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561-01 Clinical Processes

Edmond Hooker
hookere@xavier.edu

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HESA 561, Clinical Processes
Graduate Program in Health Services Administration
College of Social Sciences, Health, and Education
Xavier University, Spring 2011

Two Graduate Credit Hours

Days, Times Classrooms:

Tuesday 7:00-9:30 PM (we will negotiate to move this earlier)

Faculty: Edmond A. Hooker, MD, DrPH

Office: TBD

Office Hours: TBD

Office Phone: 513-745-4397

E-mail: ehooker@mac.com (preferred)

hookere@xavier.edu (alternate)

Course Description (from the Xavier University Catalog)

This course prepares the student to become conversant with clinicians by introducing them to basic concepts, terminology, disease processes and clinical issues and by exposing them to clinical experiences in the classroom and inpatient care environments.

Domain/Competence Model for Graduate Health Services Administration

Domain I: Knowledge of the Healthcare Environment

- Be able to describe and current issues and trends in the organization and delivery of healthcare (acute care, ambulatory care, medical practice, and ancillary services)
- Understand the roles of physicians, nurses and allied health professionals in the delivery of health care services.

Domain III: Communication and Relationship Management

- Be able to manage interpersonal communications by building collaborative relationships.
- Be able to write in an effective, concise business style.
- Be able to present information using appropriate oral skills and technology.
- Be able to work effectively in teams.

Domain IV: Law, Ethics and Professionalism

- Demonstrate the ability to be a lifelong learner.
- Demonstrate effective time management skills.

Course Requirements and Methodology

Requirements

This course is offered in the first semester of the GPHSA curriculum. To take this course out of sequence requires the instructor's permission. No prior healthcare, science, or clinical experience is required.

Methodology

Class attendance and participation

Students are expected to attend class regularly and to be **prompt** not only to benefit from class instruction but also to contribute to the class discussion. Students are expected to be active participants and not passive note takers. If an emergency occurs (e.g., death in the family, illness or hospitalization) and a student is required to be absent from class, the student should notify the instructor before class if at all possible. Otherwise, a student will be considered absent without an excuse. When a guest speaker gives a presentation, students are expected to be professional: that is, to be attentive, take notes and ask relevant questions. Simply attending class is not enough to obtain full credit for participation.

Community Rotations

All students are required to set up a nursing rotation at their respective organizations. This should be for at least a shift. I understand that you all have full-time schedules; however, this is an important part of the course. You should probably plan to set one up on the weekend.

Students are also expected to write a reflection about their rotation. The reflection should be at least 2 typewritten pages. It should be more than just a chronicle of the day's events. There should be some discussion about what was learned by the student and how this might impact them as a healthcare administrator. These reflections should be turned in by March 1.

In Class Work

Exams

There will be three exams this semester. Each one will cover the material up to that point from the last exam. Twenty percent of the final exam will be over material from earlier in the semester.

Quizzes

There will be a total of 7 quizzes during the semester. These will be closed book. They will occur at the beginning of the class and be a combination of multiple choice and short answer. There will be a time limit of 10 minutes to complete the quiz. The quiz will cover the assigned readings for the week. All students are expected to have read and studied the week's terminology prior to class. In order to help students, I have included a list of important terms and objectives for the readings. However, there will be some questions

each week from the readings that are not listed in the syllabus. This is to ensure that students actually read the assignments.

Reflective writings

Each student is required to write:

1. A reflection on your reading of the book *Forgive and Remember*-this reflection is 3-5 pages (due week 2).
2. Weekly reflections on a medical article published in the last month. These can be obtained through the Wall Street Journal or at <http://www.medpagetoday.com/>. Weeks 3-11.
3. A reflection on what was learned from the rotation with a nurse and in the operating room.

Each reflection should include what was learned (including new medical terms) and any relevant personal reflections (e.g. my mother has Alzheimer's Disease and the article helped me better understand it). All must be the student's own words. **Do not cut and paste anything out of the articles.** Do not use the author's words without quotation, and there should be only a few short quotations. Each reflection should be **AT LEAST** a page. You must include a copy of the link to the medical article at the end of the article. You must use APA style for all references (please see an example from a previous student at the end of the syllabus). All Reflections should be turned in via email to my email account (ehooker@mac.com), and are due at 9 PM the night before your class.

