

Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Review Course Agenda

- 7:00 - 8:00 am** **Registration & Continental Breakfast**
- 8:00 - 8:30 am** **100 Introduction, Test Taking Tips**
- 8:30 – 9:00 am** **101 Overview of Ambulatory Care Nursing**
- 9:00 – 10:00am** **102 Clinical Practice**
- Triage Assessment
 - Technical Skills
- 10:00 - 10:15am** **Break**
- 10:15 – 11:00 am** **103 Clinical Practice (continued)**
- Care Management/Disease Management
- 11:00 –11:45 am** **104 Client Education**
- 11:45 – 12:30 p.m.** **Lunch**
- 12:30 – 1:30 pm** **105 Systems**
- Operations and Fiscal Management
 - Performance Improvement
- 1:30 – 2:15 pm** **106 Communications**
- Interpersonal Skills
 - Cultural Competency
- 2:15– 2:30 pm** **Break**
- 2:30 – 3:15 pm** **107 Communications (continued)**
- Telephone/Multimedia
 - Documentation
- 3:15 – 4:15 pm** **108 Issues and Trends**
- Professional Roles
 - Legal and Regulatory Issues
- 4:15 - 4:30 pm** **Wrap-up and Evaluation**

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**AMBULATORY CARE NURSING CERTIFICATION
REVIEW COURSE**

**SESSION 100
INTRODUCTION**

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1 **Ambulatory Care Nursing
Certification Review Course**

Introduction

American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing

2 **COURSE GOALS**

1. Specify methods to prepare for the ambulatory care nursing certification exam including test-taking techniques.

2. Summarize nursing process activities related to the ambulatory care nursing clinical setting.

3 **COURSE GOALS (continued)**

3. Discuss the key components of client education in the ambulatory care environment.

4. Specify ways that communication techniques are modified in the ambulatory care environment.

4 **COURSE GOALS (continued)**

5. Summarize key issues and trends impacting ambulatory care nursing practice.

6. Describe specific ambulatory care systems or processes (operations and performance improvement) and their use by ambulatory care nurses.

5 **Course Overview**

- Intense review of content that will be offered on the Ambulatory Care Nursing Certification Exam based on the test content outlines from ANCC
- Reinforce existing knowledge
- Identify areas of weakness
- Learn new information
- Obtain study resources & references to literature pertinent to ambulatory nursing care

Objectives for This Session

- Describe objectives and scope of review course
- Clarify information and address concerns about the certification exam requirements and scope
- Describe test preparation and test-taking techniques which may be helpful

7 **ANCC Ambulatory Care Certification Exam**

- Test #32- 125 questions specifically related to ambulatory nursing (only 100 are scored).
- Paper and pencil test
- Eligibility requirements:
 - AD, Diploma, BSN or higher degree in nsg

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1 **CLINICAL PRACTICE**

Triage Assessment

Technical Skills

**American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing
Certification Review Course**

2 **Objectives**

- Describe the methods of assessment applicable in the ambulatory setting, including triage
- Discuss the nursing considerations for well clients and for clients with acute, chronic or terminal conditions.
- Identify knowledge necessary for technical skills applicable in the practice of ambulatory nursing

3 **Nursing Process**

- Assessment
 - Planning and organizing
 - Implementation
 - Evaluating responses
 - Reassessment and revision of the plan
- Doesn't always occur in sequence

4 **Assessment**

- Systematic approach to collecting data
- Include subjective and objective data
- Guide the development of the plan

5 **Ambulatory Care Nursing Assessment Situations**

- Comprehensive (e.g. pre-admission)
- Problem-focused (e.g. symptomatic call or visit)
- Emergency assessment (e.g. triage of unconscious patient)
- Time-lapsed re-assessment (e.g. management of hypertension)

6 **Triage**

- Based on the concept of prioritization
- Initial assessment the client to identify immediate needs and refer to appropriate level of care
- Categorized treatment regime based on:
 - Needs of the client
 - Personnel available
 - Technical resources available

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CLIENT EDUCATION

US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) Patient Education/Counseling Strategies:

- 1) Frame the teaching to match the patient's perceptions, their language and communication style. Present the information in a style and format that are sensitive to the culture, values and traditions of the patient and at a level of comprehension consistent with the age and learning skills of the patient.
- 2) Fully inform patients of the purposes and expected effects of interventions and when to expect these effects.
- 3) Suggest small changes rather than large ones.
- 4) Be specific.
- 5) It is sometimes easier to add new behaviors than to eliminate established behaviors.
- 6) Link new behaviors to old behaviors.
- 7) Use the power of the profession and a team approach.
- 8) Get explicit commitments from the patient.
- 9) Use a combination of strategies, refer to community resources as necessary and monitor progress through follow-up contact.

Basics of Smoking Prevention/Cessation Counseling:

- 1) Anticipate the risk for tobacco use at each developmental stage/all patient populations.
- 2) Ask about exposure to tobacco smoke and tobacco use at each visit for all patients.
- 3) Advise all smoking patients to stop and all patients not to use tobacco products.
- 4) Assist all patients in reducing tobacco use; assist tobacco users in quitting.
- 5) Maintain a smoke-free environment in the health care setting and create an environment that promotes preventive care.
- 6) Use a variety of resources to reinforce healthy behaviors i.e posters, pamphlets, self-help materials, group clinics or intensive smoking cessation program information.
- 7) Systematically identify smokers. Treat smoking as a vital sign. Use brief patient questionnaires to quickly assess patient needs for counseling.
- 8) Use a flowchart in the medical record to track smoking cessation interventions.
- 9) Focus interventions by assessing patients' readiness to change health-related behaviors.
- 10) Strongly advise all smokers to stop smoking.
- 11) Ask every smoker if he/she is ready to make a quit attempt.
- 12) Assist patients who are ready to quit.
- 13) Encourage nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)/pharmacologic aids to smoking cessation.
- 14) Provide key advice on successful quitting.

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