

Task / Question Sheets



Health Science



CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY



Task / Question Sheets

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Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Biomedical Technology

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Biomedical Technology as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

1. Orientation to Biomedical services
 - a. equipment assessment/analyzers
 - b. emergency procedures

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

2. Equipment
 - a. x-ray machines
 - b. IV infusion pumps
 - c. telemetry monitors
 - d. electronic thermometers
 - e. pulse oximeters
 - f. ventilators/respirators
 - g. CT scans
 - h. MRI
 - i. ultrasound
 - j. echocardiograph
 - k. dopplers
 - l. fetal monitors
 - m. electrocardiograph
 - n. Holter monitors
 - o. defibrillators
 - p. lasers
 - q. telecommunication equipment
 - r. computers
 - s. electroencephalograph

_____/_____
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_____/_____
_____/_____

3. Routine Maintenance

_____/_____

4. Quality Assurance

_____/_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Biomedical Technology

1. What does a biomedical equipment technician do?
2. What education and training is necessary to work as a biomedical equipment technician?
3. What equipment do you enjoy working with the most? Least?
4. Do you have to go through other training when the hospital buys newer models/new equipment?
5. How often does equipment get checked?
6. What do you like most about this career?
7. What advice would you have for others who want to do similar work?
8. Do you think knowing Anatomy and Physiology or Medical Terminology is important in this career?
9. How often do you monitor or have to fix equipment?
10. What is quality assurance?



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Cardiology Rotation

OBJECTIVES After completion of this rotation, the student will be able to: Identify the members of the cardiac team and their responsibilities, Write a brief summary of the procedures observed during the clinical experience and the different procedures performed in the cardiac catheterization lab, Name at least two drugs that are commonly used in the cardiac catheterization lab.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

1. Orientation to Cardiology services

- a. patient assessment
- b. emergency procedures

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

2. Invasive

- a. CATH lab
- b. patient transport
- c. sterile technique/set-up of CATH lab
- d. preparation of patient
- e. post-cath patient care

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

3. Invasive Procedures

- a. right/left catheterization
- b. CABG/PTCA
- c. Pacemakers

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

4. Non-Invasive

- a. cardiac rehabilitation
- b. exercise with monitor
- c. vital signs monitoring

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

5. Non-invasive Procedures

- a. 12 lead EKG
- b. identification of normal EKG/arrhythmias
- c. Thallium stress testing
- d. Holter Monitor
- e. echocardiogram

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Cardiology

1. Draw and label the parts of the heart.
2. What diagnostic tests can be done to evaluate heart function?
3. Define the following terms:
 - arrhythmia
 - cardioversion
 - depolarization
 - ectopic beat
 - fibrillation
 - ischemia
 - thrombosis
4. What is an EKG / ECG?
5. Explain where EKG leads are placed and why.
6. Draw a normal EKG, label it, and explain how it relates to heart function.
7. How can a myocardial infarction be identified on an EKG strip?
8. Explain why EKG's are performed during stress testing and what changes occur to the EKG when there is heart damage.
9. What is a sinus arrhythmia?
10. Identify the risk factors for cardiovascular disease.
11. Compare and contrast angioplasty, atherectomy, and bypass surgery.
12. What is angina?
13. What are the signs and symptoms of a cerebrovascular accident (CVA)?
14. What is a myocardial infarction?
15. Differentiate between atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis.
16. What are the signs and symptoms of a heart attack?

17. Differentiate between dysphagia and aphasia.
18. Describe echocardiography.
19. What is a Holter Monitor, and when is one indicated?
20. Differentiate between bradycardia and tachycardia.
21. Explain the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure.
22. What are normal systolic and diastolic pressures for an adult?
23. What is asystole?
24. What are normal pulse rates for an adult?
25. What would you expect for a normal pulse rate of a triathlete?



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Child Life Specialist

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Child Life Specialist as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Center | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Maintain safe & healthy environment | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Developmental differences in children of various ages | |
| a. physical development | _____ / _____ |
| b. emotional development | _____ / _____ |
| c. social development | _____ / _____ |
| d. mental development | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Play therapy activities | |
| a. for language development | _____ / _____ |
| b. for eye-hand coordination | _____ / _____ |
| c. for mental stimulation | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Management of behavior problems | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Teaching strategies | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Human Relations | |
| a. staff interaction | _____ / _____ |
| b. child-parent interaction | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Handling of emergencies | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Child Life Specialist

1. What is your title and what was your program of study?
2. What is the job description for a Child Life Specialist
3. Describe any procedures witnessed.
4. Name two different items in the room and describe their relevance to the site.
5. List at least one thing done if the child is sick.
6. How is each room set up to appeal to that particular age group?
7. What kind of activities do the children have at their disposal?
8. Name some equipment that promotes educational or moral values at site.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Day Surgery

OBJECTIVES After completion of this rotation, the student will be able to: Identify the members of the Day Surgery team and their responsibilities, Write a brief summary of the procedures observed during the clinical experience and the different procedures performed in Day Surgery.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Preoperative | |
| a. patient admission | _____ / _____ |
| b. preoperative teaching | _____ / _____ |
| c. vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| d. human relations | _____ / _____ |
| e. informed consent | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Recovery | |
| a. patient monitoring | _____ / _____ |
| b. vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| c. suctioning | _____ / _____ |
| d. extubation | _____ / _____ |
| e. operative site check | _____ / _____ |
| f. neurological assessment | _____ / _____ |
| g. post-anesthesia recovery | _____ / _____ |
| h. pain management | _____ / _____ |
| 3 Surgical Team | |
| a. members/responsibilities | _____ / _____ |
| b. sterile/nonsterile | _____ / _____ |
| c. patient identification | _____ / _____ |
| d. care of surgical specimens | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Identify basic surgical packs & instruments | _____ / _____ |
| 5 Aseptic technique | |
| a. surgical scrub | _____ / _____ |
| b. gown and glove | _____ / _____ |
| c. sterile field | _____ / _____ |
| d. contaminated disposals | _____ / _____ |

(For students allowed in the surgical suites during rotations)

6. Surgical technique

a. positioning

b. types of incisions

c. wound closure

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

7. Anesthesiology

a. types of anesthetics

b. types of induction

c. intubation

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Day Surgery

1. Describe the purpose of a surgical consent form.
2. Describe how the patient identity is verified during the surgical experience.
3. Describe the purpose of pulse oximetry.
4. What are the components of a patient assessment?
5. Explain how the patient's right to dignity, privacy, and confidentiality are maintained.
6. Identify the members of the intraoperative health care team.
7. Identify the five most common surgical procedures performed in day surgery.
8. What are nosocomial infections?
9. What infection control procedures are done to reduce the spread of infection in hospitals?
10. What risk factors are associated with anesthesia?
11. Differentiate between intubation and extubation.
12. Identify four anesthetic agents. Describe their action.
13. Who is ultimately responsible for patient discharge?
14. Identify the criteria for patient discharge.
15. What is the PACU?



Students _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Dental Laboratory

Objectives Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Dental Laboratory staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to the dental laboratory | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Safety | |
| a. OSHA binder | _____ / _____ |
| b. SDS labeling | _____ / _____ |
| c. infection control | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Equipment and supplies | |
| a. dental lathes | _____ / _____ |
| b. dental engines | _____ / _____ |
| c. dental vibrators | _____ / _____ |
| d. dental stones | _____ / _____ |
| e. burnout and porcelain ovens | _____ / _____ |
| f. casting machines and torches | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Dental laboratory procedures | |
| a. fabrication of various custom trays | _____ / _____ |
| b. pouring master cast | _____ / _____ |
| c. facebows and mounting the master casts | _____ / _____ |
| d. full gold crowns | |
| 1). Trimming the die | _____ / _____ |
| 2). Wax up | _____ / _____ |
| 3). Sprue and invest the wax pattern | _____ / _____ |
| 4). Burnout and casting | _____ / _____ |
| 5). Finishing and polishing | _____ / _____ |
| e. full porcelain veneer crown | |
| 1). Trimming the die | _____ / _____ |
| 2). Wax up | _____ / _____ |
| 3). Sprue and invest the wax pattern | _____ / _____ |
| 4). Burnout and casting | _____ / _____ |

