

DC/ND/AOM:

Nursing Education:

Abnormal Breath Sounds

Abnormal Heart Sounds Part 1

Abnormal Heart Sounds Part 2

Acute and Posttraumatic Stress Disorders

Administering Oral, Topical, Suppository and Inhalant Medications

Admission Assessment and Quality Reporting

Aging - The Natural Process

The Anatomy and Physiology of Heart Sounds

Anatomy, Physiology, and Breath Sounds

Anatomy Review and Angina Medications (Part 1)

Antianxiety Agents

Antiarrhythmic Agents (Part 1)

Antiarrhythmic Agents (Part 2)

Antidepressant Agents

Basics and Venipuncture

Blood Pressure and Pain

Blood Pressure Medications and Anticoagulants

Bloodborne Infections and Transmission of Bloodborne Infections

Bloodborne Safety: Universal Precautions, Standard Precautions, and Needlestick Prevention in Long Term Care

Body Mechanics: The Science of Moving Safely

Cardiovascular, Respiratory, and Musculoskeletal Systems

Caring for the Antepartum Patient

[Caring for the Postpartum Patient](#)

[Central Nervous System, The Senses, and Emotions](#)

[The Challenge of Healthcare Literacy](#)

[COMMITMENT: Patients, Professionalism and Boundaries](#)

[A Comprehensive Fall Prevention Program \(Part 3\)](#)

[The Control of Infectious Diseases](#)

[CPR: A Guide for Healthcare Workers](#)

[Creating and Maintaining the Sterile Field](#)

[Diabetes in Clinical Practice](#)

[The Digestive System](#)

[Documenting Care: The Charting Process](#)

[The Endocrine System](#)

[Evidence-Based Practice: What It Is and What It Is Not](#)

[Fighting Antimicrobial-Resistant Pathogens](#)

[Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, and Integumentary Systems](#)

[Generalized Anxiety Disorder](#)

[Hazard Communication for the Medical Office](#)

[Head Injury](#)

[The Head to Toe Assessment](#)

[Hearing Impairment](#)

[Heart Failure Medications and Cholesterol-Lowering Agents](#)

[HIPAA for Long Term Care Workers](#)

[HIPAA Today](#)

[How to Follow Transmission-Based Precautions](#)

[How to Work All Day Without Hurting Your Back](#)

[The Immune Response](#)

[Infection Control Skills for the Care Provider](#)

[Informed Consent: Basic Principles for Staff Education](#)

[Injections](#)

[The Integumentary System](#)

[Keeping it Confidential](#)

[Legal and Administrative Considerations](#)

[Legal Considerations and Patient Rights](#)

[Lifting and Moving the Patient](#)

[Lifting Safely to Prevent Injury](#)

[Maintaining Confidentiality in Your Practice](#)

[Manager Relationships](#)

Managing people requires developing and maintaining open lines of communication with each member of the department. The effective manager unites these diverse individuals so they can accomplish mutual goals as a team. This program examines the role of communication in the manager relationship.

[Measuring Vital Signs](#)

[Measuring Weight and Height](#)

[The Mechanics of Lifting and Moving](#)

[Meeting Mobility, Sexual and Nutritional Needs](#)

[Meeting Oxygenation, Fluid and Electrolyte Needs](#)

[Meeting the Diabetes Challenge in Long Term Care](#)

[Mood Stabilizing Agents](#)

[Moving and Turning](#)

[Moving Patients Safely](#)

[The Muscular System](#)

[National Patient Safety Goals 2012](#)

[The Nervous System](#)

[Neurological Care: Intracranial Hypertension](#)

[Normal and Impaired Healing](#)

[Normal Breath Sounds](#)

[Normal Heart Sounds](#)

[Nutrition and Pulmonary Therapy](#)

[Nutrition Screening: Identifying the Hidden Signs of Nutritional Risk](#)

[Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder](#)

[Overview of Anatomy and Function](#)

[Pain Control](#)

[The Pain Process and Patient Assessment](#)

[Pain Treatment Programs for Special Populations](#)

[Pandemic Flu: How to Protect Yourself and Your Family](#)

[Panic Disorder and Agoraphobia](#)

[Patient Assessment and Monitoring](#)

[Patient Interactions, Communication and Personal Development](#)

[Patient Safety: Your First Concern](#)

[Pharmacodynamics: What the Drug Does to the Body](#)

[Pharmacokinetics: What the Body Does to a Drug](#)

[Phases of Healing and Types of Wounds](#)

[Physical Abuse \(Part 1\)](#)

[Physical and Cognitive Treatment](#)

[Physical Anomalies and Neurologic Issues](#)

[Physical Assessment of a Child \(Part One\)](#)

[Physical Assessment of a Child \(Part Two\)](#)

Positioning

Proper body alignment is important to help the resident feel more comfortable, relieve strain, increase circulation and prevent deformities and complications such as contractures and pressure sores. The caregiver will need to acquire the skills involved in positioning bedridden residents, in the use of system devices and follow the principles of good body mechanics to protect themselves from injury. In this program, we will present five basic positions for the resident in bed. The supine position, the semi-supine position, the side-lying position, the semi-prone position and the prone position.

Preparing and Maintaining the Sterile Field

Preventing Health Care-Associated Infections

Preventing Health Care-Associated Infections in Long Term Care

Preventing Needlestick Injuries

Preventive Strategies and Products

Principles of Sterile Technique

The Privacy Rule

A primary focus of the HIPAA reform was protecting the privacy of a patient's health information. This came about largely because of abuses patient privacy that occurred in many places in the past. Many healthcare workers were far too willing to talk casually about their patients without thinking about how this violated confidentiality. Conversations about patients in public areas, on the telephone, in parking lots, and even at homes with friends and family, all violate patient confidentiality. Even if patient names are not used, enough information to identify patients may be revealed.

The Process of Basic Cardiac Auscultation

Professional Behavior, Attitude and Attire

Protecting Patients from Medical Errors

PROTECTION: Privacy, Safety and Standards

Recognizing Abnormal Signs and Symptoms

Resident Rights: The Art of Caring

Resident Safety: Your First Concern

RESPECT: Dignity, Autonomy and Relationships

The Respiratory System

Sexual Harassment in Healthcare

Sinus Dysrhythmias

Site Selection and Injection Techniques

The Skeletal System

Standard Precautions

Standard precautions begin with hand hygiene, which is to be performed before and after any patient contact, and also include guidelines for the use of personal protective equipment. Standard precautions should be used when caring for patients to reduce the risk of contamination due to the transfer of microorganisms from both known and unknown sources. Remember that the infection most likely to be passed from one person to another is the one that is yet to be recognized.

Standards for Infection Control: An Update for Long Term Care

The Sterile Field

Effective asepsis requires an understanding of the precautions that apply to a given situation. In this program, we will discuss and demonstrate how to create a sterile field at the bedside, including the use of sterile gloves and proper sterile technique.

The Stethoscope

A Training Program for Healthcare Professionals

Transmission-Based Precautions

Transmission of Infection

The Urinary System

Ventricular Dysrhythmias and Patient Care

Victims of Abuse and Neglect: Meeting Identification and Reporting Standards

Visual Impairment

Your Practice

This program consists of case studies illustrating ways nurses and other healthcare providers can take steps to integrate cultural awareness into their own practice.