

Allied Health

DYNAMICS OF HEALTHCARE IN SOCIETY

Level II Unit Outline

**Unit 1: Safety and School Rules**

- Safety drills, first aid, classroom and shop rules.
- The importance of safety in the CTE environment.
- What to do in the case of an emergency.

**Unit 2: The Health Care Team/Overview of Health Care Careers**

- Health care facilities include hospitals, subacute care, extended care, rehabilitation centers, mental health facilities, and hospice.
- Licensed health care professionals must practice their professions according to the guidelines and limitations set by the state in which they are licensed.
- Registration means that a health care professional has graduated from an accredited school and has passed a standardized national exam.
- Certifications are awarded by professional organizations.
- Medical assistants perform administrative and clinical tasks to keep medical offices running smoothly.
- A surgical technologist performs tasks before, during, and after operations.
- A physician assistant examines patients, diagnoses illnesses, arranges treatment, and performs other tasks under the supervision of a doctor.
- EMTs and Paramedics provide emergency medical treatment for critically ill and injured people at the scene of accidents and other locations.
- An RN is a Registered Nurse, an LPN is a Licensed Practical Nurse, and a CNA is a Certified Nursing Assistant.
- A Dentist cares for people's teeth and gums and Dental Hygienists clean and polish teeth.
- A Clinical Laboratory Technologist prepares specimens, performs tests on them, checks the results, and interprets results.
- A Laboratory Assistant provides a variety of clinical and administrative support services.
- A Pharmacist is authorized by law to dispense prescription medication and a Pharmacy Technician helps Pharmacists fill prescriptions, and do administrative work.
- Diagnostic and Imaging careers include Cardiography Technicians, Phlebotomists, Diagnostic Medical Sonographers, Radiologic Technicians, and Nuclear Medicine Technologists.
- Therapy and Rehabilitation careers include Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Respiratory Therapy, and Massage Therapy.

### **Unit 3: Personal/Professional Qualities, Values and Teamwork.**

- The qualities and skills that are important for any successful health care professional include enthusiasm, optimism, self-esteem, honesty, patience, cooperation, organization, responsibility, flexibility, and sociability.
- The professional attributes that benefit all health care workers include dedication to public service; being motivated by job fulfillment; trustworthiness; competence; good time management; initiative, problem solving, and critical thinking; and good communication skills.
- Values influence your beliefs about human needs, health, and illness, and they impact how you practice health care and respond to illness.
- Stress can result from physical, chemical, and emotional factors.
- Stress can be minimized by setting priorities; keeping life and work simple; identifying and reducing stress producers; shifting thinking; enlisting social support; and taking time to relax.
- Proper nutrition, exercise, and sleep help health care professionals reduce stress and provide better patient care.
- Health care professionals should pay particular attention to personal hygiene and grooming.

### **Unit 4: Ethical Issues and Legal Aspects in Health Care**

- Health care professionals have a duty to protect patients' civil rights, constitutional rights, and human rights.
- Health care professionals must understand the legal nature of the health care provider-patient relationship.
- A health care provider's key responsibility is being a patient advocate.
- A health care provider must obtain a patient's written, informed consent for most medical procedures.
- A patient's right to privacy is a basic civil right protected under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
- Ethical principles are standards of conduct.

### **Unit 5: History of Health Care/Evolution of Health Care**

- Greek and Roman influences laid much of the foundation for modern health care.
- Scientific and technological advances that have occurred over the past few centuries are medication and vaccines; hygiene and sanitation; military actions; and the space program.
- New technologies and medical advances have helped create new roles for health care professionals.

### **Unit 6: Concepts of Health and Illness/Human Growth and Development**

- Growth and development may be facilitated or delayed by hereditary, prenatal factors, individual differences, caregiver factors, environment, and nutrition.
- Other factors that influence growth and development are health or illness and culture.

- Three important theories of human development were established by Erik Erikson, Robert Havighurst, and Sigmund Freud.
- Elisabeth Kubler-Ross identified five stages of grief: denial; anger; bargaining; depression; and acceptance.
- The Hierarchy of Basic Human Needs was developed by Abraham Maslow.
- The five levels of needs are: Physiologic needs; Safety and security needs; love and belonging needs; Self-esteem needs; and Self-actualization needs.

