

DxR Nursing SELECT 教師的個案示範手冊

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- 一、課程描述:本課程目標是引導學生執行<u>乳癌合併骨轉移的護理</u>,以培養外科臨床推理能力。
 - *小秘訣: 學生在一般外科病房實習, 會接觸到乳癌病人和提供臨終關懷, 所以選擇這個乳癌合併骨轉移的案例, 作爲 PBL 的研討個案。所以老師可以根據科別屬性不同, 選擇適合的案例研討。
- 二、修課對象: 護理系學生三年級、修習一般外科實習學生。(已有內外科護理知識的學生)
- 三、課程單元: 乳癌合併骨轉移

*小秘訣:從 DxR Nursing SELECT 的 15 個案例中,根據教學目標/修課對象選擇合適的案例。

- 四、學習目標:完成本次模擬教學,學生能夠
 - 1.辨別乳癌合併骨轉移的症狀與徵象。
 - *小秘訣:根據老師選擇的案例不同時,此名稱可變更
 - 2.執行及判別身體評估,及影像/實驗室檢查結果。
 - 3.建立適當合宜的護理診斷。
 - 4.提供具優先順序的護理措施。
 - 5.有效評量護理成效,及提出改善方法。

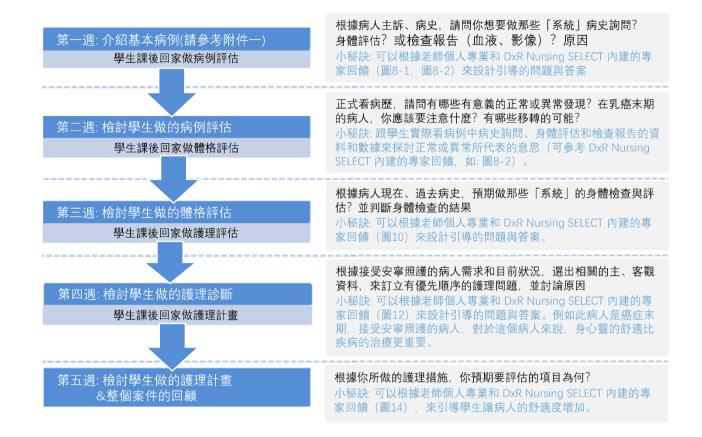
五、授課方式:

- 1. 教學資源:採用 DxR Nursing SELECT 的模擬個案
- 2. 以 PBL 方式進行,提供個案模擬情境,實習期間共進行 5 週研討。(敬請詳閱下頁授課大綱)
 - *小秘訣:此教案是以外科臨床實習學生爲主,小班制課程一次七位學生。老師若是授課人數衆多,或是希望在課程 1~2 小時一次做完整個教案,可以請學生課前先做完,再於課程中檢討。



六、授課大綱:

老師引導學生的問題範例



說明:

DxR Nursing SELECT 共有五個情境模組(病例評估/體格評估/護理診斷/護理計劃/評價), 第一週至第四週的當週課程中會給一個模組讓學生課後操作,下次課程檢討結果及原 因。

此教案利用 DxR Nursing SELECT 教學時,五個模塊會一次全開,學生若要課前全部先做也可以,學生在做完後也可以立刻知道正確答案。初衷以學生自學爲主,純粹訓練學生思考邏輯。

*小秘訣: 教學重點要瞭解學生做這些决定的「原因」, 才能培養學生邏輯思考能力。 所以老師知道學生要學什麽、帶他們研討, 這才是 PBL 和翻轉教室的精神!

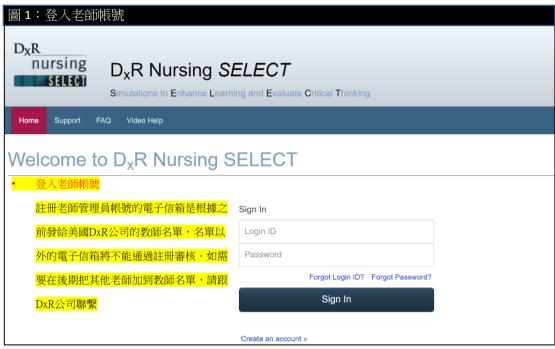


七、課程內容

前置作業

課程開始前,打開瀏覽器並輸入專屬網址(註1),使用 DxR Nursing SELECT 登入、安裝 病例及創建用戶代碼資料。(如圖1至圖4-3所示)

