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| **COURSE TITLE:** | **COMMUNITY HEALTH** |  |
| **PLACEMENT:** | **LEVEL I** |  |
| **TOTAL HOURS:** | **20 HOURS** |  |
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| **Course Description:** | The study of the fundamental principles of disease prevention and control in the community. Public and  |
|  | private agencies as well as health programs, for the well-being of persons to meet the needs of society will |
|  | be discussed. |  |
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| **Methods of Instruction:** | To implement the program, the instructor will utilize the following methods of instruction: |
|  | 1. Lecture and Discussion |  |
|  | 2. Visual Aids |  |
|  | 3. Use of white board and bulletin board |  |
|  | 4. Assignment of related readings and discussion of readings |  |
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| **Methods of Evaluation:** | 1. Class participation |  |
|  | 2. Written assignments |  |
|  | 3. Examinations - satisfactory achievement on all examinations (83%) |
|  | 4. Achievement of course objectives |  |
|  | 5. Student evaluation of course |  |
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| **Texts:** |  |  |
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|  | Timby, Fundamental Nursing Skills and Concepts, Lippincott 12th Edition 2021 |
|  | Linton, Introduction to Medical Surgical Nursing, Elsevier 7th Edition 2020 |
|  | Linton, Introduction to Medical Surgical Nursing Workbook, Elsevier 7th Edition 2020 |
|  | Leifer, Introduction to Maternity and Pediatric Nursing, Elsevier 8th Edition 2019 |  |
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| **References:** | Internet based articles |  |
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| **Objectives:** | At the conclusion of this course the student practical nurse will: |
|  | 1. Discuss the organization of Health Care on a national, state, and local level. |
|  | 2. Apply the principles of disease prevention and control in the community. |
|  | 3. Identify current community health problems and resources available for referral of these  |
|  | 4. Describe the importance of health education and the nurse's role in this function. |
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| **Unit Objectives** | **Content** | **Teacher Activity** | **Student Activity** |
| **Define Community Health** | A field within public health concerned with the study and improvement of the health of biological communities | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss the role of the Community Health Nurse** | **A.** Promotion of Healthy Living**B.** Prevention of disease and health problems**C.** Medical Treatment**D.** Rehabilitation**E.** Evaluation of community health care and delivery and prevention systems, **F.** Research to further community health and wellness **G.** Collaborate with other healthcare professionals, organizations, political figures and members of the community to promote health | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss Healthcare Agencies in the Public and Private Sector** | **Examples of Public health Care Agencies:****Local** * Funded by local tax money
* Volunteer

**State** * Funded by state Tax Money

 (Example: State Health dept.)**Federal*** Funded by Federal Taxes

 (Examples: Dept. Of Health and Human Services)* Concerned with the US

Public health Services made up of:FDACDC,NIH, Health Service Administration,Health Resources Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health AdministrationWHO  | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Voluntary Health Care Agencies**  |   American Cancer Society American Lung Association American heart  Easter Seals  Le Leche League  American Diabetes Association Visiting Nurses (public Volunteer)**Private Health Care Agencies:** Generally For profit organizations Family Private Practice Private Practice Nurses | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Epidemiologic Triangle**: (Agent, Host and Environment)**Epidemiologic Triangle** (continued)  | **Define**: A model that was developed for studying health problems and infectious diseases.**Agent:** Microbe that causes the disease (Is the “what” or the cause) **Examples:** Bacteria Virus Fungi Protozoa**Host:** organism harboring the disease (is the “Who” Usually animals or humans that are exposed to the disease)**Environment:** External factors that allow disease transmission. (is the “where” that cause or allow the disease to be transmitted) (i.e. dirty water, seasons “flu”) | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss Common infectious Diseases** | **Define: Infectious Diseases**: Diseases caused by microbes-Organisms too small to be visible to the naked eye. The most common infectious –causing microbe are: bacteria, virus, fungi, protozoa. **Examples o**f Infectious Diseases:Common cold, ear infections, tonsillitis, flu (influenza), pneumonia, Mononucleosis Chickenpox, Measles, Mumps, Polio, Scarlet Fever, AIDS, Malaria, Cholera. | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passing Grade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Top 10 Communicable Diseases** | 1. Common Cold
2. Gastroenteritis
3. Pink Eye
4. Strep Throat
5. Fifth Disease
6. Gonorrhea
7. Hepatitis
8. Whooping cough
9. Rotavirus
10. HIV/AIDS
 | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss HIV or AIDS** | **Define:** HIV is a Virus that attacks the body’s Immune System. There is NO effective cure but with proper Rx. And medical care it can be controlled.1. How is it spread
2. Signs and symptoms (early and Late Manifestations)
 | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss how infectious diseases are transmitted**  | 1. Person to person
2. Cough or sneezing etc.
3. Insect Bites
4. Ticks
5. Food infected with bacteria
6. Drinking water
 | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss Nurse’s Role in prevention and Rx of Infectious Diseases** | 1. Give prescribed medication
2. Monitor patients response to drug therapy
3. Provide adequate nutrition
4. Provide rest
5. Prevent spread of disease
6. Nurse should protect themselves from disease (Good Hand washing)
 | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Define Nosocomial Infection**  | Hospital Acquired: Originating or taking place in a hospital  | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss Vaccinations: Most effective method of preventing diseases** | **Common:**1. MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)
2. Chickenpox
3. DPT: Diphtheria , Pertussis, Tetanus
4. Hepatitis
5. TB
6. HPV
7. Shingles
8. Pneumococcal
 | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |
| **Discuss Substance Abuse****Discuss Substance Abuse (Continued)** | Define: harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances including alcohol and illicit drugs. Psychoactive drugs can lead to dependency syndrome- a cluster of behavioral cognitive, and physiological phenomena that develop after repeated substance use and that typically include a strong desire to take the drug, difficulty in controlling its use and continuing the habit despite its harmful consequences.Risk Factors Associated with substance abuse:1. Individual (Biological and Psychological dispositions, attitudes, values, Knowledge, skills,
2. Peers (norms, activities)
3. Family ( Function, Management Bonding)
4. School (Bonding, climate, Policy, performance)
5. Community/Society (bonding, norms, resources, awareness, sanctions etc.

  Treatment: 1. Rehabilitation2. Alcoholics Anonymous3. Serento Gardens | LectureDiscussionWhite BoardOverhead transparenciesChapter TestExamination | Student will:Read ChaptersTake notesTake unit exam and achieve a passingGrade of 83% or higherRemediation  |

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|  **Bibliography** |  |
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| **Abel, C.. Participants perceptions of onsite workplace health education, *Journal of Community Health Nursing, October 2016*** |
| **Cannuscio,C., A strained 911 system and threats to public health, *Journal of Community Health Nursing July 2016*** |
| **Sexson,K., Administration of subcutaneous injections, *American Journal of Nursing, December 2016.*** |
| **Aschenbrenner, D., New labels added to labeling of hepatitis C treatments, *American Journal of Nursing, January 2016*** |