Please note that I grade papers both for content, grammar and spelling. You will lose a significant amount of credit for grammar or spelling errors.

Due Dates

Due dates for written homework, exams, and papers are found in the course outline. These are expected to be submitted on time (by the end of the class period). Late papers are subject to a grade reduction of 10 points for one day late and 20 points for two days late. Any assignments turned in later than 2 days late will receive a grade of zero.

Blackboard

I use blackboard extensively. I recommend that you access it directly instead of through Xavier's portal. During heavy usage times, you may not be able to access blackboard through the Xavier Portal. In order to access blackboard directly, go to blackboard.xu.edu. You use the same ID and Password that you use to access the Xavier Portal.

American Psychological Association (APA) style

APA style is the required format for all papers submitted during your academic career at Xavier University. There are books published and many Internet resources. One particularly good resource is available from Xavier University at:

http://www.xavier.edu/library/help/apa_guide.pdf

Evaluation

Grading Weights

Terminology quizzes	3% each	21%
Exam 1		18%
Exam 2		18%
Final Exam		22%
Reflective Journal	3% each	21%

Grading Scale

94-100	A
90-93	A-
86-89	B+
82-85	B
80-81	B-
75-79	C+
70-74	C
≤ 69	F

Required Readings

1. The Merck Manual of Medical Information: 2nd Home Edition (Merck Manual of Medical Information Home Edition) (Paperback) ISBN 0743477332. You can order the book at http://www.merckbooks.com/mmanual_home2/index.html
2. Forgive and Remember by Charles L. Bosk. University Of Chicago Press; 2 edition **ISBN-10:** 0226066789. You can order the book online at Amazon.com.
3. Bloodborne and Airborne Pathogens, second edition. **ISBN-10:** 0073382884 You can order the book from Amazon or you can download it as a PDF for only \$3.54 from CourseSmart (<http://www.coursesmart.com/0077285492>)
4. www.Medpagetoday.com- Daily news on medical topics

Academic Honesty

“The pursuit of truth demands high standards of personal honesty. Academic and professional life requires a trust based upon integrity of the written and spoken word. Accordingly, violations of certain standards of ethical behavior will not be tolerated at Xavier University. These include theft, cheating, plagiarism, unauthorized assistance in assignments and tests, unauthorized copying of computer software, the falsification of results and material submitted in reports or admission documents, and the falsification of any academic record including letters of recommendation. All work submitted for academic evaluation must be the student’s own. Certainly, the activities of other scholars will influence all students. However, the direct and unattributed use of another’s efforts is prohibited as is the use of any work untruthfully submitted as one’s own. Penalties for violations of this policy may include one or more of the following: a zero for that assignment or test, an “F” in the course, and expulsion from the University. The dean of the college in which the student is enrolled is to be informed in writing of all such incidents, though the teacher has full authority to assign the grade for the assignment, test, or course. If disputes of interpretation arise, the student, faculty member, and chair should attempt to resolve the difficulty. If this is unsatisfactory, the dean will rule in the matter. As a final appeal, the academic vice president will call a committee of tenured faculty for the purpose of making a final determination.”

Faculty Note

In addition to the above (taken directly from the University Catalog), please be aware that cutting and pasting from the Internet is not allowed! If you use more than three words written by someone else, I expect it to be in quotes. When you are writing you should use your own words and thoughts, not those of anyone else. You **may not** take a sentence and change one to two words and call it your own.

This syllabus and course outline is subject to change due to unforeseen circumstances.

HESA 561 Course Outline Fall 2009 Matrix

WEEK	DATE OF CLASS	QUIZ OR TEST	PAPER DUE
1	1/11		
2	1/18		Forgive and Remember
3	1/25	Term quiz 1	Med News Reflect
4	2/01	Term quiz 2	Med News Reflect
5	2/08	EXAM 1	
6	2/15	Term quiz 3	Med News Reflect
7	2/22	Term quiz 4	Med News Reflect
8	3/01	Term quiz 5	Med News Reflect
	3/08	NO CLASS	
9	3/15	EXAM 2	
	3/22	NO CLASS	
	3/29	NO CLASS	
10	4/05	Term quiz 6	Nursing Reflection
11	4/12	Term quiz 7	
12	4/19	EXAM 3	

HESA 561 Course Outline Fall 2009**January 11, 2011**

Objectives for Week 1:

1. Understand difficult nature of medical training.
2. Understand how to learn medical terminology.
3. Understand how the course will be carried out.
4. Understand HIPAA and what it means to healthcare administrators.