注 1: 專屬網址若不清楚者, 請詢問貴單位管理人員



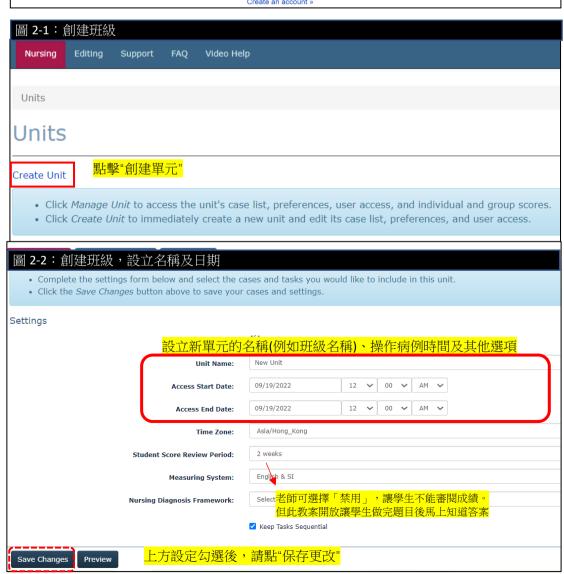


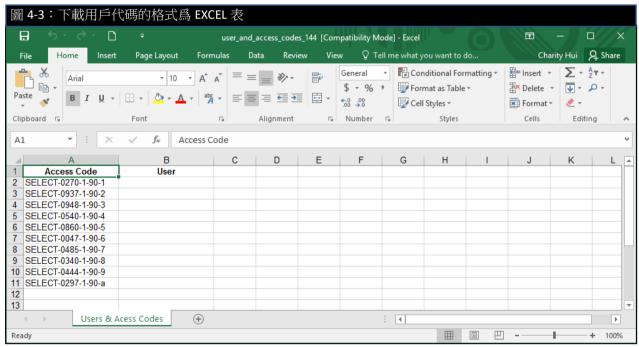


圖 3:選擇案例&	導出該案例專家回	饋資料						
Jacqueline C. Burns Cee 8D: NIRS013 Case Version: 5 Core Version: 5								
Jackie Burns is a 47-year-old breast ca □ Select All Tasks	ancer patient being admitted to the Pa	alliative Care Unit with complaints of Physical Assessment	pain, tremors, confusion, muscle weak Nursing Dx	ness, and nausea that are uncontrolled Care Plans	d at home.			
	澤病例中開放所有							
Tomas Cervantes Case ID: NURS014 Case Version: 5 Core Version:		工份,以定政省部	(学日保 / 六洲双角	经压捞 (以为可	Export Criteria			
morning and had difficulty getting out	of bed. I could not move my left leg.	I also had some difficulty moving my	left arm. It felt weak. I could only rais	voke from sleeping today. He had been se it up for a minute or so, then it wou g stuck in my throat. In addition, half o	ld fall back down to my side. It was			
□ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	☐ Care Plans	☐ Evaluation			
Sophia Giovoni Case ID: NURSIOD: Case Version: 5 Core Version: 5 Core Version: 5								
Five weeks ago Sophia Giovonni underwent a right partial mastectomy and axillary lymphadenectomy for breast cancer. Four weeks post discharge she began chemotherapy as an outpatient. She has received two doses on Fridays. Today is Monday and she walks into the oncology clinic reporting persistent nausea with some vomiting not relieved with the prescribed prochlorperazine.								
□ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	□ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Matthew Harrison Case ID: NURS003 Case Version: 5 Core Version:	5	點"導出條件	丰",可印出該案例	列的專家回饋資料係	管課 Export Criteria			
Mr. Matthew Harrison was admitted through the ER for acute lower abdominal pain with vomiting earlier this morning. A diagnosis of acute appendicitis was made and an emergency appendectomy was performed. Mr. Harrison has arrived on your floor from the recovery room. His wife accompanies him to the floor.								
Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	□ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Jacqueline C. Burns Case 10: NURSOJ3 Case Version: 5 Core Version: 5								
Jackie Burns is a 47-year-old breast c				ness, and nausea that are uncontrolled	at home.			
□ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	☐ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Tomas Cervantes Case ID: NURS014 Case Version: 5 Core Version	. 5				Export Criteria			
Tomas Cervantes, age 75, presented of morning and had difficulty getting out	earlier today to the Emergency Room of bed. I could not move my left leg.	I also had some difficulty moving my	left arm. It felt weak. I could only rais	roke from sleeping today. He had been se it up for a minute or so, then it woul	d fall back down to my side. It was			
