

# 2019 Additional Information Student Orientation

Security Issues Patients in Distress Rapid Response EMTALA Electrical Safety

# **Security Issues**

- School ID is to be worn at all times.
- Do not leave your assigned area without faculty approval.
- School uniforms are to be neat, hair up and off your neck and appropriate footwear is to be worn.
- Failure to comply will result in you being asked to leave the facility.
- Smoking and vaping is prohibited on facility grounds.





# **Security Issues**

- Due to the sensitive nature of patient information and to protect patient privacy, patients, family members, and/or visitors are not permitted to take photographs, audio or video recordings in this facility.
- No cellphone use is permitted in any clinical areas.

Thank you for respecting our patients right to privacy.





# How To Tell If a Patient Is In Distress?

- An increase in respiratory rate
- Color changes
- Sweating
- Vomiting
- Seizures
- Bleeding
- Loss of consciousness









# **Breathing**

- A normal respiratory rate is defined as 12-20 breaths per minute. You need to count breaths for 60 seconds, and you should listen to your patient breathing.
- If they are unable to talk, speak in complete sentences or are breathing very fast, quickly alert the nearest nurse for help.
- Listen to a sample of hard and fast breathing.





# **Color Changes**

- Check your patient's skin color
- Do you notice any changes?
- Is the skin pale, red or blue?
- If so, you want to tell a nurse right away.

Examples of abnormal skin color changes





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Photo Source: Internet Movie Data Base. Retrieved 3/29/2018 from http://www.imdb.com/title/ tt0098936/mediaviewer/rm2516634624 Photo Source: Clinical Advisor. Retrieved 3/29/2018 from http://www.clinicaladvisor.com/recognizing-systemic-lupuserythematosus/slideshow/920/

## Circulation

When blood flow is altered the skin will have color and temperature changes such as:

- Blue lips
- Blue Nail beds
- Red or Pale face
- Pale extremities
- Abnormally cold extremity





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Photo Source: About a Wolf. Retrieved 3/29/2018 from https://aboutawolf.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/kevin-holmes-rt-16-12-2010.jpg

### Circulation

Circulation problems with darker skin will show changes such as:

- Blue lips
- Blue Nail beds
- Blue palms





Photo Source: Medical Pictures Info. Retrieved 3/29/2018 from http://medicalpicturesinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Cyanosis-1.jpg



# Sweating

 A patient who suddenly complains of sweating, or feeling hot may be in need of medical attention – you must notify the nursing staff!







Photo Source: Internet Movie Database. Retrieved 3/28/2018 from http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0080339/mediaviewer/rm4044596992

# Vomiting

- If a patient suddenly starts to vomit, give them a green vomit/emesis bag and alert a nurse.
- The green bags can be found in the clean utility room or in patient rooms depending upon the unit.





#### Seizures

Physical signs of a seizure will include a change in the patient's response, such as:

- Inability to speak
- Involuntary movements
- Drooling





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Photo Source: St John. Retrieved 3/21/2018 from https://www.stjohn.org.nz/First-Aid/First-Aid-Library/Seizures-or-Convulsions/

# **First Aid for Seizures**

A seizure can be frightening to witness, and you may feel like you need to do something. The best thing is to call for help and stay with the patient.

- Keep them safe
- Do not restrain them
- Provide soft barriers with blankets and pillows
- When the seizure is over, help the patient into the recovery position on their left side.



Photo Source: Patienttalk.org. Retrieved 3/21/2018 from http://patienttalk.org/tag/epilepsy/

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# Bleeding

- We should be worried about any bleeding, especially if it soaks through any bedding or bandages.
- To stop bleeding, pressure should be applied by pressing down on the area where you notice the blood is coming from.
- Remember to be safe, use standard precautions (personal protective equipment) when handling anything with blood and call for help.



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Photo Source: Center for Disease Control . Retrieved 3/28/2018 from http://www.freestockphotos.biz/stockphoto/16362

### **Loss of Consciousness**

If a patient is able to speak to you and suddenly becomes unresponsive, check for a pulse and breathing. If no pulse or breathing, push the code button, call for help and begin CPR.



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Photo Source: Getty Images. Retrieved 3/30/2018 from https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/videos/unconscious?sort=mo stpopular&offlinecontent=include&phrase=unconscious



## Interventions

If there are any changes to the patients condition notify the primary nurse immediately.

To activate the Rapid Response Team dial # 4444. Be sure to announce the code and location three times.

Push the code button or staff assist button.





Besponde

CODE

# **Rapid Response**

When a patient is experiencing a medical emergency or change in status call a rapid response.

By calling for help <u>before</u> the patient has a cardiac or respiratory arrest, we can prevent an arrest from happening.

While caring for your patients, look for these signs/symptoms that the patient is becoming unstable:

- Change in **HR** <50 or >130
- New difficulty breathing
- Change in **Pulse Ox** < 90% despite O2
- Sudden collapse/syncope
- Change in mental status
- Change in **RR** <8 or >28
- Change in SBP <90 or change in SBP >40

- New onset, repeated or prolonged seizures
- Change in urine output <50ml in 4hrs
- Excessive or new bleeding
- Chest pain
- Color change (patient or extremity): pale, dusky, gray or blue



# **Things To Know**

Emergency Medical Treatment & Active Labor Act (EMTALA)

- Enacted by Congress in 1986
- Purpose: to prevent discrimination in the treatment of patients with emergency medical conditions
- Under EMTALA: all patients have the same rights to EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE regardless of their ability to pay





# **Electrical Safety**

- Visually inspect all equipment prior to use.
- Inspect all wall receptacles for burned spots and damaged covers before plugging in equipment.
- Any equipment that is defective or having frayed wires, bent prongs or other defects must be removed from use and reported to the Biomedical Department.





# **Electrical Safety**

- Don't drape power cords over metal.
- Don't let power cords lie across traffic lanes or pathways.
- Plug and unplug equipment by holding plug firmly and straight.
- Environment around electrical items should be kept clear and dry at all times.
- Hands must be dry when using electrical equipment.
- Keep all fluids, chemicals and heat away from equipment and cables.