Items to be covered:

1. Course introduction and objectives
2. The role of Science and Judgment in diagnosis and treatment
3. To what extent is medicine an art or a science
4. Medical Education Process- Making of a Doctor video
5. Introduction to medical terminology
6. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Readings prior to class:

1. HIPAA articles 1 & 2 on Blackboard
2. If you did not already read the book, start reading Forgive and Remember

January 18, 2011

PLEASE NOTE WE WILL BE MEETING IN THE LIBRARY. Please be on time!!

The library staff will be going over the use of Refworks software and use of the Internet for research. If you have one, bring your own laptop

Objectives for Week 2:

1. Understand the different types of physicians.
2. Learn healthcare and medical terminology
3. Understand what primary care and specialty care are.
4. Understand what healthcare access is and what is meant by healthcare disparities.
5. Understand how to search the Internet for medical articles and be able keep track of the articles with Refworks.

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 1
2. Physician Training and Development
 - a. Training involved and personality of different physicians
3. Effective communication with physicians
 - a. Physicians as directors of care
 - b. Hospitalist concept
4. Practice patterns and why there is variation in practice
5. Role of physicians in resource allocation
6. What is the roll of the primary care physician and why is care coordination important
7. Refworks- Please consult Blackboard for readings to be completed prior to class.
8. Institutional Review Board

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class

1. **REFLECTION ON FORGIVE AND REMEMBER**
2. **PRIOR TO CLASS, YOU MUST GO ONLINE AND ESTABLISH A REWORKS ACCOUNT.**

Terminology for the week

1. a	absence of
2. ante	before
3. anter(i)	front, forward
4. anti	against
5. aut	self
6. bi, bis	twice, double, two
7. contra	against, counter
8. dent	tooth
9. dipl(o)	double
10. dys	bad, faulty, abnormal
11. emia	blood
12. end(o)	inside
13. hem(ato)	blood
14. hemi	half
15. hyper	high
16. hypo	low
17. iatr(o)	doctor
18. infra	beneath
19. inter	between
20. mal	bad
21. megal(o)	large
22. necr(o)	death
23. opsy	examination
24. osis	condition
25. phleb	vein
26. poly	many
27. post	after
28. poster(i)	back, behind
29. pseud(o)	false
30. supra	above
31. therm	heat

Readings for the week:

1. Forgive and Remember
2. Articles on Blackboard (Comparison of MD and DO; Residency Training; Hospitalist; Concierge Medicine; Understanding Doctors)

January 25, 2011**CARDIOLOGY**

Objectives for the week

1. Acquire and stay current with professional knowledge
2. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
3. Understand evidence-based practice
4. Demonstrate critical thinking
5. Understand clinical pathways and disease management

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 2
2. Searching the medical literature
3. Discussion of Heart Disease and Vascular Disease
4. Types and incidence (e.g. hypertension, Congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, etc.
5. Precursors and preventive measures
6. Major diagnostic test used to assess heart disease (EKG, Stress tests, Cardiac catheterizations, MRI)
7. Acute interventions
8. Controversies in treatment (CT calcification score)
9. Refworks
10. Discuss Medical News

Assignments due to be turned in via to ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class
 Medical news article reflection

Terminology for the week

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. angio | vessel |
| 2. arteri(o) | artery |
| 3. ather(o) | fatty |
| 4. brady | slow |
| 5. cardi(o) | heart |
| 6. cyan(o) | blue |
| 7. gram, graph | record |
| 8. intra | inside |
| 9. itis | inflammation |
| 10. lys(is) | dissolve |
| 11. logy | study of |
| 12. logist | physician |
| 13. plasty | repair |
| 14. sten(o) | narrow |
| 15. steth(o) | chest |
| 16. tachy | fast |
| 17. therap | treatment |
| 18. thorac(o) | chest |