□ Select All Tasks	hen when I took a drink of water for a	□ Physical Assessment	noking. It felt like there was something ☐ Nursing Dx	stuck in my throat. In addition, half of	Evaluation			
Sophia Giovonni								
	rwent a right partial mastectomy and		cancer. Four weeks post discharge she not relieved with the prescribed prochl	began chemotherapy as an outpatient	. She has received two doses on			
☐ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	□ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Matthew Harrison Case 10: NURSO03 Case Version: 5 Core Version: 5								
Mr. Matthew Harrison was admitted through the ER for acute lower abdominal pain with vomiting earlier this morning. A diagnosis of acute appendicitis was made and an emergency appendectomy was performed.								
Mr. Harrison has arrived on your floor					05.1."			
□ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	☐ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Virginia Simmons Case ID: NURS011 Case Version: 5 Core Version					Export Criteria			
	ig-term care facility 17 days ago follow			ssisted living facility and is being asses er sister had lived together all of their				
☐ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	☐ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Alice Taylor Case ID: NURS012 Case Version: 5 Core Version	:5				Export Criteria			
				ysician for evaluation due to shortness				
☐ Select All Tasks	☐ Chart Assessment	☐ Physical Assessment	□ Nursing Dx	☐ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Barry Turner Case ID: NURS009 Case Version: 5 Core Version: 5								
Barry Turner, 29 years old, is being admitted to the ICU with a two-day history of nausea and vomiting and loose stools. He has a history of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) with Hypertension (HTN) and has been on Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) for two months.								
The ER physician diagnosed him with Select All Tasks	hypertensive Emergency, 2) ESRD, Chart Assessment	3) nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, likelyPhysical Assessment	viral gastroenteritis.	□ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
Joseph Robert Wentzel Case ID: NURS010 Case Version: 5 Core Version	٠, ٩				Export Criteria			
Joseph Robert Wentzel, a disabled coal miner from rural Kentucky, was recently treated as an outpatient for a respiratory infection, but became increasingly short of breath at home. He has just been admitted to your medical/surgical unit with the diagnosis "exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with cor pulmonale."								
□ Select All Tasks	□ Chart Assessment	□ Physical Assessment	ale." □ Nursing Dx	☐ Care Plans	□ Evaluation			
·	[→ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	<u> </u>						
Save Changes Preview	上 力 系 例 公)) () ()	' 讀點"保仔里改"			Delete Unit			





