LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
Caylor School of Nursing
Nursing 242/244
Spring 2010

LESSON PLAN: Nursing Strategies: Emergency and Disaster Nursing
DATES: See syllabus
TIMES: See syllabus
OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this unit, the student will be able to demonstrate in clinical/campus laboratory setting, in individual and group conferences, and on written materials, the ability to:

1. Define and use the glossary terms as listed in the assigned readings.
2. Using the four adaptive modes of Roy's Adaptation Model (RAM), recognize human adaptive responses to behavior or stimuli when experiencing emergency situations.
3. Identify current research findings pertinent to emergency and disaster nursing practices.
4. Utilize the RAM nursing process to provide care for adults experiencing acts of terrorism, mass casualty and disaster.
5. Describe emergency care as a collaborative, holistic approach that includes the patient, the family, and significant others.
6. Discuss priority emergency measures instituted for any patient with an emergency condition.
7. Describe the emergency management of patients with intra-abdominal injuries.
8. Identify the priorities of care for the patient with multiple injuries.
9. Compare and contrast the emergency management of patients with heat stroke, frostbite, and hypothermia.
10. Identify the necessary components of an emergency operations plan.
11. Discuss how triage in a disaster differs from triage in an emergency.
12. Develop a plan of care for a patient experiencing short- or long-term psychological effects after a disaster.
13. Evaluate the different levels of personal protection and decontamination procedures that may be necessary during an event involving mass casualties or weapons of mass destruction.
14. Describe isolation precautions necessary for bioterrorism agents.
15. Identify the differences among the various chemical agents used in terrorist events, their effects, and the decontamination and treatment procedures that are necessary.
16. Determine the injuries associated with varying levels of radiation or chemical exposure and the associated decontamination processes.
17. Identify properly the medications on the drug list by generic name, classification, mechanism of action, clinically significant side effects, normal dosage and nursing implications and be able to correctly calculate IV, IM and po dosages.

TOPICAL OUTLINE:

I. Emergency Nursing
   A. Scope and practice of emergency nursing
   B. Principles of emergency care
   C. Airway obstruction
   D. Hemorrhage
   E. Wounds
   F. Trauma
      1. Collection of forensic evidence
      2. Multiple trauma
      3. Intra-abdominal injuries
      4. Crush injuries
   G. Environmental emergencies
      1. Heat stroke
      2. Frostbite
      3. Hypothermia

II. Terrorism, mass casualty and disaster nursing
   A. Level of response to emergencies
   B. Hospital emergency preparedness plans
   C. Preparedness and response
   D. Natural disasters
   E. Weapons of Terror

REQUIRED READINGS:

Kee, J. L., Hayes, E.R., & McCuistion, L.E. (2009). *Pharmacology: A nursing process approach* (Ed 6). St. Louis: Mosby. Appendix B, pp. 947-948.

Smeltzer, S.C., Bare, B.G., Hinkle, J. L., & Cheever, K. H. (2008). *Brunner & Suddarth's textbook of medical-surgical nursing.* (Ed 11). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Ch 71 (pp, 2516-2536), 72.

Wissmann, J. (Ed.). *Community Health-Specialty: Content mastery series review module (Ed 4.0).* Kansas City, MO: Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC. Ch 14.

Wissmann, J. (Ed.). *Leadership and Management: Content mastery series review module (Ed 4.1).* Kansas City, MO: Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC. Ch 11.

MEDICATIONS:

Meds to treat weapons of terror:

Biologic Agents Treatment

tetracycline
Doxycycline (Vibramycin)
Streptomycin
Ciprofloxacin (Cipro)
Gentamycin (Garamycin)
Clindamycin (Cleocin)
Erythromycin (Erythrocin)

Chemical Weapons Treatment

Dimercaprol (BAL in Oil)
atropine
Pralidoxime chloride (Protopam Chloride)
Diazepam (Valium)
Amyl nitrate