- 5). Shade selection _____/_____
- 6). Stacking the porcelain _____/_____
- 7). Firing the porcelain _____/_____
- 8). Finish and polishing _____/_____

f. fixed bridges

- 1). Master cast and dies _____/_____
- 2). Wax up and casting _____/_____
- 3). Burnout and casting _____/_____
- 4). Stacking porcelain if appropriate _____/_____
- 5). Finishing and polishing _____/_____

g. partial dentures

- 1). Master cast _____/_____
- 2). Survey and design of framework _____/_____
- 3). Wax up and casting of framework _____/_____
- 4). Finishing framework _____/_____
- 5). Setting the prosthetic teeth _____/_____
- 6). Packing and curing acrylic _____/_____
- 7). Finishing and polishing _____/_____

h. full denture

- 1). Boxing and beading the final impression _____/_____
- 2). Fabrication of baseplates and wax rims _____/_____
- 3). Set up prosthetic teeth for maxillary and
mandibular dentures _____/_____
- 4). Waxing and festooning of trial dentures _____/_____
- 5). Packing and curing of acrylic _____/_____
- 6). Finishing and polishing the full denture _____/_____
- 7). Full denture reline _____/_____
- 8). Repair a fractures denture _____/_____

- 5. Other _____/_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Dental Laboratory

1. What does a dental laboratory technician do?
2. What education and training is necessary to work as a dental laboratory technician?
3. Describe the procedure in making the following:
 - crown
 - dentures
 - implant
4. Define the following:
 - amalgam
 - casting machine
 - inlay
 - PJC
 - sandblasting machine
 - wax pattern



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Dental Services

Objectives Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Medical Laboratory staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Dental Services | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Routine dental visits | |
| a. patient seating/draping | _____ / _____ |
| b. positioning in dental chair | _____ / _____ |
| c. dental charting (DMF) | _____ / _____ |
| d. dental radiology (FMX Panoramic) | _____ / _____ |
| e. oral hygiene instruction | _____ / _____ |
| f. dental prophylaxis | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Infection Control | |
| a. Standard Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| b. Ultrasonic cleaner | _____ / _____ |
| c. scrubbing instruments | _____ / _____ |
| d. wrapping instruments | _____ / _____ |
| e. sterilization monitoring | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Operation/Care of equipment | |
| a. light, chair, handpieces | _____ / _____ |
| b. oral evacuation equipment | _____ / _____ |
| c. dental tray set-ups | _____ / _____ |
| d. radiographic equipment | _____ / _____ |
| e. dental instruments | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Chairside assisting | |
| a. selection of appropriate dental tray | _____ / _____ |
| b. loading anesthetic syringe | _____ / _____ |
| c. monitoring N2O | _____ / _____ |

d. prep of various materials	_____ / _____
e. passing of dental instruments	_____ / _____
f. suctioning	_____ / _____
g. discharge instructions	_____ / _____
7. Operative procedures	
a. diagnostic impressions/models	
1). preparing alginate / taking impressions	_____ / _____
2). pouring plaster / stone models	_____ / _____
3). trimming plaster / stone models	_____ / _____
b. restorative	
1). amalgam	_____ / _____
2). dental composites	_____ / _____
3). crowns	_____ / _____
c. cosmetics	
1). Bleaching	_____ / _____
2). Veneers	_____ / _____
d. prosthetics	
1). Fixed bridges	_____ / _____
2). Removable partial dentures	_____ / _____
3). Full dentures	_____ / _____
4). Implants	_____ / _____
e. oral surgery	
1). Extractions	_____ / _____
2). Periodontal surgery	_____ / _____
8. Safety	
a. OSHA binder	_____ / _____
b. MSDS labeling	_____ / _____
c. infection control	_____ / _____
9. Other	_____ / _____

Mentor Signature

Date



Dental Services

1. What professionals work in the dental office?
2. What is the procedure for preparing the patient for the doctor or hygienist?
3. How are the following evaluated?
 - Tooth decay
 - Root decay
 - Gum disease
4. What is the procedure followed when performing dental x-rays?
5. Define the following terms:
 - bitewing
 - periapical
 - occlusal
 - panoramic
 - gingivitis



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Diabetes Services and Education

OBJECTIVES After completion of this rotation, the student will be able to: Identify the members of the Diabetes Services and Education team and their responsibilities.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Diabetes services | |
| a. patient assessment | _____ / _____ |
| b. emergency procedures | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Diet Therapy | |
| a. nutritional assessment | _____ / _____ |
| b. instructions on ADA diets | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Exercise | |
| a. Individual exercise plan | _____ / _____ |
| b. Precautions during / after exercise | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Medication Therapy | |
| a. instruction on oral agents – action, timing | _____ / _____ |
| b. instruction on insulin administration – storage, action, timing | _____ / _____ |
| c. special considerations | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Complications | |
| a. hyperglycemia | _____ / _____ |
| b. hypoglycemia | _____ / _____ |
| c. chronic complications | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Glucose Monitoring | |
| a. rationale for monitoring | _____ / _____ |
| b. timing | _____ / _____ |
| c. instructions on glucose meter | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Gestational Diabetes Mellitus management (GDM) | |
| a. consequences of hyperglycemia in GDM | _____ / _____ |
| b. self-management instructions | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Community Resources | _____ / _____ |
| 9. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Diabetes Services and Education

1. What risk factors are associated with diabetes?
2. What special procedures is part of a diabetic client's patient assessment?
3. What are the types of diabetes?
4. What are signs and symptoms of diabetes?
5. What type of lab work is monitored on someone diagnosed with diabetes?
6. What is a Hemoglobin A1C and what do the results mean?
7. What is a glucose challenge
8. What is the normal range for blood glucose screening test?
9. Why is it important for diabetics to see a podiatrist?
10. Define the following terms:

Glaucoma

Hypoglycemia

Hyperglycemia

Hyperlipidemia

Hypertension

Neuropathy



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Emergency Department

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Emergency Department staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Emergency Department | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Triage | |
| a. assessment | _____ / _____ |
| b. vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Treatments | |
| a. MVA | _____ / _____ |
| b. orthopedic injuries | _____ / _____ |
| c. pediatric conditions | _____ / _____ |
| d. lacerations | _____ / _____ |
| e. cardiac conditions | _____ / _____ |
| f. respiratory distress | _____ / _____ |
| g. head/neck injuries | _____ / _____ |
| h. allergic reactions | _____ / _____ |
| i. medical conditions | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Acute care | |
| a. trauma | _____ / _____ |
| b. cardiac/respiratory arrest | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Special Procedures | |
| a. EENT | _____ / _____ |
| b. Obstetrics | _____ / _____ |
| c. Radiography | _____ / _____ |
| d. Laboratory | _____ / _____ |
| e. magnetic resonance imaging | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Emergency Department

1. When a patient arrives in the Emergency Room how does the staff know who to see first?
2. What is triage? Describe the process for triage.
3. What is trauma
4. What happens during a cardiac arrest or code?
5. How often is the defibrillator checked and what setting does the defibrillator need to be on to test it?
6. Define the following:

ACLS

Rhino Rocket

Crash Cart

Chest tube

Suture



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Endoscopy

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the endoscopy staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Endoscopy Lab | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Procedures | |
| a. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy | _____ / _____ |
| b. Bronchoscopy | _____ / _____ |
| c. Flexible sigmoidoscopy | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Equipment usage | |
| a. Scopes | _____ / _____ |
| b. Pulse Oximeter | _____ / _____ |
| c. ECG monitor | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Patient care | |
| a. Positioning | _____ / _____ |
| b. Patient transport | _____ / _____ |
| c. Dressing / Undressing | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Aseptic Procedures | |
| a. Clean scopes, instruments | _____ / _____ |
| b. Clean stretchers, carts | _____ / _____ |
| c. Specimen collection | _____ / _____ |
| d. Standard Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| e. Sterilization | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Transporting patients | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Endoscopy

1. What two drugs are commonly administered for relaxation when a patient is scheduled for an esophageal endoscopy?
2. What medication is sprayed on the throat to dull the effects of the esophagoscope?
3. How long should fluids and food be withheld after an endoscopic procedure?
4. Define the following:
 - eructation
 - satiety
 - dysphagia
 - reflux
 - regurgitation
 - aspiration
 - fulgurate
5. Identify four kinds of endoscopic pre-procedure instructions.
6. What is visualized during a bronchoscopy?
7. Describe the difference between a flexible and rigid endoscope.
8. Identify two purposes for a colonoscopy.
9. Describe the steps of colonoscopy procedure.
10. What is the difference between a colonoscopy and a sigmoidoscopy?
11. What is visualized during a sigmoidoscopy?
12. What preparation is required prior to a sigmoidoscopy?
13. What are the advantages of positioning the patient in Sim's lateral rather than the knee-chest position?
14. Describe the signs and symptoms of an upper GI bleed compared to a lower GI bleed.

15. Describe esophageal varices.

16. Define the following terms:
occult

emesis

peritonitis

auscultate

palpation

evisceration

hypovolemia

17. Identify three common causes of GI bleed.

18. What conditions might erode the gastric mucosa?

19. What medications can trigger a GI bleed?

20. What are the risk factors for GI bleed?



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Gerontology

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Gerontology members of the health care team.