### **Unit 7: Cultural Diversity Professional Development**

- Culture affects roles and interactions with other and is apparent in the values, attitudes, and behaviors of particular groups.
- Cultures include both dominant groups and minority groups.
- A minority group usually has some physical or cultural characteristics that identify the people within it as different from the majority group.
- Ethnicity involves a sense of identification with a group, largely based on the group's heritage.
- Race, ethnicity, and culture can influence an individual's physical characteristics.
- Health care professionals must understand that their view of a given situation could differ from the patient's view.

### **Unit 8: Professional Development Critical Thinking & Professional Decision Making**

- A health care team consists of members with a variety of health-related backgrounds, education, and experiences.
- The structure of a team determines whether a team is successful.
- The elements of team structure include the team's purpose, specific goals, the roles of team members, and the functions of the team.
- Effective teamwork requires open and honest communication, organizational resources, and mutual support among team members.

### **Unit 9: Critical Thinking and Professional Decision Making**

- Critical thinking is a systematic way to form and shape one's thinking.
- Characteristics of critical thinkers include fair-mindedness, autonomy, perseverance, integrity, creativity, humility, and confidence.
- The problem-solving technique includes five steps: identifying the problem; gathering information and identifying possible solutions; selecting the best option; implementing the solution; and evaluating the results.
- Other problem-solving techniques include trial and error, scientific problem solving, and intuition.
- The four processes of studying are: refreshing one's memory; taking in new information; organizing and memorizing data; and making connections among information.

- Strategies that can help you store information include making associations, using acronyms and acrostics, making flashcards, putting information to music, and studying in small groups.

### **Unit 10: Health Communications**

- The communication process involves the sending and receiving of information between two or more individuals.
- The three central elements of communication consist of the sender, the message, and the receiver.
- The three basic communication modes are verbal, nonverbal, and written.
- Verbal communication involves the use of spoken words.
- Assertive communication and active listening are important aspects of verbal communication.
- Nonverbal communication relays a message without speaking or writing.
- Medical writing requires accuracy and clarity
- Patient information must be recorded completely and accurately

### **Unit 11: Written Communication for Health Professionals/Health information Management/Medical Documentation**

- Medical documentation serves many purposes, including communication, assessment, quality assurance, reimbursement, legal record, education, and research.
- Medical records include an admission sheet, graphic sheet, physician's orders, progress notes, medical history and examination sheet, reports, correspondence, and other documents.
- Good medical documentation is accurate, complete, concise, legible, and organized.

### **Unit 12: Infection Control and Safety**

- OSHA and CDCP are regulatory agencies that provide safety rules and regulations for health care facilities.
- Health care workers should be familiar with safety precautions and preventative actions for a variety of situations, including patient interactions, fires, electrical hazards, oxygen use, chemical hazards, radiation, and workplace violence.
- Diseases can lead to infection when pathogens or microorganisms pass from one person to another.
- The chain of infection includes a reservoir, an exit from the reservoir, a vehicle of transmission, a portal of entry, and a susceptible host for the pathogen.
- Standard precautions are a set of procedures to reduce the transmission of microorganisms in any health care setting.
- Medical asepsis refers to the measures taken to control and reduce the number of pathogens present on an object or in an area.

### **Unit 13: Health Care Systems/Health Care Economics**

- The US health care system is composed of voluntary nonprofit, proprietary, and government institutions.

- A voluntary nonprofit institution must provide community benefits in order to retain their nonprofit status and tax exemption.
- Proprietary institutions are for-profit healthcare facilities.
- Government institutions receive most of their funding from local, state, or federal agencies.
- The most common health care payment methods in the US are private insurance, direct payment, and government plans.
- Two types of government plans are Medicare and Medicaid.
- Managed care provides coverage for healthcare through a select group of providers, with predetermined rates for services.

#### **Unit 14: Computers in Health Care**

- Computers are used to improve the quality and effectiveness of patient care, reduce errors, and lower costs.
- The area of health or medical informatics integrates information technology and health care to optimize the processes used to obtain, store, and use health care information for patient care and public health.
- Health care organizations use systems such as electronic medical records (EMR), clinical decision support systems (CDSS), and computerized physician/provider order entry systems (CPOE) to store patient health information.
- Health care systems provide administrative, clinical, cost control and decision support and allow health care professionals to enter medical orders electronically.
- Computer technology has made possible the use of reporting systems, monitoring systems, and diagnostic and imaging systems in health care.