19. thromb(o) clot
20. ven(o) vein
21. atherosclerosis Atherosclerosis is a condition in which patchy deposits of fatty material (atheromas or atherosclerotic plaques) develop in the walls of medium-sized and large arteries, leading to reduced or blocked blood flow.
22. Coronary artery disease (CAD) a condition in which the blood supply to the heart muscle is partially or completely blocked
23. Electrocardiogram (EKG, ECG) quick, simple, painless procedure in which the heart's electrical impulses are amplified and recorded on a piece of paper.
24. Cardiac Catheterization In cardiac catheterization, a thin catheter (a tubular, flexible surgical instrument) is inserted into an artery or vein through a puncture made with a needle or a tiny incision. A local anesthetic is given to numb the insertion site. The catheter is then threaded through the major blood vessels and into the heart chambers and the coronary arteries.
25. Angiogram pictures of the arteries
26. Angioplasty a balloon-tipped catheter into a large artery (usually the femoral artery), and threads the catheter through the connecting arteries and the aorta to the narrowed or blocked coronary artery. Then the doctor inflates the balloon to force the atheroma against the arterial wall and thus open the artery.
27. CT Angiography A type of CT that is used to produce three dimensional images of the major arteries of the body.
28. Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Coronary artery bypass surgery consists of attaching an artery or part of a vein to a coronary artery, so that the blood has an alternate route from the aorta to the distal coronary artery (PLEASE note that you book has a typo and is incorrect on this one). As a result, the narrowed or blocked area is bypassed. An artery is preferred to a vein because arteries are less likely to become blocked later. In one type of bypass surgery, one of the two internal mammary arteries is cut, and one of the cut ends is attached to a coronary artery beyond the blocked area.

29. Cardiac stress test exercise stress testing, the person walks on a treadmill or rides a stationary bicycle while being monitored by ECG. This procedure can help doctors determine whether the patient has heart problems and is coronary angiography or coronary artery bypass surgery is needed. If people cannot exercise, testing is performed after a drug that makes the heart work harder is injected.
30. Congestive Heart Failure Heart failure is a disorder in which the heart pumps blood inadequately, leading to reduced blood flow, back-up (congestion) of blood in the veins and lungs, and other changes that may further weaken the heart. Heart failure can be due to ischemic heart disease or myocardial damage from a viral infection of the heart muscle.
31. Hyperlipoproteinemia Hyperlipoproteinemia (hyperlipidemia) is abnormally high levels of lipids (cholesterol, triglycerides, or both) carried by lipoproteins in the blood.
32. Myocardial Infarction Heart attack (myocardial infarction) is a medical emergency in which some of the heart's blood supply is suddenly and severely reduced or cut off, causing the heart muscle (myocardium) to die because it is deprived of its oxygen supply. Please note that this is not called a cardiac infarction.

Expected Readings prior to class- (pages 114-130, 150-155, 920-927, and read an updated chapter 33 from your book online at

<http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/sec03/ch033/ch033a.html>,

<http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/sec03/ch033/ch033b.html>, and

<http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/sec03/ch033/ch033c.html>)

At the end of the readings you should be able to answer the following questions:

- Describe how the heart receives its blood supply
- What is the difference between cardiac ischemia and infarction?
- What is an acute coronary syndrome? What are the three categories?
- What are the risk factors for coronary artery disease?
- What is meant by modifiable risk factors?
- What is Percutaneous Coronary (also called cardiac) Intervention (PCI) (define it, and describe what it is)?
- What is CABG (define it, and describe what it is)?
- What is an ECG?
- Why do we give an aspirin to people who have experienced a heart attack?
- What are thrombolytic agents and why are they given?

- What is the major risk of using thrombolytic agents? What is a better option of it is available?
- What is the difference between stable and unstable angina?
- What causes angina?
- What is exercises stress testing and what is the benefit and risk of adding radionuclide imaging?
- What is echocardiography?
- What is coronary angiography?
- What is Electron beam CT and what is it used for?
- What is Multidetector row CT and what is the major risk of its use for diagnosing coronary artery disease?
- What is hypertension, and what are the causes?