**Gerontology rotation may be used by some schools as part of the Certified Nursing assistant program.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

1. Introduction to Long Term Care

- a. handwashing
- b. communication
- c. residents with vision loss
- d. residents with hearing loss
- e. residents with speech problems

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

2. Mental Health & Social Services

- a. psychosocial needs of residents
- b. residents with memory loss/confusion
- c. residents who are demanding/angry

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

3. Restorative Services

- a. assist residents to raise head/shoulder
- b. assist residents to move up in bed
- c. moving the helpless resident to the HOB
- d. turning resident on side
- e. assist residents to sit on side of bed
- f. assist residents to transfer to wheelchair
- g. Range of Motion exercises

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

4. Personal Care Skills

- a. making the unoccupied bed
- b. making the occupied bed
- c. tub or shower
- d. partial bath
- e. complete bed bath
- f. Perineal care female/male
- g. backrub
- h. brushing the teeth
- i. denture care

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

- j. special oral hygiene
- k. hair care
- l. shaving – electric/safety razor
- m. hand and fingernail care
- n. foot and toenail care
- o. assisting the resident with dressing

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Geriatric Unit / Geriatrics

1. Describe the physiological changes that occur due to the aging process.
2. Identify three ways to encourage independence in the elderly.
3. Define the following:
 - aphasia
 - debilitating
 - deteriorated
 - disoriented
 - atrophy
4. Differentiate between Medicare and Medicaid.
5. Describe under what conditions restraints might be ordered.
6. Define ROM and describe the terms related to ROM:
 - extension
 - flexion
 - internal rotation
 - external rotation
 - abduction
 - adduction
7. Why is lung capacity decreased in the elderly?
8. Identify ways to adapt communication to meet the needs of the elderly.
9. Describe some ways that fear is expressed in the elderly.
10. How often should restraints be released? Why?
11. Define and describe Alzheimer's disease.
12. Define the following:
 - kyphosis
 - presbyopia
 - glaucoma
 - incontinence
 - arcus senilis
 - nocturia
13. What are ADL's?
14. Define dementia.

15. What special training or certification do health care workers in this area need to have?



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Health Information Management

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Health Information Management members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Health Information Management services | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Information handling/processing | |
| a. assembling records | _____ / _____ |
| b. legal acceptances | _____ / _____ |
| c. patient's rights to information | _____ / _____ |
| d. release of information | _____ / _____ |
| e. confidentiality | _____ / _____ |
| f. data input/processing | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Medical Records | |
| a. transcription services | _____ / _____ |
| b. analyzing records for completion | _____ / _____ |
| c. quality assurance | _____ / _____ |
| d. surveillance of data flow | _____ / _____ |
| e. billing and coding | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Numbering and filing records | |
| a. organizational patterns | _____ / _____ |
| b. indexing systems | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Collection of Statistics | |
| a. birth, death, fetal death registration/certificates | _____ / _____ |
| b. data collection-monthly/annual reports | _____ / _____ |
| c. inpatient census and ratio | _____ / _____ |
| d. admission and discharge statistics | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Health Information Management

1. Distinguish between an RRA, an ART, and an ATM.
2. Describe the processes for precertification, abstracting, and coding.
3. Describe the ICD-9-CM, and ICD-10-CM classification system.
4. What is the responsibility of the Tumor Registration coordinator and what role do they play in Health Information Management?
5. What is the policy for storage of medical records in hard copy versus electronic?
6. Describe the different types of correspondence performed by the Medical Records Department.
7. Describe the function of the JCAHO.
8. What is a utilization review?
9. What is quality assurance?
10. What data are health care facilities required to report?
11. Distinguish between Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement.
12. What are DRG's?
13. Describe the components of a patient chart.
14. Describe the chart analysis procedure.
15. Explain why the chart is considered a legal document.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Hemodialysis

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Hemodialysis members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to hemodialysis | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Routine Administrative skills | |
| a. Patient record | _____ / _____ |
| b. Computerized record system | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Routine Physical Examinations | |
| a. Measuring and recording weight | _____ / _____ |
| b. Measuring and recording vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Hemodialysis Procedures | |
| a. Primary setup of dialysis machines | _____ / _____ |
| b. Installation of filter | _____ / _____ |
| c. Patient connection to dialysis machine | _____ / _____ |
| d. Patient observation during dialysis treatment | _____ / _____ |
| e. Disconnection of patient from dialysis machine | _____ / _____ |
| f. Holding pressure | _____ / _____ |
| g. Post cleaning procedure of the dialysis machine | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Types of shunts | |
| a. Fistula arteriovenous graft | _____ / _____ |
| b. Subclavian – Catheter Quinton | _____ / _____ |
| c. Jugular – Catheter Quinton | _____ / _____ |
| d. Permcath – Longterm temporary | _____ / _____ |
| e. Femoral – Quinton or Permcath | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Infection Control | |
| a. Standard Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| b. Chemical asepsis | _____ / _____ |
| c. Ultrasonic cleaning | _____ / _____ |
| d. Sterile technique | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Hemodialysis

1. What kind of training is required to work in hemodialysis?
2. What is the difference between hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis?
3. What is the average length of each treatment?
4. How often do patients need to go through treatment?
5. What side effects can occur from hemodialysis?
6. Describe the procedure for starting the patient on dialysis.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Human Resources Department

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the importance of the Human Resource Department to the members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Human Resources services | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Information handling/processing | |
| a. assembling records | _____ / _____ |
| b. legal acceptances | _____ / _____ |
| c. patient's rights to information | _____ / _____ |
| d. release of information | _____ / _____ |
| e. confidentiality | _____ / _____ |
| f. data input/processing | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Communications skills | |
| a. telephone techniques | _____ / _____ |
| b. analyzing records for completion | _____ / _____ |
| c. quality assurance | _____ / _____ |
| d. surveillance of data flow | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Receptionist duties | |
| a. recording phone calls and correspondence | _____ / _____ |
| b. greeting clients | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Interviewing skills | |
| a. questioning skills | _____ / _____ |
| b. evaluating nonverbal messages | _____ / _____ |
| c. referral and recommendations | _____ / _____ |
| d. benefit packages | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Human Resource Department

1. What type of training is required to work in the Human Resources Department?
2. What is the most difficult part of the job?
3. What are the areas looked at for recruiting?
4. Do you travel for recruiting?
5. What is the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) of 1967?
6. What is the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990?
7. What is the difference between an hourly employee and a salaried employee?
8. Define the following terms:

Absenteeism

Accountability

Adverse action

Advisory committee

Affirmative action

Applicant files

Behavioral-based interview

Blended workforce

Breach of contract

Budget

Cost per hire

Flex time

Full-time equivalent (FTE)

Harassment

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) of 1996



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Department of Radiology / Medical Imaging

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Imaging/Department of Radiology members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Diagnostics | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Ultrasound Procedures | |
| a. Gallbladder Scan | _____ / _____ |
| b. Renal Scan | _____ / _____ |
| c. Liver Scan | _____ / _____ |
| d. Abdominal Scan | _____ / _____ |
| e. Bio-development Profile | _____ / _____ |
| f. Fetal Composition | _____ / _____ |
| g. Amniocentesis | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Ultrasound Instrumentation | |
| a. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| b. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| c. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Nuclear Medicine | |
| a. Cardiac Stress Test | _____ / _____ |
| b. Liver Scan | _____ / _____ |
| c. Spleen Scan | _____ / _____ |
| d. Bone Scan | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Nuclear Medicine Instrumentation | |
| a. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| b. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| c. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Transporting patients | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Imaging

Department of Radiology / Medical Imaging

1. Differentiate between a cholecystography and intravenous pyelography.
2. Differentiate between a cholangiogram and a cholecystogram.
3. Define mammography and the recommended schedule for women.
4. Explain the term ionizing radiation.
5. What is scattered radiation?
6. What safety requirements are in place to protect health care professionals from excess radiation?
7. What imaging techniques are used for the following:
angiogram
nephrotomogram
sonogram
8. Identify three procedures used to examine the colon.
9. What is tomography?
10. Define magnetic resonance imaging.
11. Draw and label the body planes.
12. Describe the educational requirements and job duties for the following:
radiologist
radiologic technologist
nuclear medical technologist
radiation therapy technologist
diagnostic medical sonographer
13. Draw and describe the body cavities.
14. Differentiate between MRI and CAT scans.
15. List advantages of using the MRI scanner over the CT scanner.
16. How are patients given radioactive substances for visualization?