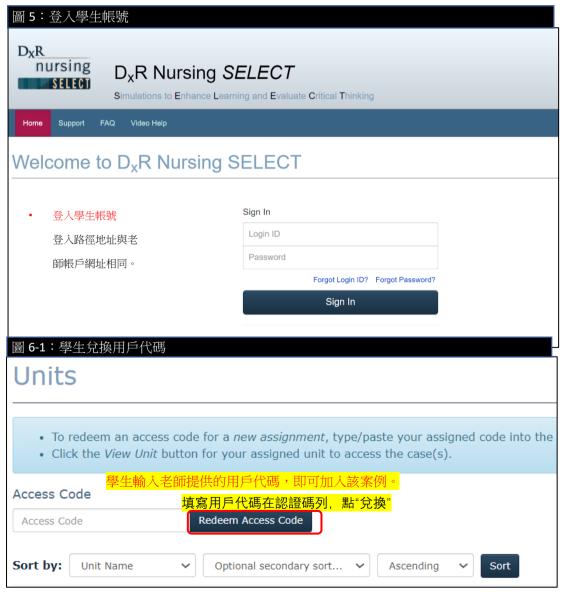




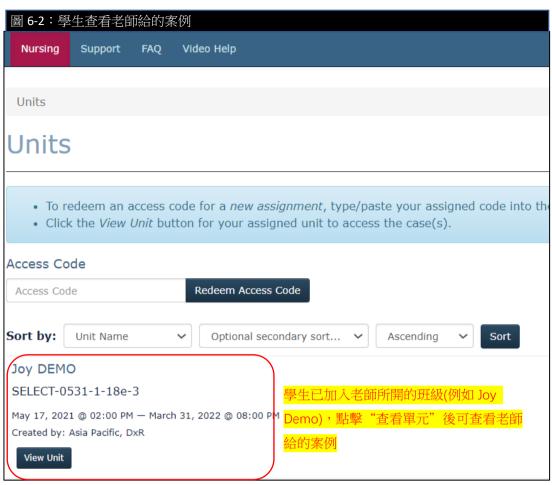


第一週課程

- 1、提供 DxR Nursing SELECT 資訊: 請學生完成帳戶創設(如圖 5 所示), 此時會給學生用戶代碼(如圖 6-1, 圖 6-2 所示)。
 - *小秘訣:每位學生僅需創建自己的帳號密碼一次即可,搭配不同老師給的用戶代碼.就可以加入不同的案例研討。
- 2、簡介該案例(如圖 7 所示, 另可搭配附件— PBL 案例研討說明)
- 3、進行 PBL(1): 根據個案**過去病史**和**入院原因(主訴)**,讓學生研討**「預期」**進行的 實驗室檢查與身體檢查資料。
 - *小秘訣:老師提供過去病史和入院原因,就可以帶學生研討造成這個病人這些症狀的原因,所以應該要在「病歷」中收集哪些重要資料?以幫助護理師進一步評估。研討後,學生回家須自行實際操作病歷評估(如圖6-3至圖6-6所示),並點選重要資訊,下次課堂可研討哪些資訊有選,哪些沒有選,原因爲何。





















第二週課程

進行 PBL(2): 執行入院評估(含病史及實驗室檢查), 讓學生選擇有意義的資料。(搭配解答和學生說明, 如圖 8-1, 圖 8-2 所示)

*小秘訣:請學生根據今天研討的病人問題方向和病歷評估所獲得的資料,想想看有哪些相搭配的「體格評估」需要完成?原因如何?請學生課後完成第二模塊「體格評估」、下次課堂上檢討結果。

圖 8-1: 搭配該案例解答中的「專家回饋」,研討上週學生自行操作的結果及原因

NURS013

從專家回饋,老師可以知道這些要 帶學生考慮到的問題,所以病歷評 估(病史及實驗室檢查)中應該要 選擇這些資料。搭配圖 8-2 和學生

說明。

(該案例的專家回饋資料之步驟可 參考圖 3)



Chart Assessment

Expert Feedback

The chart assessment reveals a 47-year-old female who had a left modified radical mastectomy two years ago for breast cancer and has recently undergone chemotherapy and radiation to the chest wall, the supraclavicular nodes, and the internal lymph nodes next to the breast bone after cancer was discovered to have spread to at least four lymph nodes. The patient reports pain, confusion, muscle weakness and tremors, and nausea. The physician has diagnosed her with possible metastatic disease and hypercalcemia (Lab results reveal Ca=15.3). The hypercalcemia is the likely cause for her current complaints of tremors, muscle weakness, and confusion and must be addressed quickly to prevent further complications. The patient has lost 10 pounds in the last 6 months and reports a poor appetite and limited fluid intake, leading to concerns about her fluid and nutrition status. Additionally, she has constipation, which is a common side effect of regular use of narcotic pain medications (oxycodone/acetaminophen) and limited fluid intake. Aside from her physical diagnoses, this client also suffers from depression, as evident from her lack of interest in activities, significant worry. This should be taken into consideration when planning her care.

圖 8-2:該案例解答(參考專家回饋)

 $Initial \ Assessment \Rightarrow Neurological \Rightarrow Pain:$

At home, rated pain 6 to 7 on a 0 to 10 scale in left side, exacerbated with movement, deep breathing, cough.

Equivalents:

Initial Assessment → Admission Data → Reason for Seeking Medical Attention:

Left rib and shoulder pain not controlled at home, tremors, confusion, muscle weakness, nausea.

 $Initial \ Assessment \Rightarrow Musculoskeletal \Rightarrow Symptoms: \Rightarrow Pain \ with \ Exercise \\$