Additional Resources

1. Cardiac Catheterization
 - a. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f1mdGDu4LK8>
 - b. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVYRpnQ2WZU>
2. Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
 - a. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RZhPZc1Uhws>

February 1, 2011

PULMONARY and ENDOCRINE

Objectives for the week

1. Understand how to develop and maintain medical staff relationships
2. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
3. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
4. Understand community standards of care
5. Understand Evidence-based practice
6. Understand Clinical Pathways and disease management

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 3
2. Monitoring quality care- role of external standards
3. Legal definition of “standard of care”
4. Malpractice
5. Evidence-based practice and clinical pathways
6. Discuss Medical News

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class
 Medical news article reflection

Terminology for the week

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. aden(o) | gland |
| 2. glyc(o) | glucose |
| 3. pnea | breathing |
| 4. pneum(ato) | air |

5. pneumon(o) lung
6. pulmon(o) lung
7. pneumonia Pneumonia is an infection of the small air sacs of the lungs (alveoli) and the tissues around them.
8. Diabetes Diabetes mellitus is a disorder in which blood sugar (glucose) levels are abnormally high because the body does not produce enough insulin or because of insulin resistance.
9. COPD Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is persistent obstruction of the airways occurring with emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or both disorders.
10. Pulmonary Embolism Pulmonary embolism is the sudden blocking of an artery of the lung (pulmonary artery) by an embolus—usually a blood clot (thrombus).
11. Pneumothorax A pneumothorax is a pocket of air between the two layers of pleura, resulting in collapse of the lung.
12. Endocrine system The endocrine system consists of a group of glands and organs that regulate and control various body functions by producing and secreting hormones
13. Emphysema Emphysema is irreversible enlargement of many of the 300 million air sacs (alveoli) that make up the lungs and destruction of the air sac walls.
14. Chronic Bronchitis Chronic bronchitis is characterized by a cough that produces sputum for 3 months or more during 2 successive years; the cough is not due to another lung disease
15. Asthma Asthma is a condition in which the airways narrow—usually reversibly—in response to certain stimuli
16. Tuberculosis Tuberculosis is a contagious infection caused by an airborne bacterium, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
17. Influenza Influenza (flu) is infection of the lungs and airways with one of the influenza viruses. It causes a fever, runny nose, sore throat, cough, headache, muscle aches (myalgias), and a general feeling of illness (malaise).
18. Wheezing Wheezing is a whistling, musical sound

	during breathing resulting from partially obstructed airways.
19. Stethoscope	An instrument for listening to sounds within the body
20. Hypoxia	low oxygen level in the blood
21. Dyspnea	shortness of breath or hard time breathing

Expected Readings prior to class (pages 244-258, 262-271, 274-288,328-331, 937-940, 962-969)

After readings, you should be able to answer the following questions:

- What is the purpose of the lungs?
- Describe what occurs during an asthma attack?
- How is asthma treated? What classes of drugs are used?
- What is a MDI and a spacer?
- What are some of the common causes of asthma attacks that can be avoided?
- What is COPD (define it, and describe what it does to the lungs)?
- What two diseases are combined together under the umbrella term COPD?
- What is the most important cause of COPD?
- What symptoms do persons with COPD have and how are they treated?
- How is COPD diagnosis made?
- How is COPD treated (acute attacks and long-term management)?
- What is lung cancer and why is it important?
- What is meant by primary and metastatic cancer?
- How is Lung Cancer typically diagnosed?
- What are the issues with screening for lung cancer?
- How is Lung Cancer treated, and what is its prognosis?
- What is pneumonia and what causes it?
- What are the signs and symptoms of pneumonia?
- What is pneumococcal vaccine and who should receive it?
- What is influenza and how can it be prevented?
- What is meant by community acquired pneumonia and hospital-acquired pneumonia?
- What is a pulmonary embolism, and what are the risk factors for a PE?
- How do we diagnose a PE?
- What is Tuberculosis and how is it diagnosed?
- What is the difference between primary TB, latent infection, and active TB?
- How is TB treated?
- What is a PPD?
- What is Diabetes Mellitus?
- Describe the different types of DM. How common is each and what is the cause of each?
- How is DM diagnosed and treated?
- What is hemoglobin A1C?