17. Describe two tests done in nuclear medicine for visualizing the heart.

18. Define and describe a myelogram.

19. What type of contrast medium is used for upper and lower GI x-rays?

20. Define the following:

superior

inferior

cranial

caudal

ventral

dorsal

medial

lateral

proximal

distal



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Intensive Care

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Intensive Care members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

1. Orientation to ICU _____/_____
2. Patient assessment
 - a. Standard Precautions _____/_____
 - b. Patient assessment _____/_____
 - c. Assessment of heart sounds _____/_____
 - d. Assessment of breath sounds _____/_____
3. Patient care
 - a. Admission procedures _____/_____
 - b. Discharge/transfer procedures _____/_____
 - c. Skin care _____/_____
 - d. Tracheostomy care _____/_____
 - e. Endotracheal tube _____/_____
4. Equipment
 - a. EKG/cardiac monitoring _____/_____
 - b. IV Infusion pump _____/_____
 - c. Ventilators _____/_____
5. Infusion lines
 - a. CVP multilumen catheter _____/_____
 - b. Arterial lines _____/_____
 - c. Thermodilution catheters _____/_____
6. Emergency treatment
 - a. Arrhythmia patient _____/_____
 - b. Bradycardia patient _____/_____
 - c. Tachycardia patient _____/_____
 - d. Cardiac arrest _____/_____
 - e. Defibrillation _____/_____
7. Other: _____/_____

Mentor Signature

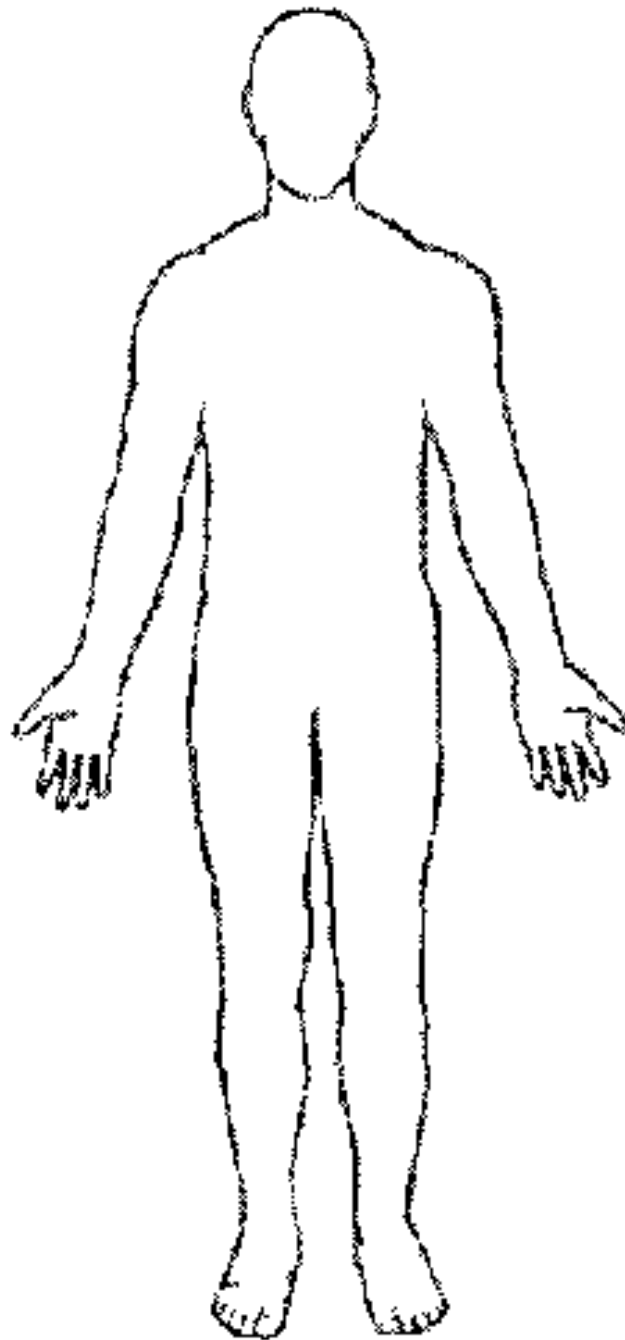
Date



ICU

Intensive Care Unit / Critical Care Unit

1. Explain why a patient is admitted into the Critical Care Unit.
2. Describe the purpose of mechanical ventilation.
3. Differentiate between an endotracheal tube and a tracheostomy tube.
4. Why are patients turned and positioned every two hours in ICU?
5. What factors are considered when determining an appropriate IV site?
6. What factors are considered when determining the correct IV catheter gauge?
7. On the attached diagram draw and label the most commonly used veins for IV therapy; describe their location and the recommended gauge catheters.
8. Draw and label any other tubes seen on a patient in the Critical Care Unit
9. List two reasons for enteral nutrition.
10. Describe the psychological needs of the ventilator patient.
11. Describe the cause of decubiti, the stages of a pressure ulcer, and the steps taken to prevent skin breakdown.
12. Why should the urinary drainage bag be kept lower than the bladder?



Front



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

LDRP/Newborn Nursery

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the LDRP / Newborn Nursery members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Routine Administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Stages & Mechanism of Labor/Delivery | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Management of the Patient in Labor | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Fetal Monitoring | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Pain Management in Labor & Delivery | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Nursing Care in Delivery | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Complications of Labor & Delivery | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Postpartum Care | _____ / _____ |
| 9. Family Planning | _____ / _____ |
| 10. Characteristics & Care of the Neonate after delivery | _____ / _____ |
| 11. Routine care of the neonate upon arrival in the nursery | _____ / _____ |
| 12. Feeding the Newborn | _____ / _____ |
| 13. Disorders of the Neonate | _____ / _____ |
| 14. Circumcision | _____ / _____ |
| 15. Immunizations | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



LDRP

Labor & Delivery, Recovery and Postpartum Room

1. What is the normal heart rate of a fetus?
2. What medication is used to increase contractions?
3. Define the following:
 - para
 - gravida
 - effacement
 - crowning
4. What are Braxton-Hicks contractions?
5. Describe the stages of active labor.
6. Explain the purpose of the fundus checks.
7. Define/describe BOW, and ROM.
8. What is an episiotomy?
9. What is an APGAR?
10. Explain the APGAR scoring of the newborn, including the normal values.
11. What routine procedures are done to the newborn?
12. List the components of the newborn assessment.
13. What is the purpose of a sitz bath?
14. Define the different types of abortions:
 - therapeutic
 - spontaneous
 - complete
 - incomplete
 - threatened
15. What is the treatment for mastitis?
16. Describe the concept of “post partum blues”.
17. Define and describe thrombophlebitis.

18. What is a puerperal infection?
19. Describe the justification for a Cesarean birth.
20. Describe the reasons an amniocentesis might be recommended.
21. What is the recommended weight gain during pregnancy?



Newborn Nursery / Neonatal

1. Normal ranges for vital signs
2. How often does the average baby have a bowel movement/stool and void?
3. What is an APGAR?
4. What is jaundice and how is it treated?
5. Explain the APGAR scoring of the newborn, including the normal values.
6. What routine procedures are done to the newborn?
7. List the components of the newborn assessment. What reflexes are checked?
8. What security measures are used to keep newborns safe?



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Medical Laboratory

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Medical Laboratory staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to clinical laboratory | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Safety in the department | |
| a. Infection control | _____ / _____ |
| b. Fire safety | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Specimen Collection/Processing | |
| a. types of specimens | _____ / _____ |
| b. supplies/equipment/techniques | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Hematology Procedures | |
| a. manual WBC, RBC, platelet count | _____ / _____ |
| b. blood smear preparation | _____ / _____ |
| c. cell ID and differentiation | _____ / _____ |
| d. coagulation studies | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Chemistry Procedures | |
| a. routine chemistry tests | _____ / _____ |
| b. drug assays | _____ / _____ |
| c. isoenzymes | _____ / _____ |
| d. immunoassays | _____ / _____ |
| e. electrophoresis | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Blood Bank | |
| a. ABO and Rh blood group systems | _____ / _____ |
| b. antiglobulin testing | _____ / _____ |
| c. compatibility testing | _____ / _____ |
| d. hemolytic diseases | _____ / _____ |
| e. blood preparation/storage | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Microbiology | |
| a. culture inoculation | _____ / _____ |

- b. Gram stain preparation/procedure
- c. culture interpretation
- d. organism ID and antibiotic sensitivity

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

8. Urinalysis/Serology Procedures

- a. chemical analysis
- b. microscopic exam of sediment
- c. qualitative serological tests

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

9. Histology Procedures

- a. gross exam
- b. processing/embedding/cutting specimens
- c. staining slides

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

10. Phlebotomy Skills

- a. patient identification
- b. finding the right vein
- c. order of draw
- d. collection procedure

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Medical Laboratory

1. Describe the blood types and their percentage found in the population.
2. What is the Rh factor?
3. Describe the diseases that each unit of blood is screened for after donation.
4. Explain the difference between a biopsy, smear and fluid tissue samples.
5. Describe the safety precautions practiced in the laboratory and during specimen collection.
6. How much must a blood donor weigh?
7. How much blood is collected for each donor unit?
8. What does each tube color indicate when collecting blood?
9. What is the order of draw?
10. What is the purpose of an anticoagulant?
11. What is the purpose of staining tissue?
12. Define the following:
 - retic count
 - Diff
 - ESR
 - Hgb
 - Hgb A1C
 - HbS
 - Hct/Crit
 - MCV
 - MCH
 - RBC
 - sed rate
 - WBC
13. Distinguish between logging, dehydration, and mounting.
14. Explain the educational requirements and licensure differences between a cytologist, histologist, and pathologist.
15. Describe the machine used for cutting tissue into very thin strips.