Pain with Exercise — left side and left shoulder

Initial Assessment → Musculoskeletal → Range of Motion: → Partia

partial — In the left arm

Initial Assessment → Neurological → Other Comment

Non-verbal cues: facial grimacing, occasionally moans when moving, coughing

舉例來說,病人有疼痛的問題,所以

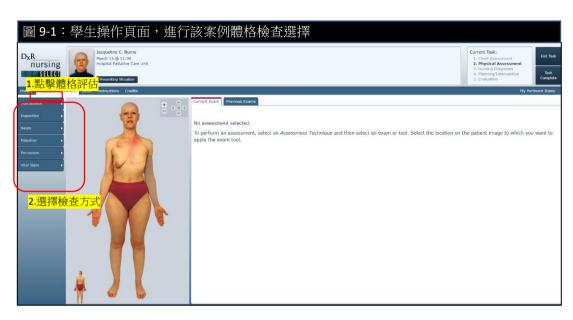
<mark>病歷中,我們應該要「選擇」跟疼痛</mark>

相關的資料。

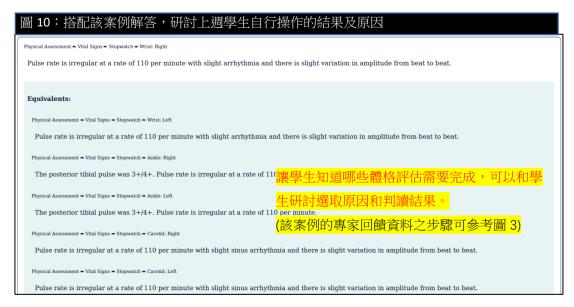


第三週課程

- 進行 PBL (1): 進行系統身體檢查與評估。(如圖 9-1, 圖 9-2 所示)
 - (2)引導學生列出所需執行的身體檢查與評估,並輪流研討「原因」。
 - (3)協助學生正確判讀身體評估的結果。(如圖 10 所示)









第四週課程

建立合宜的護理診斷: 搭配選擇病人主觀、客觀的資料。(如圖 11-1 至圖 11-4 所示) *小秘訣: 老師在課堂上可根據病史、體格檢查、實驗室數據來找出合適的診斷(搭配解答和學生說明, 如圖 12 所示)。請學生課後完成第四模塊「護理計劃」, 下次課堂上檢討結果。









圖 11-4:學生操作頁面,此案例的護理診斷選擇八種

Select each appropriate diagnosis...

All Diagnoses Search Diagnoses My Diagnosis List

Risk For Electrolyte Imbalance

Definition

Susceptible to changes in serum electrolyte levels, which may compromise health.

Characteristics

Risk factors - Diarrhea. Excessive Fluid Volume. Inadequate Knowledge Of Modifiable Factors. Insufficient Fluid Volume. Vomiting.

Related Factors

No related factors.

At risk population

No at risk population

Associated condition

舉例:

引導學生分辨主觀資料/客觀資料 的不同,以及運用資料形成整體 健康問題判斷的證據。

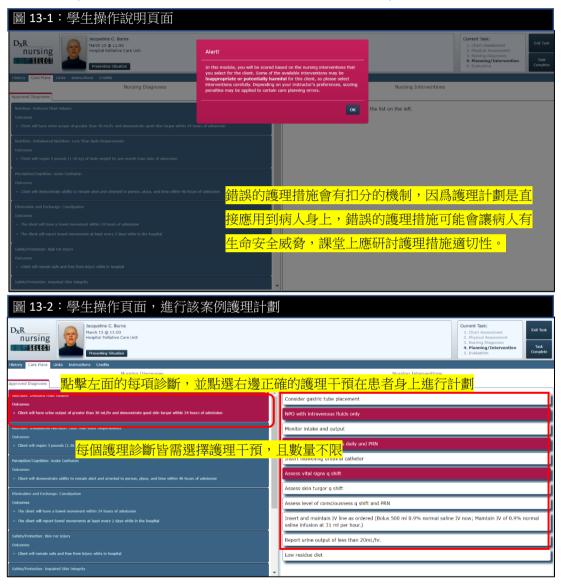
圖 12: 搭配該案例解答中的「專家反饋」,研討上週學生自行操作的結果及原因 **Nursing Dx** Expert Feedback For a palliative care patient such as Jackie Burns, pain is the priority concern (Nursing Dx - Acute Pain). The patient's pain is evident by her statements of pain, limited movement, etc. Nausea can even be a result of severe pain. Additionally, she may be suffering from various types of pain: Visceral pain as a result of damage/injury to her internal organs from the cancer or the chemotherapy treatment; superficial pain from radiation burns and invasive lines; even somatic pain as a result of being sedentary, constipation from pain medications and poor intake, etc. Frequent assessment, intervention, and evaluation is necessary to control her pain and keep her comfortable. Scheduled pain medications are recommended for chronic pain, with PRN medications for breakthrough pain that is not otherwise controlled. Pain medication, however, may lead to constipation and/or nausea, which must also be evaluated frequently, but are not priority concerns. The patient's discrientation/confusion is also of concern as this can be a result of an underlying complication (such as cancer metastasis to the brain), chronic use of narcotics. sensory overload (from the hospital setting), etc. Regardless of the underlying cause, safety should be a priority concern and interventions should focus on maintaining her safety. This patient is at Risk for Injury (Risk for Falls is an acceptable equivalent) based on many factors, including chronic fatigue, disorientation, use of narcotic pain medications, and muscle weakness. It is essential that the nurse provide preventive interventions as needed to keep the patient s<mark>此病人是癌症末期,接受臨終關懷的</mark>uid status to prevent complications from dehydration or electrolyte imbalance. 病人,對於這個病人來說,身心靈的 Selecting Dx Fluid Volume, Deficient 舒適比疾病的治療更重要 Selecting Confirming Items (該案例的專家回饋資料之步驟可參考 圖 3)