Additional Readings:

February 8, 2011**Public Health**

Objectives for the week:

1. Understand what public health is.
2. Understand what are the responsibilities of local, state, and national public health agencies.
3. Understand what are the five core areas of public health

Outline for the week

1. Exam 1 over all material from first 4 weeks (not including public health)
2. Discuss public health and how it relates to deliver of healthcare in the private sector.

Readings:

Public health: what it is and how it works By Bernard J. Turnock, Chapter 1. This is available free at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=-yWqmLyAO24C&printsec=frontcover&dq=Public+health:+what+it+is+and+how+it+works+By+Bernard+J.+Turnock&hl=en&src=book&ei=c4kTZ3BNoyRnwf3gKH1AQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=book-thumbnail&resnum=1&ved=0CDIQ6wEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

February 15, 2011**ANATOMY, DERMATOLOGY AND ORTHOPEDICS**

Objectives for the week

1. Understand patient's rights and responsibilities
2. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
3. Understand what advocacy is all about
4. Understand the healthcare and medical terminology
5. Understand healthcare technology and advancement
6. Demonstrate critical thinking

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 4
2. Patient Rights and Responsibilities
3. Each student should go online and obtain some examples of documents that outline patients rights and responsibilities
4. Advocacy for patients, families and the community
5. Discuss Dermatology and Orthopedics
6. Discuss Medical News

Terminology for the week

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. arthr(o) | joint |
| 2. articul | joint |
| 3. cervic | neck |

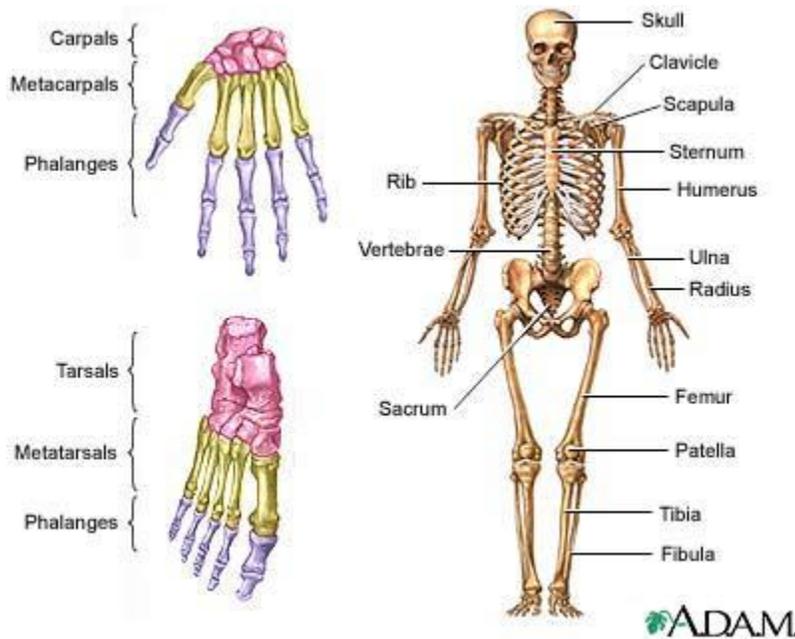
4. chondr(o)	cartilage
5. cost(o)	rib
6. cry(o)	cold
7. derm(ato)	skin
8. epi	outer
9. erythro	red
10. latero	side
11. my(o)	muscle
12. osse(o)	bone
13. oste(o)	bone
14. penia	deficient
15. pod(o)	foot
16. scope	instrument
17. scopy	examination
18. somat(o)	body
19. spondyl(o)	vertebra
20. steat(o)	fat
21. stom	mouth
22. Fracture	A fracture is a break in a bone, usually accompanied by injury to the surrounding tissues.
23. Osteoporosis	Osteoporosis is a condition in which a progressive decrease in the density of bones weakens the bones, making fractures likely.
24. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	Carpal tunnel syndrome is a painful compression of the median nerve as it passes through the wrist.
25. Melanoma	Melanoma is a cancer that originates in the pigment-producing cells of the skin (melanocytes).
26. Basal Cell Carcinoma	Basal cell carcinoma is a cancer that originates in cells of the epidermis.
27. Shingles	Shingles (herpes zoster) is infection that results from reactivation of the varicella-zoster virus, the virus that causes chickenpox. Shingles causes a painful skin eruption of fluid-filled blisters and sometimes results in chronic pain in the affected area.
28. Burns	Burns are injuries to tissue that result from heat, electricity, radiation, or chemicals.
29. Arthritis	Inflammation of the joint. Two major forms are rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis
30. Ankle Sprain	An ankle sprain is an injury to the ligaments (the tough elastic tissue that connects bones to one another) in the ankle.