16. Describe the process for processing fresh frozen tissue for cancer diagnosis.

17. Describe the method of preparing exfoliated cells for cancer diagnosis.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Medical/Surgical Unit

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the medical/surgical unit staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Unit | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Safety Procedures | |
| a. emergency exits/fire extinguishers | _____ / _____ |
| b. crash cart/CPR | _____ / _____ |
| c. disaster procedures | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Infection Control | |
| a. Universal Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| b. Isolation techniques | _____ / _____ |
| 4. AM Care | |
| a. bathing/dressing patients | _____ / _____ |
| b. nourishments/meals | _____ / _____ |
| c. changing bed linens | _____ / _____ |
| d. intake and output | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Wound Care | |
| a. dressing change | _____ / _____ |
| b. operative site check | _____ / _____ |
| c. suture removal | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Skills | |
| a. vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| b. ambulation | _____ / _____ |
| c. transporting patients | _____ / _____ |
| d. admission/discharge procedures | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Medical Surgical

1. Describe the educational requirements and scope of practice for a CNA, LVN, and RN.
2. Differentiate between the Sim's and Fowler's position.
3. Describe what safety measures are used when transferring a patient from a bed to a wheelchair.
4. Describe Standard Precautions.
5. What is the purpose of reverse isolation?
6. Describe three methods for taking a patient's temperature.
7. What is the least accurate method of taking a patient's temperature?
8. What is the normal pulse range for an adult?
9. What is the normal blood pressure range for an adult?
10. Describe the procedure for helping a patient dangle.
11. Define and describe Cheyne-Stokes respirations.
12. Describe the following terms:
 - rales
 - diaphoretic
 - apnea
 - dyspnea
13. Define Hospice.
14. What is a mitered corner?
15. Explain the difference between a mercury and aneroid sphygmomanometer.
16. What data is usually recorded on the patient's graphic record?
17. Explain the signs and symptoms of dehydration.
18. Define the following terms and designate whether they would be recorded as intake or output.
 - TPN
 - Foley
 - Hemovac

BM
IV's
Blood products
Gavage
Lavage
Emesis
Urine



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Nutrition and Diet Therapy

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Nutrition and Dietary staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

1. Awareness of relation between food and health

- a. body's use of nutrients
- b. dietary guidelines through life stages
- c. food customs

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

2. Management of dietary services

- a. sanitary and safety rules
- b. purchase of food
- c. special equipment

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

3. Dietary services

- a. plan menus
- b. help patients select menus
- c. distribution of foods

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

4. Special diets

- a. nutritional assessment and therapy
- b. diseases/disorders requiring intervention
- c. patient education

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

5. Diet and weight control

6. Special Considerations

- a. diabetes
- b. cardiovascular disease
- c. cancer, surgery, burns, infection

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Nutrition

1. Describe the following processes of nutrition:
 - ingestion
 - digestion
 - absorption
 - assimilation
 - elimination
2. Draw and label the parts of the alimentary canal from the mouth to the anus.
3. Identify and describe the seven essential nutrients.
4. What are three essential functions of water?
5. How long can the body survive without water?
6. Explain the necessity of a normal intake-output balance.
7. Differentiate between saturated and unsaturated lipids.
8. Describe the difference between LDL and HDL.
9. When digested, proteins are broken down into what?
10. Construct a chart of water-soluble and fat-soluble vitamins. Identify their function, food sources, and the daily requirements of each.
11. Describe IBS and its relationship to stress.
11. Describe the nutritional benefits of breast feeding a newborn.
12. Define and explain the following therapeutic diets:
 - calorie-controlled
 - low-sodium
 - protein
 - diabetic
 - low-cholesterol
 - low-fat
 - bland
 - soft
 - liquid
 - low-residue
 - high-fiber

13. Why do females require additional iron after menarche?
14. Define and describe hyperalimentation or TPN.
15. Under what circumstances would tube feedings be ordered?
16. Identify three symptoms of foodborne illness, two common bacteria that cause foodborne illnesses, and discuss three safety tips for food preparation.
17. Describe the relationship between cultural and religious traditions and food.
18. Give an example of a 1 day meal plan for a diabetic patient.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Oncology Department

OBJECTIVES After completion of this rotation, the student will be able to: Identify the members of the Oncology department team and their responsibilities, Write a brief summary of the procedures observed during the clinical experience and the different procedures performed. Name at least two drugs that are commonly used.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Basic Patient Care | |
| a. assessment / vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| b. height and weight measurement | _____ / _____ |
| c. intake and output | _____ / _____ |
| d. bathing and AM care | _____ / _____ |
| e. moving, lifting, positioning | _____ / _____ |
| f. meals/nourishment | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Universal Precautions | |
| a. isolation | _____ / _____ |
| b. reverse isolation | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Special Procedures | |
| a. chemotherapy | _____ / _____ |
| b. thoracentesis/paracentesis | _____ / _____ |
| c. hyperalimentation | _____ / _____ |
| d. biopsy | _____ / _____ |
| e. bone marrow aspiration | _____ / _____ |
| 4. The Terminal Patient | |
| a. stages of grief | _____ / _____ |
| b. psychological needs of patient/family | _____ / _____ |
| c. hospice care | _____ / _____ |
| d. advanced directives | _____ / _____ |
| e. DNR/No Code | _____ / _____ |
| f. signs of approaching death | _____ / _____ |
| g. care of the deceased | _____ / _____ |
| h. death certificate | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Oncology

1. What client/staff safety measures were utilized with radiation therapy and chemotherapy treatments?
2. What nursing interventions were followed for the individual undergoing surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy?
3. Describe the role and responsibilities of the oncology nurse.
4. What type of blood test are usually ordered or monitored for patients undergoing chemotherapy?
5. What is the most common side effect seen from chemotherapy/radiation treatments?
6. Define the following terms:
 - benign
 - biopsy
 - BMT
 - central line
 - differentiation
 - malignant
 - metastases
 - staging
 - remission
 - curative treatment
 - radiotherapy



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Optician / Ophthalmology

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Optician / Ophthalmology team and their responsibilities.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

1. Orientation to Optician / Ophthalmology	_____ / _____
2. Administrative	
a. Charting	_____ / _____
b. Computer record keeping	_____ / _____
c. Checking patients in and out	_____ / _____
3. Assessment	
a. Glaucoma exam	_____ / _____
b. Vision exam	_____ / _____
c. Cataract exam	_____ / _____
d. Eye pressure exam	_____ / _____
e. Vision field test – Humphrey / Goldman	_____ / _____
f. Slit lamp exam	_____ / _____
g. External exam	_____ / _____
h. Refractions	_____ / _____
i. Complete eye exam	_____ / _____
j. Fundus exam	_____ / _____
4. Equipment	
a. Lensometer	_____ / _____
b. Snellen Chart	_____ / _____
c. Ophthalmoscope – direct / indirect	_____ / _____
d. Slit lamp	_____ / _____
e. Tonometer	_____ / _____
f. Retinoscope	_____ / _____
g. PAM	_____ / _____
h. Phoropter	_____ / _____
5. Lens Terms and Classification	_____ / _____

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 6. Light and Light Refraction | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Using Measuring Instruments | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Lens Prescriptions and Calculations | _____ / _____ |
| 9. Lens Production | _____ / _____ |
| 10. Eyeglass Assembly, Alignment, Quality Control | _____ / _____ |
| 11. Owning an Optical Business | _____ / _____ |
| 12. Eye Functions and Deficiencies | _____ / _____ |
| 13. Human Relations in Business Ownership | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Optician / Ophthalmology

1. What is the difference between an Optician and an Ophthalmologist?
2. What type of tests is performed in the office?
3. Are there designated stations or rooms for different procedures? Do they have specific names?
4. How many different types of eye care professionals are there?
5. What type of training is required for each?
6. Name 4 types of vision problems and how they are treated?
7. What type/classification of medications are used for the eye?
8. What does 20/20 mean?
9. Give the meaning of the following abbreviations.