第五週課程

針對所提供的護理計劃,應評值些什麽? (如圖 13-1 至圖 13-3 所示)

*小秘訣:研討護理措拖的適切性(搭配解答和學生說明,如圖 14 所示),與規劃適當 護理活動與評值。利用 DxR Nursing SELECT 進行整個案例回顧與檢討(如圖 15-1,圖 15-2 所示)。最後老師可以查看每位學生成績進行總結(如圖 16-1,圖 16-2 所示)。



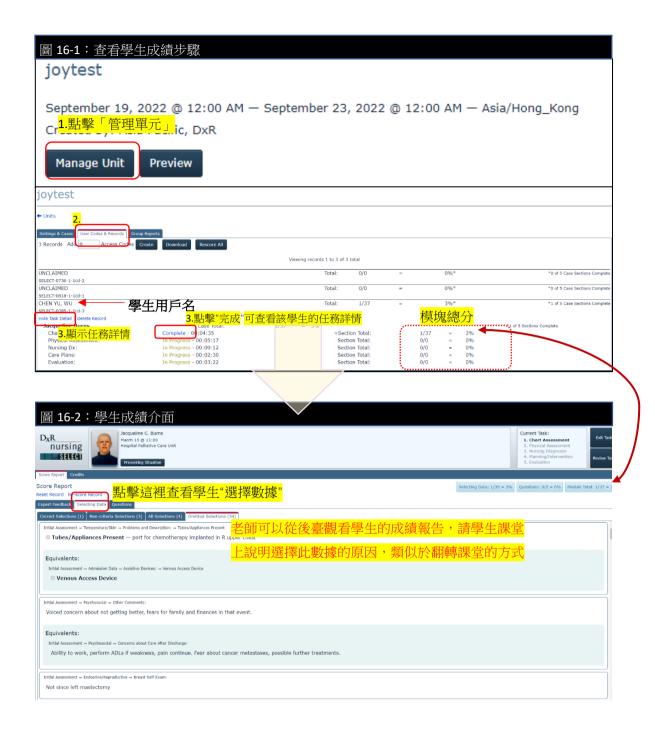














附件一

以乳癌合併骨轉移爲例, PBL 案例研討資料(學生版)

一、個案概述

- 1. 病人: Jackie Burns
- 2. 診斷: Breast Cancer s/p left radical mastectomy
- 3. 入院原因: 47 歲女性, 因爲疼痛、意識混亂、肌肉無力、手抖和噁心持續惡化, 所以從家裏來門診, 經評估, 入安寧病房治療。
- 4. 入院生命徵象: HR:110,BP:108/68mmHg, R=28/min, Temp: 38.4°C。
- 5. 過去病史:兩年前對乳腺癌進行了左側根治性乳房切除術,目前正在接受化療和放療。左邊鎖骨上和乳房旁邊淋巴結(至少四顆)有癌細胞轉移。病人主訴過去六個月體重减輕約5公斤.胃口不好和便秘。

二、個案資料背景如下:

- 1. 教育程度: 碩士 (MBA)
- 2. 職業: 藥廠的總經理
- 3. 外觀: 蒼白、兩眼黑眼圈. 訪談過程皆閉眼
- 4. 心理社會狀况: 身體心像改變(自已無法正視傷口的疤痕, 也從未讓先生看過傷口), 角色公能喪失(無法參與小孩活動)
- 5. 家庭狀况: 爲家庭主要經濟來源, 但最近因爲生病無法上班, 病人很不高興。
- 6. 過去病史:兩年前被診斷有 Stage Ⅲ 乳癌,最近發現轉移到四顆淋巴結,接受放療及化療(左胸)
- 7. 抽烟: 一天一包(20年), 三年前戒烟
- 8. 藥物: Tamoxifen citrate 40mg QD; Ondansetron 4mg, TID; Multi-Vitamin with calcium 1tab qD