

Overall Goal: Investigate resident and patient rights and discuss strategies that healthcare providers can use to promote resident/patient involvement in decision making as well as where ethics and culture fits in.

Objectives:

1. To know the rights of patients and residents in medical settings.
2. To discuss and learn ways to ensure patients and residents are respected and listened to.
3. To evaluate and define dignity and respect and relate these definitions to patients and residents in medical settings.

Major Skill Focus: Applying Critical Thinking in a problem solution context

Minor Skill Focus:

Oral/aural Communication Skills
Reading comprehension
Writing Skills
Internet information search skills
Presentation skills

Illinois ESL Content Standards:

AE.L3 Identify the main ideas and key details in a variety of sources (e.g., from a conversation, radio or TV broadcast, or presentation)
HI.L3 Respond to requests for elaboration (e.g., Could you explain that a bit more? And what else?)
AE.S4 Use collaborative skills in a group (e.g., agree, disagree, compromise)
HI.R1 Read passages or articles on familiar and new topics (e.g., work or current events)
AE.W8 Organize key details in a variety of contexts (e.g. by note taking, listing or outlining)

General New Vocabulary:

Difference between a patient and a resident
Ethics
Morals

Medical Terminology in the lesson:

Credentials committees
Hepatitis
Syringe
Circle electric bed
Ependymoma
Prognosis

Radiology
Sociology

Materials Needed:

Code Blue by Richard McDermott text (chapter 5)
Power point from Code Blue for chapter 5
Computer lab access
Definitions Sentence Strips handout

Estimated time for lesson: 3 hour class with one break midclass

Warmer: (15-20 minutes)

- Have the class by tables (or in pairs if the classroom is not set up with tables) discuss the following questions:
 1. What is the difference between a patient and resident in healthcare settings?
 2. What rights does a patient in a hospital have?
 3. What rights does a resident in a nursing home have?

- Discuss as a class, having each table or pair “report”. Use whiteboard to come up with a definition the entire class feels comfortable with for #1 and list the rights that the students came up with as a group.

Activity: (assumption that pages 44-49 was assigned to have been read prior to class)

Definitions Sentence Strips

Credentials committees

The medical staff committee that reviews the application of physicians to perform specific procedures in the hospital and recommends to the hospital Board of Trustees that the physician be given or denied their privileges.

Hepatitis

Inflammation of the liver, often caused by infection.

Syringe

a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from something (as the body or its cavities): as a: a device that consists of a nozzle of varying length and a compressible rubber bulb and is used for injection or irrigation <an ear syringe> b: an instrument (as for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of bodily fluids) that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle (Merriam-webster.com)

Circle electric bed

A bed for patients who cannot or should not move. A circle electric bed looks like a Ferris Wheel. The patient is strapped in the position of one of the spokes, enabling him or her to be rotated from time to time to remove pressure from parts of the body that may develop sores called decubitus ulcers. Decubitus ulcers are painful and difficult to cure.

Ependymoma

Cancer of the spinal cord.

Prognosis

1 : the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease 2 : the prospect of survival and recovery from a disease as anticipated from the usual course of that disease or indicated by special features of the case <the prognosis is poor because of the accompanying cardiovascular disease —(Merriam-webster.com)

Radiology

A branch of science that uses radiant sources energy (especially x-rays)in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Sociology

One who specializes in the history and function of human society.

Ethics

The study of the principles of right and wrong.

Morals

Personal standards of right and wrong.