ARMD

BID

CE

CS

LASIK

NPDR

OD

OS

OU

PERRLA/PERRL/PEARL

QID

RX

TID



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Oral Surgery / Orthodontics

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Oral Surgery / Orthodontics team and their responsibilities.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dental administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Patient assisting | _____ / _____ |
| a. patient seating/draping | _____ / _____ |
| b. positioning in dental chair | _____ / _____ |
| c. charting | _____ / _____ |
| d. discharge instructions | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Infection Control | |
| a. Standard Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| b. Ultrasonic cleaner | _____ / _____ |
| c. Scrubbing instruments | _____ / _____ |
| d. Wrapping instruments | _____ / _____ |
| e. Autoclaving instruments | _____ / _____ |
| f. Sterilization monitoring | _____ / _____ |
| g. Maintaining a sterile field | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Tray set-ups | |
| a. Disinfection of trays | _____ / _____ |
| b. Setting up trays | _____ / _____ |
| c. suture tray | _____ / _____ |
| d. extraction tray | _____ / _____ |
| e. biopsy tray | _____ / _____ |
| f. implant tray | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Chairside Assisting – Oral Surgery | |
| a. patient monitors | _____ / _____ |
| b. sterile field | _____ / _____ |
| c. suctioning | _____ / _____ |
| d. extractions | _____ / _____ |
| e. biopsy | _____ / _____ |

- f. suture placement
- g. alveoloplasty
- h. implant placement

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

6. Chairside Assisting – Orthodontics

- a. separators
- b. brackets and molar bands
- c. change elastomeric ties and archwires
- d. Coil springs and power chain
- e. retainers
- c. periosteal elevators
- d. Rongiers
- e. extraction forceps
- f. surgical aspirator tips
- g. root tip picks
- h. Minnesota retractor

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

7. Instruments – Oral Surgery

- a. needle holders
- b. suture scissors
- c. periosteal elevators
- d. Rongiers
- e. extraction forceps
- f. surgical aspirator tips
- g. root tip picks
- h. Minnesota retractor

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

8. Instruments - Orthodontics

- a. Mirror
- b. Lip retractors
- c. Cotton pliers
- d. Hemostat
- e. Scaler
- f. Tucker
- g. Explorer
- h. Spatula

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

9. Pliers

- a. Endcutting pliers
- b. Pointed beak pliers
- c. Wire bending pliers
- d. Band seater with spring
- e. Band seater with square tip
- f. Bracket removing pliers
- g. Side cutting pliers
- h. Weingart pliers
- i. Separating pliers
- j. Coon pliers

_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____
_____	/	_____

10. Oral hygiene instructions
- a. Brushing and flossing
 - b. Spacers and braces

_____/_____
_____/_____

Mentor Signature Date



Oral Surgery / Orthodontics

1. What training is required for professionals to work in oral surgery / orthodontics?
2. What is the procedure for preparing the patient for the doctor?
3. How are oral surgery / orthodontics procedures determined?
4. What type of anesthetics are used when performing oral surgery?
5. Define the following terms:
 - abutment
 - edentulous
 - exostosis/torus
 - overdenture
 - prosthodontist
 - vestibuloplasty
 - Banding
 - Acid etch
 - Interceptive orthodontic treatment
 - Archform
 - Crowding
 - Crown angulation
 - Malocclusion (classes)



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Orthopedics

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Orthopedics staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Basic patient care | |
| a. vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| b. intake and output | _____ / _____ |
| c. medication administration | _____ / _____ |
| d. epidural catheter | _____ / _____ |
| e. IV pain management | _____ / _____ |
| f. meals / nourishment | _____ / _____ |
| g. Bathing / ADL | _____ / _____ |
|
3. Preoperative patient | |
| a. pre-op checklist | _____ / _____ |
| b. patient assessment | _____ / _____ |
| c. patient teaching | _____ / _____ |
|
4. Postoperative patient | |
| a. patient monitoring | _____ / _____ |
| b. positioning / early ambulation | _____ / _____ |
| c. breathing and coughing | _____ / _____ |
| d. pain control | _____ / _____ |
| e. TEDS antiembolism stockings | _____ / _____ |
| f. dressings / drains / hemovac | _____ / _____ |
| g. pins, splints, casts | _____ / _____ |
|
5. Non-surgical patient | |
| a. diagnostic tests | _____ / _____ |
| b. traction / ambulation devices | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Orthopedics Department

1. What are the most common type of orthopedic surgery procedure seen in this unit?
2. What is the most important thing when moving a patient?
3. Are any assistive devices used?
4. What is a trapeze?
5. What is the name of the piece of equipment used to exercise the knee after surgery?
6. Define the following terms:

Abduction

Adduction

Arthrodesis

Discectomy

External fixation

Internal fixation

Orthotics

Prosthetics

Traction

7. Draw and label a right leg with an external fixation of the femur.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Pain Management Clinic

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Pain management staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Clinic Services | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Standard Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Pain Management Procedures | |
| a. Facet Block | _____ / _____ |
| b. Nerve Block to Neck | _____ / _____ |
| c. Facet with fluoroscopy | _____ / _____ |
| d. Stellate Ganglion Block | _____ / _____ |
| e. Trigger Point Injection | _____ / _____ |
| f. Lumbar Epidural Injection | _____ / _____ |
| g. Lumbar Sympathetic Block | _____ / _____ |
| h. Follow up procedures | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Patient teaching | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Clinic Procedures | |
| a. Assist patient to room | _____ / _____ |
| b. Patient History | _____ / _____ |
| c. Patient Assessment | _____ / _____ |
| d. Vital Signs | _____ / _____ |
| e. Room set up | _____ / _____ |
| f. Instrument set up | _____ / _____ |
| g. Communication with patient | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Office Procedures | |
| a. Telephone technique | _____ / _____ |
| b. Scheduling policies | _____ / _____ |
| c. Follow up visits | _____ / _____ |
| d. other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Pain Management Clinic

1. Is there a special certification or credential required for staff working in pain management?
2. Describe the different etiologies of common pain.
3. How is pain assessed and identified?
4. What is a pain scale?
5. Why is pain management important in the post-operative patient?
6. Define the following terms:

Acute pain

Analgesic

Chronic pain

Fibromyalgia

Hyperpathia

NSAID

Opioid

Peripheral neuropathy

Pharmacotherapy

Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA-pump)

Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)

7. Describe indications , contraindications and side effects of the following:

	Indication	Contraindication	Side effects
Nerve block			
Epidural			
Trigger point injection			
Cryotherapy			



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Pediatric Department

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Pediatric department staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Pediatrics | |
| a. assessment / vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| b. height and weight measurement | _____ / _____ |
| c. intake and output | _____ / _____ |
| d. bathing and AM care | _____ / _____ |
| e. Universal Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| f. medication administration | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Play Therapy | |
| a. developmental stages | _____ / _____ |
| b. behavior reinforcement | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Nutrition | |
| a. meals/formulas | _____ / _____ |
| b. nutritional requirements | _____ / _____ |
| c. special diets | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Adjustment to the clinical setting | |
| a. fear reduction | _____ / _____ |
| b. promotion of trust | _____ / _____ |
| c. parental support | _____ / _____ |
| d. emergency care | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Manifestation/Management of health problems | |
| a. orthopedic injuries | _____ / _____ |
| b. respiratory diseases/disorders | _____ / _____ |
| c. congenital anomalies | _____ / _____ |
| d. medical conditions | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Pediatric Department

1. How many different staff members work in the pediatric department?
2. What extra safety measures are followed in pediatrics?
3. What are the signs and symptoms of a child with dehydration?
4. What is the recommended pediatric vaccination schedule?
5. What is Reye's syndrome?
6. Define the following terms:
 - Adenoids
 - Audiogram
 - Croup
 - Croupette
 - Dyspraxia
 - Epiglottitis
 - IBS
 - JRA
 - Rickets
 - RSV
 - SIDS
 - Walking pneumonia



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Pharmacy

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Pharmacy staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Department | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Procedures | |
| a. Charging/billing/credit | _____ / _____ |
| b. use of pharmacy profile | _____ / _____ |
| c. Inventory | _____ / _____ |
| d. Reconciliation | _____ / _____ |
| e. Narcotic tracking methods | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Filling Medication Orders | _____ / _____ |
| a. accuracy quality checks | _____ / _____ |
| b. dosage calculation | _____ / _____ |
| c. medication order | _____ / _____ |
| d. medication distribution | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Demonstrate aseptic handwashing technique | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Services | |
| a. Emergency floor stock | _____ / _____ |
| b. Crash cart medications | _____ / _____ |
| 6. IV Medication preparation techniques | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Technology | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Handling of emergencies | _____ / _____ |
| 9. Patient teaching/education | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Pharmacy