31. Arthroscopy

a procedure in which a small (diameter of a pencil) fiber optic scope is inserted into a joint space, allowing the doctor to look inside the joint and to project the image onto a television screen.

32. Bones of the body

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/imagepages/1115.htm>



Expected Readings prior to class- (pages 334-338, 346, 355-359, 1189-1191, 1230-1231, 1238-1241, 1648-1651)

Also read updated chapter 205

<http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/sec18/ch205/ch205a.html>

At the end of the readings you should be able to answer the following questions:

- What are the three layers of the skin?
- What is the importance of the skin to our overall health?
- What are bedsores (aka pressure sores or decubitus ulcers) and why are they a really big issue to healthcare managers?
- What are the different types of burns? Describe the old classification system and the new one.
- What are the two major forms of skin cancer and what is the major risk factor for getting them?
- Where are most procedures related to the skin (dermatology and plastic surgery) performed?
- Be able to label the bones of the body.
- What are the two different types of hip fractures and the two different ways that “hip” fractures can be repaired?
- What is a DEXA scan and how is it used?

- What is arthritis and what are its major forms?
- What is arthroscopy?
- What are the major functions of the skeletal system?
- What is Osteoporosis, how is it diagnosed, and how can it be prevented and treated?

Other Readings for the week:

1. Crossing the Quality Chasm. Available free on line at (<http://www.nap.edu/books/0309072808/html/>)
2. Human Anatomy <http://www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html>

February 22, 2011

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPECIAL SENSES

Objectives for the week

1. Understand the personal journey discipline through use of a journal
2. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
3. Understand the role of the non-clinical professional in healthcare
4. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
5. Demonstrate critical thinking
6. Understand the Nursing, physician, and allied health professional's roles and practice

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 5
2. Discuss CNS and special senses
3. Emergency Medicine
4. Discuss what are allied healthcare personnel. What is EMS, What are the different types of nurses?
5. Discuss the rotations with community nurses and in the operating room.
6. Discuss medical news

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class
Medical news article reflection

Terminology of the week

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. acou, acu | hear |
| 2. aur(i) | ear |
| 3. cephal(o) | head |
| 4. crani(o) | skull |
| 5. encephal(o) | brain |
| 6. nas(o) | nose |
| 7. neur(o) | nerve |
| 8. ocul(o) | eye |
| 9. Ophthalm(o) | eye |
| 10. opia | vision |
| 11. ot(o) | ear |
| 12. pharyng(o) | throat |
| 13. pleg(ia) | paralysis |

14. rhin(o)	nose
15. Stroke	A stroke is a disorder in which the arteries to the brain become blocked or rupture, resulting in death of brain tissue.
16. Dementia	Dementia is a slow, progressive decline in mental function in which memory, thinking, judgment, and the ability to learn are impaired.
17. Otitis Media	Ear Infection
18. Cataract	A cataract is a clouding (opacity) of the lens of the eye that causes a progressive, painless loss of vision
19. Glaucoma	Glaucoma is optic nerve damage, often associated with increased eye pressure, that leads to progressive, irreversible loss of vision.
20. Seizure	Seizure disorders involve periodic disturbances of the brain's electrical activity, resulting in some degree of temporary brain dysfunction.
21. Multiple Sclerosis	Multiple sclerosis is a disorder in which patches of myelin and underlying nerve fibers in the eyes, brain, and spinal cord are damaged or destroyed.
22. Ophthalmologist	Physician trained in treating conditions of the eye. Can operate on the eye
23. Optometrist	Optometrists, also known as <i>doctors of optometry</i> , or <i>ODs</i> , provide most primary vision care. They examine people's eyes to diagnose vision problems and eye diseases, and they test patients' visual acuity, depth and color perception, and ability to focus and coordinate the eyes.

