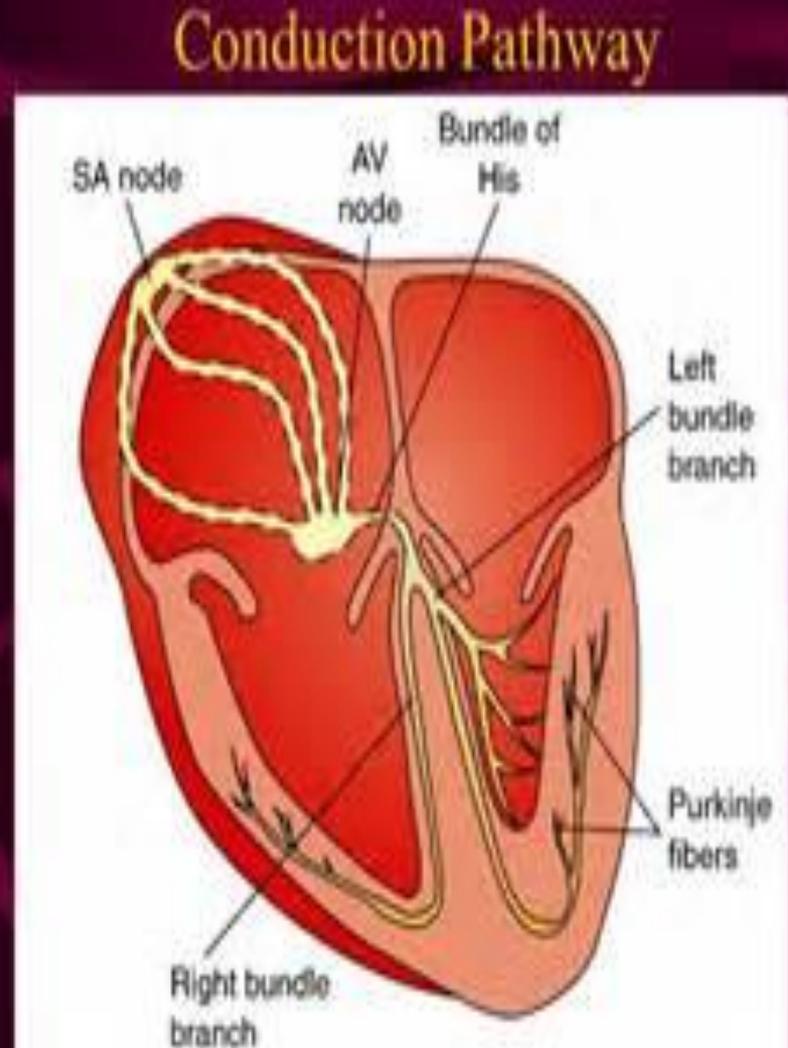
20.6 Recording an ECG

DHO pg 756

- ECG or EKG = electrocardiogram
- It is a graphical representation of the electrical conduction pattern of the heart muscle
- Do you remember the conduction pathway you learned last year?
- In case you don't remember.....

Conductive Pathway

- ▶ Electrical impulses in the heart cause its cyclic contractions
- ▶ Conductive pathway includes:
 1. SA node
 2. AV node
 3. Bundle of His
 4. R/L Bundle Branch
 5. Purkinje fibers



- Complete ECG consists of 12 leads
- Using electrodes, the electrical activity is recorded from different angles (within the patients body), which are called leads
- By looking at the different leads, and noting the electrical disturbances within each lead, the MD can determine which parts of the heart are diseased or malfunctioning

Leads

- 10 electrodes are placed on the patient's body at specific locations
- Right arm=RA
- Left arm=LA
- Right leg=RL
- Left leg=LL
- The other 6 are chest leads and placed in a series

Electrodes

- Patients will be apprehensive and frightened
- Explain the procedure and reassure them that the test is not painful or uncomfortable
- Encourage the pt to relax and avoid moving; moving and nervous tension can interfere with the recording

Last but not least