1. Describe the educational and licensing difference between a pharmacist and pharmacy technician.
2. List the seven parts of a prescription.
3. Describe the difference between a brand name and a generic drug.
4. What are the five “rights” of medication dispensing?
5. What four information items must a pharmacist have to dispense a refill?
6. Describe the procedure for handling a transfer of a prescription from one pharmacy to another.
7. Define dosage.
8. What do the X marks on bottles/containers on the shelves mean?.
9. What happens to medications that are going to expire or already expired?
10. Differentiate between intravenous and intra-arterial delivery.
11. What is another name for intrathecal administration?
12. By what routes are medications delivered to mucous membranes?
13. Define the following terms:
 - buccal
 - topical
 - parenteral
 - sublingual
 - oral
 - venous
 - intrapleural
 - subcutaneous
 - intradermal
 - intramuscular
 - inhalation
 - rectal

14. Define the following abbreviations used in prescriptions:

Rx

dr

gr

o.s.

ac

prn

q.o.d.

ss

pc

t.i.d.

q.i.d.

stat

Sig



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Recreational Therapy

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Recreational Therapy staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Recreational Therapy | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Develop and post activities on calendar | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Make posters/mobiles/newsletters for individual activities | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Assist residents to and from activities sessions | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Encourage residents to participate in activities | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Lead activity sessions | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Interact with uninvolved residents | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Integrate music therapy into activities | _____ / _____ |
| 9. Distribute activity calendars and newsletters | _____ / _____ |
| 10. Distribute mail to residents | _____ / _____ |
| 11. Assist in reading mail to residents | _____ / _____ |
| 12. Prepare mail for residents | _____ / _____ |
| 13. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Recreational Therapy

1. How do you become a Recreational Therapist?
2. Is there a special certification or credential required?
3. What type of degree is required?
4. Name 3 colleges that offer this degree.
5. What type of facilities can you work in?
6. List 6 Activity and treatment ideas used for Recreation Therapy.
7. Describe 1 activity you observed and the treatment objective for the patient.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Rehabilitation

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Rehabilitation staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Rehabilitation services | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Patient evaluation/assessment | |
| a. musculoskeletal/neurological | _____ / _____ |
| b. mobility/ambulation/range of motion | _____ / _____ |
| c. patient teaching | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Physical Therapy Treatment Modalities | |
| a. traction | _____ / _____ |
| b. hot packs/cryotherapy | _____ / _____ |
| c. ultrasound | _____ / _____ |
| d. massage | _____ / _____ |
| e. electrical stimulation | _____ / _____ |
| f. hydrotherapy | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Occupational Therapy Treatment Modalities | |
| a. paraffin bath | _____ / _____ |
| b. TENS | _____ / _____ |
| c. splinting | _____ / _____ |
| d. infant stimulation | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Gait Training crutches/walker/cane | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Therapeutic Exercises | |
| a. strengthening/coordination | _____ / _____ |
| b. ADL | _____ / _____ |
| c. endurance/coordination | _____ / _____ |
| d. stretching | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Rehabilitation Therapy

1. Describe the uses for hydrotherapy, cryotherapy, and thermotherapy.
2. Define the following terms:
 - edema
 - atrophy
 - contracture
3. What does an ultrasound show?
4. Differentiate between kyphosis, lordosis, and scoliosis.
5. Define diathermy and describe its uses.
6. What is a prosthesis?
7. Differentiate between active and passive ROM.
8. Define the following ROM terms:
 - abduction
 - adduction
 - flexion
 - extension
 - circumduction
 - rotation
 - pronation
 - supination
 - inversion
 - eversion
9. Describe the benefits of arthroscopic surgery.
10. Describe the function of a TENS unit.
11. What are ADL's?

12. Describe the physiological changes due to arthritis and osteoporosis. How does this affect a patient's quality of life?
13. Describe the different types of joints found in the body.
14. Identify two places in the body where immovable joints are found.
15. Define the following:
 - rickets
 - rheumatoid arthritis
 - gout
 - bursitis
16. Differentiate between a sprain and a strain.
17. Explain the difference between a dislocation and a fracture.
18. Differentiate between muscular dystrophy and muscular atrophy.
19. What is the difference between a tendon and a ligament?
20. Differentiate between paraplegia, quadriplegia, and hemiplegia.
21. Describe the safety precautions followed when a patient receives a hot pack?
22. Describe the difference between a whirlpool and a Hubbard tank.
23. Define kinesiology and describe the different categories of exercises.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Skilled Nursing Facility / Long Term Care

OBJECTIVES

After completion of this rotation, the student will be able to: Identify the members of the Skilled Nursing facility team and their responsibilities. Identify the actions of multiple health professionals including physicians, nurses, social workers, dieticians, and rehabilitation experts in the assessment and implementation of treatment. Demonstrate familiarity with skilled nurse care, physical medicine and rehabilitation. Demonstrate an understanding of psychosocial aspects of aging, including interpersonal and family relationships, living situations, adjustment disorders, depression, bereavement and anxiety.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to SNU | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Locating Safety Devices | |
| a. Emergency exits | _____ / _____ |
| b. Fire extinguishers | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Infection Control | |
| a. Handwashing | _____ / _____ |
| b. Isolation techniques | _____ / _____ |
| c. Vital Signs | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Practice Safety and Body Mechanics | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Answering call lights / signals | _____ / _____ |
| 6. AM Care | |
| a. bathing, dressing patients | _____ / _____ |
| b. nourishments | _____ / _____ |
| c. changing bed linens | _____ / _____ |
| d. intake & output | _____ / _____ |
| e. other ADL's (activities of daily living) | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Wound Care | |
| a. dressing change | _____ / _____ |
| b. operative site check | _____ / _____ |
| c. suture removal | _____ / _____ |

8. Ambulation / Transporting patients

_____/_____

9. Admission/discharge procedures

_____/_____

10. List any other skills assisted observed or assisted with

_____/_____

Mentor Signature

Date



Skilled Nursing Facility / Long Term Care

1. Describe how communication skills of the nurse aide affect the quality of care provided to residents.
2. Describe the chain of command and interaction with supervision and staff.
3. Describe the immediate response to and observations of a resident who has fallen.
4. Describe the nurse aide's role in promoting the resident's independence, such as allowing resident to make personal choices and reinforcing other behavior consistent with the resident's dignity.
5. Describe the Resident's Bill of Rights and list examples of each right.
6. Identify the nurse aide's role in the long-term care setting (e.g., job description, in-service training)
7. Describe observations and reporting of signs of acute illness, including:
 - shortness of breath
 - rapid respiration
 - fever
 - coughs
 - chills
 - pains in chest
 - blue color to lips
 - pain
 - nausea
 - vomiting
8. Define Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and cognitive impairment, including impact on team and family
9. What skin care practices are followed for the prevention of pressure ulcers.
10. List and Describe the stages of pressure ulcers.
11. Define the following terms:
 - debridement
 - decubitus ulcer

edema

12. Explain why performing range of motion is important in preventing contractures and atrophy.

13. Define the following ROM terms:

abduction

adduction

flexion

extension

circumduction

rotation

pronation

supination

inversion

eversion



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Sports Medicine /Athletic Trainer

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of Sports Medicine / Athletic trainers as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Routine Administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Basic Concepts of Wellness / Fitness | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Assessment & Evaluation of Fitness | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Prevention of Disease & Injury | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Nutrition | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Modalities for Rehabilitation | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Emergency Care & Management | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Procedures/Conditions/treatments observed: | |
| a. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| b. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| c. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| d. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| e. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| f. _____ | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Sports Medicine/ Athletic Trainer

1. What is electrical stimulation treatment and why is it used?
2. What is the most common type of injury?
3. What is the process of becoming an athletic trainer?
4. Name advantages of cryotherapy.
5. What are the roles of an athletic trainer?
6. List some of the professional organizations for an athletic trainer.
7. Name some possible places of employment for an athletic trainer.
8. Are there any legal concerns with being an athletic trainer?
9. Name two types of whirlpools.
10. Explain how lateral epicondylitis would be evaluated for treatment.
11. List some injury prevention tips that an athlete might be recommended to do before exercising.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Surgery/ PACU

