

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

**LESSON PLAN: Nursing Strategies: Oncology 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 alterations in cellular function.
3. Relate the structure and function of the normal cell to changes that occur with a cancer cell.
4. Identify current research findings pertinent to the factors implicated in the carcinogenic process.
5. Describe the significance of health education and preventive care in decreasing the incidence of cancer.
6. Describe the roles of surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, bone marrow transplantation, hyperthermia and immunotherapy in the treatment of cancer.
7. Utilize the RAM nursing process to provide care for adults with cancer.
8. Describe the role of the nurse related to the administration of therapeutic radiation and identify precautions necessary to ensure the safety of the patient and all personnel.
9. Identify the eight classifications of chemotherapy drugs, their mode of action and the nursing implications associated with each.
10. Describe the concept of hospice in providing care for patients with advanced cancer.
11. List three common oncologic emergencies that a patient with cancer is at risk to develop.
12. Compare and contrast the nursing care given to an adult with leukemia and one with Hodgkin's disease.
13. Utilize the RAM nursing process to provide care for terminally ill patients and patients who are close to death.
14. 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.

**CLINICAL OBJECTIVES:**

1. Assess assigned patient for knowledge of causative factors, signs, symptoms, and risk factors related to cancer.
2. Investigate the availability of community resources appropriate to meet the needs of assigned cancer patients and their families.
3. Identify community resources on the nursing care plan for a patient experiencing cancer.

4. Apply legal/ethical principles in the implementation of nursing care to cancer patients.
5. Adhere to radiation precautions as stated in radiation precautions manual of the health care facility to which you are assigned.
6. Develop and implement a nursing care plan for the patient receiving a chemotherapeutic agent.
7. Develop and implement a nursing care plan for the patient receiving radiation therapy.
8. Develop and implement a nursing care plan for the patient who is terminally ill and/or close to death.

**TOPICAL OUTLINE:**

- I. Nursing management R/T the oncology patient
  - A. Pathophysiology of the malignant process
    1. Benign vs. malignant patterns
    2. Carcinogenesis – agents/factors
    3. Role of the immune system
  - B. Health seeking behaviors
    1. Detection and prevention
    2. Diagnosis of cancer
  - C. Nursing considerations R/T management of cancer
    1. Surgery
    2. Radiation therapy
      - a. External
      - b. Internal
      - c. Nursing care
    3. Chemotherapy
      - a. Classifications
      - b. Administration
      - c. Nursing care
    4. Bone marrow transplantation
    5. Hyperthermia
    6. Targeted therapies
      - a. Biological response modifiers
      - b. Gene therapy
      - c. Growth factors
    7. Photodynamic therapy
    8. Unproven/unconventional therapies
  - D. Nursing process: the patient with cancer
- II. Nursing management R/T patient with neoplastic disorders of WBC
  1. Leukemia
    - a. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
    - b. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
    - c. Acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL)
    - d. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
  2. Lymphoma
    - A. Hodgkin's disease
    - B. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas
  3. Multiple myeloma

- III. Nursing management R/T oncologic emergencies
  - A. Superior vena cava syndrome
  - B. Spinal cord compression
  - C. Hypercalcemia
  
- IV. Nursing and the end-of-life care
  - A. Settings for the end-of-life care
  - B. Nursing care of terminally ill patients
  - C. Nursing care of patients who are close to death

**REQUIRED READINGS:**

Kee, J. L., Hayes, E.R., & McCuiston, L.E. (2009). *Pharmacology: A nursing process approach (Ed 6)*. St. Louis: Mosby. Ch 36 pp. 527-535, 38.

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 16-17; 33 (pp. 1067-1084).

Wissmann, J. (Ed.). *Adult Medical –Surgical Nursing: Content mastery series review module (Ed 7.1)*. Kansas City, MO: Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC. Ch 25; 27; 40; 108; review 41.

**MEDICATIONS:**

**Antineoplastic Agent Clasifications:**

- Alkylating Agents
- Nitrosureas
- Topoisomerase Inhibitors
- Antimetabolites
- Antitumor Antibiotics
- Mitotic Spindle Poisons
- Hormonal Agents
- Miscellaneous Antineoplastic Agents

**Blood Stimulating Factors:**

- filgrastim (Neupogen)
- epoetin alfa (Epogen, Procrit)
- darbepoetin alfa (Aranesp)
- oprelvekin (Neumega)
- pegfilgrastim (Neulasta)

**Antiemetics:**

- ondansetron (Zofran)
- granisetron (Kytril)
- dolasetron mesylate (Anzemet)
- prochlorperazine (Compazine)
- metoclopramide (Reglan)
- dexamethasone (Decadron)

**Antidiarrheals:**

- diphenoxylate Hcl & atropine sulfate (Lomotil)
- octreotide acetate (Sandostatin)

**Anti-fungals:**

- nystatin (Mycostatin)
- ketoconazole (Nizoral)
- flucanazole (Diflucan)
- clotrimazole (Mycelex Troche)

**Anti-virals:**

- acyclovir (Zovirax)
- fanciclovir (Famvir)
- valacyclovir (Valtrex)
- foscarnet sodium (Foscavir)

**Miscellaneous:**

- allopurinol (Zlyoprim)
- dronabinol (Marinol)
- megestrol acetate (Megace)
- lorazepam (Ativan)