#### **Unit 15: Advocacy**

- Patient advocacy is the act of supporting a cause or proposal for the patient.
- Workplace advocacy is the act of supporting a cause or proposal for the workplace.
- Professional advocacy is the act of supporting a cause or proposal for the profession.
- The ANA Code of Ethics is the nurse's duty to protect the patient's privacy, ensure that the patient and important others have a voice in decision making, and protect the patient from incompetent, unethical, illegal, or impaired practice of any health care provider.
- A nurse learns to advocate by standing up for others, learning by watching, and gaining confidence through experience.

#### **Unit 16: Public Health**

- Community-based nursing emphasizes advocating for patients, promoting self-care, focusing on health promotion and disease prevention, and recognizing the importance of family, culture, and the community.
- Client empowerment through teaching, explaining options, and supporting decision making is a foundation for community-based care.

- Primary prevention focuses on preventing disease; secondary prevention focuses on early diagnosis; tertiary prevention focuses on preventing long-term disability and restoring functional capacity.
- Disease management strives to promote health through effective treatment of targeted diseases and health conditions.
- Healthy People 2020 is a federal effort that includes overall goals, priority areas, and leading indicators to measure progress in developing healthier communities.
- Disaster management refers to the plans that are in place designating the community's response to a disaster.
- Alternative healthcare encompasses those types of care outside of conventional Western medicine.
- Alternative therapies are considered complementary therapies when used along with traditional medical care.
- Alternative and complementary therapies can be evaluated based on a five-step process that includes safety and effectiveness of the therapy, credentials of the provider, service delivery, cost of services, and consultation with the regular health care provider.

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New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLs)

**NJSLs: CTE.9.3**

<b>CONTENT AREA:</b>	<b>9.3 CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>
<b>HEALTH SCIENCE CAREER CLUSTER</b>	
<b>Number</b>	<b>Standard Statement</b>
<i>By the end of Grade 12, Career and Technical Education Program completers will be able to:</i>	
<b>CAREER CLUSTER®:</b>	<b>HEALTH SCIENCE (HL)</b>
9.3.HL.1	Determine academic subject matter, in addition to high school graduation requirements, necessary for pursuing a health science career.
9.3.HL.2	Explain the healthcare workers' role within their department, their organization and the overall healthcare system
9.3.HL.3	Identify existing and potential hazards to clients, coworkers, visitors and self in the healthcare workplace
9.3.HL.4	Evaluate the roles and responsibilities of individual members as part of the healthcare team and explain their role in promoting the delivery of quality health care.
9.3.HL.5	Analyze the legal and ethical responsibilities, limitations and implications of actions within the healthcare workplace.
9.3.HL.6	Evaluate accepted ethical practices with respect to cultural, social and ethnic differences within the healthcare workplace.
<b>CAREER CLUSTER®:</b>	<b>HEALTH SCIENCE (HL)</b>
<b>PATHWAY</b>	<b>HEALTH INFORMATICS (HL-HI)</b>
9.3.HL-HI.1	Communicate health information accurately and within legal and regulatory guidelines, upholding the strictest standards of confidentiality.
9.3.HL-HI.2	Describe the content and diverse uses of health information.
9.3.HL-HI.3	Demonstrate the use of systems used to capture, retrieve and maintain confidential health information from internal and external sources.
<b>CAREER CLUSTER®:</b>	<b>HEALTH SCIENCE (HL)</b>
<b>PATHWAY</b>	<b>THERAPEUTIC SERVICES HL-THR</b>
9.3.HL-THR.1	Utilize communication strategies to answer patient/client questions and concerns on planned procedures and goals.

9.3.HL-THR.2	Communicate patient/client information among healthcare team members to facilitate a team approach to patient care.
9.3.HL-THR.3	Utilize processes for assessing, monitoring and reporting patient's/clients' health status to the treatment team within protocol and scope of practice.
9.3.HL-THR.4	Evaluate patient/client needs, strengths and problems in order to determine if treatment goals are being met.