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the medical/surgical unit staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Surgery | _____ / _____ |
| a. surgical suite orientation | _____ / _____ |
| b. instrument room orientation | _____ / _____ |
| c. holding room orientation | _____ / _____ |
| d. proper attire for surgery | _____ / _____ |
| e. Standard Precautions | _____ / _____ |
| f. patient transfer to OR | _____ / _____ |
| g. preparing OR suite | _____ / _____ |
| h. setting out packs and instruments | _____ / _____ |
| i. cleaning and stocking OR suite | _____ / _____ |
| j. transfer of patient to OR table | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Surgical procedures / anesthesia- observed | _____ / _____ |
| a. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| b. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| c. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| d. _____ | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Post Anesthesia Care Unit | _____ / _____ |
| a. admission procedures | _____ / _____ |
| b. initial patient assessment, ABC's, vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| c. assessment of operative site | _____ / _____ |
| d. assessment of level of consciousness | _____ / _____ |
| e. orientation to person, place, time | _____ / _____ |
| f. airway management of intubated patient | _____ / _____ |
| g. encouraging patient to cough and deep breathe | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Discharge process | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Maintenance of equipment | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Surgery / PACU

1. Compare the duties of the preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative nurse.
2. Describe the additional education of a CRNA.
3. Draw and compare a hemostat to tissue forceps.
4. When would a retractor be used in surgery?
5. Differentiate between suture scissors and bandage scissors.
6. Describe a surgical scrub.
7. Describe the steps for gowning and gloving.
8. How often are vital signs taken during recovery?
9. What equipment is found in recovery that might not be found in other areas of the hospital or clinic?
10. Explain the “sterile field”.
11. Describe the purpose of the sharps biohazard container.
12. Describe the different types of suture material and the intended use of each.
13. Explain the difference between an ultrasonic unit and an autoclave.
14. Describe the difference between an anesthesiologist and an anesthetist.
15. Describe the educational requirements and job duties of an anesthesiologist.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Surgical Floor

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the surgical floor staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Routine Administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Vital Signs | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Preparation for Surgery | |
| a. Removing & storing prosthetics | _____ / _____ |
| b. Removing cosmetics | _____ / _____ |
| c. Securing valuables | _____ / _____ |
| d. Preparing patient's skin prior to surgery | _____ / _____ |
| e. Helping patient into hospital gown | _____ / _____ |
| f. Checking preoperative list | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Transporting patient to surgery | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Making a surgical bed | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Postoperative Care | |
| a. Transfer patient from stretcher to bed | _____ / _____ |
| b. Raising bedrails | _____ / _____ |
| c. vital signs and dressing check | _____ / _____ |
| d. IV therapy | _____ / _____ |
| e. Pain management | _____ / _____ |
| f. Neurological assessment | _____ / _____ |
| g. Intake & Output | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Applying surgical hose, binders, bandaging | _____ / _____ |
| 8. Postoperative ambulation | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Surgical Unit

1. Define the following terms:
dehiscence
evisceration
atelectasis
2. Differentiate between a thrombus and an embolus.
3. Why are elastic stockings often ordered for postoperative patients?
4. Describe the difference between local, regional, spinal and general anesthesia.
5. List the common fears and concerns of surgical patients.
6. Describe the benefits of turn/cough/deep breathe to a surgical patient.
7. Explain why a patient is NPO after midnight.
8. What is the purpose of preoperative medication?
9. Describe the schedule for taking vital signs postoperatively.
10. Describe the benefits of early ambulation.
11. Why are postoperative patient's meals ordered from NPO to clear liquids, to full liquids, to light diet, to a regular diet?
12. What are the effects of anesthesia on normal elimination?
13. What is the purpose of a cleansing enema?
14. What is the usual purpose of postoperative medication?
15. Describe the process of skin prep preoperatively and explain the purpose.



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Urology Services

OBJECTIVES Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Urology service staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Routine Administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Patient Assessment | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Procedures | |
| a. ESWL | _____ / _____ |
| b. Cystoscopy | _____ / _____ |
| c. Ureteroscopy | _____ / _____ |
| d. Stent placement | _____ / _____ |
| e. Basket extraction | _____ / _____ |
| f. TURP | _____ / _____ |
| g. TURB | _____ / _____ |
| h. KUB | _____ / _____ |
| i. Urinalysis | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Patient Teaching | |
| a. Preoperative | _____ / _____ |
| b. Postoperative | _____ / _____ |
| c. Nutritional | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Clinical signs and symptoms | |
| a. psychological | _____ / _____ |
| b. common diseases | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Infection Control | |
| a. universal precautions | _____ / _____ |
| b. isolation | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Urology Services

1. What is Urology?
2. How do you specialize in this area of medicine?
3. What is Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) and what is it used for?
4. What is a vasectomy?
5. What type of congenital / pediatric conditions would urology services be consulted for?
6. Define the following terms used in Urology services
 - Brachytherapy
 - Catheter (urinary)
 - Cystocele
 - Cystoscopy
 - Enuresis
 - Free PSA (fPSA)
 - Gleason Score (GS)
 - Hematuria
 - Nocturia
 - Prolapse
 - Stress urinary incontinence (SUI)
 - Transrectal ultrasound (TRUS)
 - Urogynecology



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Veterinary Medicine

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Veterinary staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Routine Administrative skills | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Routine Physical Examinations/Immunizations | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Professional Skills | |
| a. Caring for animals | _____ / _____ |
| b. Restraining animals | _____ / _____ |
| c. Vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| d. Use of x-ray equipment | _____ / _____ |
| e. Use of surgical instruments | _____ / _____ |
| f. Surgical preparation | _____ / _____ |
| g. Surgical procedures | _____ / _____ |
| h. Assistance at births | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Laboratory examinations | |
| a. Fecal/blood examinations | _____ / _____ |
| b. Bacteriological tests | _____ / _____ |
| c. urinalysis | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Clinical signs of common diseases | |
| a. bacterial/viral/fungal | _____ / _____ |
| b. nutritional diseases | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Sterilization and disinfection procedures | |
| a. sterilizing with an autoclave | _____ / _____ |
| b. chemical asepsis | _____ / _____ |
| c. ultrasonic cleaning | _____ / _____ |
| d. sterile technique | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Veterinary Medicine

1. What type of lab work is needed at an animal clinic?
2. What kind of post-op care was given to a specific animal this week?
3. What is some routine care performed at the animal clinic?
4. What types of preventatives are used?
5. For any animal that has been boarded how often is it taken out to the restroom a day?
6. Name two procedures that you witnessed?
7. Why were these two procedures required?
8. Name two pieces of equipment utilized at the clinic. Explain their uses.
9. Identify the following terms used in veterinary medicine:

Acaricide

antihelmintic

Canine adenovirus

Bordetella

BARF

Blepharospasm

Cherry eye

Estrus

FLUTD

Neuter

Otitis externa

Psychogenic alopecia

Rhinoscopy

Seizure

Spay



Student _____

Dates of Rotation _____

Wound Care Department

Objectives Upon completion of this clinical experience, the student will be expected to competently recognize and apply knowledge about the job and role of the Wound Care staff as members of the health care team.

OBSERVED/ASSISTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Orientation to Wound Care Center | _____ / _____ |
| 2. Patient teaching | |
| a. Infection control | _____ / _____ |
| b. Dressing Change | _____ / _____ |
| c. Debridement | _____ / _____ |
| 3. Patient Evaluation / Assessment | |
| a. Patient History | _____ / _____ |
| b. Medication History | _____ / _____ |
| c. Physical Exam | _____ / _____ |
| d. Vital signs | _____ / _____ |
| e. Dressing removal | _____ / _____ |
| f. Wound evaluation | _____ / _____ |
| g. Treatment | _____ / _____ |
| h. Wound debridement | _____ / _____ |
| i. Glucose-Capillary puncture one-touch | _____ / _____ |
| j. Dressing wound | _____ / _____ |
| 4. Transporting patients | _____ / _____ |
| 5. Room preparation | _____ / _____ |
| 6. Dressing tray set-up | _____ / _____ |
| 7. Wounds: Categories | _____ / _____ |
| 8. HBO | _____ / _____ |
| 9. Other | _____ / _____ |

Mentor Signature

Date



Wound Care

1. Explain what happens to tissue as a pressure ulcer develops.
2. What are some risk factors that contribute to the development of pressure ulcers/decubitus/bed sore?

Intrinsic

External

3. List and describe the class/stage of pressure ulcers / decubitus / bed sore.
4. Describe the procedure in debridement of a wound.
5. List the phases of wound healing
6. Define the following terms:
 - Trochanter
 - Shear
 - Exudate
 - Serous
 - Serosanguineous
 - Purulent
 - Macerated
 - Edema
 - Packing
 - Negative pressure wound therapy