Expected Readings prior to class (pages 502-519, 484-488, 568-572, 1278-1280, 1303-1305, 1593-1600, 1303-1305)

At the end of the readings you should be able to answer the following questions:

- What makes up the CNS?
- What is the blood brain barrier?
- What is a brain aneurysm?
- What are epidural and subdural hematomas?
- What is a seizure?
- What is a stroke?
- What is a TIA?
- How do we prevent strokes?
- How do we treat TIAs and Strokes?

- What is a Bell's Palsy?
- What is a carotid endarterectomy?
- What is a primary and secondary brain tumor and what is the difference in treatment?
- What is Dementia and what is the most common type?
- What treatments are available for Dementia?
- What is ALS?
- What is Cerebral Palsy?
- What is Multiple Sclerosis?
- What is the best test for MS?
- What is Parkinson's disease?
- Be able to label the diagrams
- What has changed in the treatment of otitis media and why is this important?
- Why is color blindness important to healthcare managers?
- What is Triage Nurse?
- Why do people use the ED?

Other readings for the week:

1. Emergency Department http://www.kidshealth.org/kid/feel_better/places/er.html
2. Hooker, E. A., Benoit, T., & Price, T. G. (2006). Reasons prehospital personnel do not administer aspirin to all patients complaining of chest pain. *Prehospital and disaster medicine*, 21(2 Suppl 2), 101-103. (available on blackboard)
3. Types of Nurses Handout available on blackboard for this course
4. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stroke> This is an optional reading, but it is very well written and may be better than the textbook for explaining stroke.

March 1, 2011

OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY, MALE AND FEMALE ANATOMY, URINARY SYSTEM

Objectives for the week

1. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
2. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
3. Understand patient's rights and responsibilities
4. Demonstrate Critical thinking and analysis

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 6
2. Discuss obstetrics and gynecology
3. Discuss HPV vaccination and have a debate
 - a. Come to class prepared to defend either side of the issue
4. Discuss female and male anatomy.
5. Discuss Medical News

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class
 Medical news article reflection

Terminology for the week

1. cyst(o)	bladder
2. gyn	woman
3. hyster(o)	uterus
4. lact(o)	milk
5. mamm(o)	breast
6. mast(o)	breast
7. nephr(o)	kidney
8. oophor(o)	ovaries
9. pyel(o)	kidneys
10. ren(o)	kidneys
11. uria	urine
12. vas(o)	vessel
13. vesic(o)	bladder
14. urinary tract infection	An infection of the urinary tract
15. Kidney stone	Stones (calculi) that form anywhere in the urinary tract and may cause pain, bleeding, obstruction of the flow of urine, or an infection
16. Hysterectomy	Surgical removal of the uterus
17. Sterilization	Sterilization involves making a person incapable of reproduction.
18. mastectomy	Surgical removal of breast
19. BPH	Benign prostatic hyperplasia is a noncancerous (benign) enlargement of the prostate gland that can make urination difficult.
20. PSA	Prostate Specific Antigen, a blood test used to help diagnose prostate cancer
21. Circumcision	surgical removal of the foreskin
22. Lumpectomy	a breast-conserving surgery in which only small amount of surrounding normal tissue is removed.
23. TURP	transurethral resection of the prostate is a surgical procedure in which a doctor passes an endoscope (a flexible viewing tube) up the urethra. Attached to the endoscope is a surgical instrument that is used to remove part of the prostate.
24. Miscarriage	A miscarriage (spontaneous abortion) is the loss of a fetus due to natural causes before 24 weeks of pregnancy.
25. PAP Smear	Papanicolaou smear. Used to screen for cervical cancer. Requires a pelvic exam
26. Fibrocystic Breast Disease	Fibrocystic breast disease is characterized

- by breast pain, cysts, and noncancerous lumpiness.
27. Renal Failure
Kidney (renal) failure is the inability of the kidneys to adequately filter metabolic waste products from the blood
28. Urologist
A physician who has specialized expertise regarding problems of the male and female urinary tract and the male reproductive organs.
29. HPV
Human Papilloma Virus is the cause of cervical cancer

Expected Reading prior to class (pages 820-823, 828-836, 862-871, 1343-1355, 1387-1409, 1419-1433, 1434-1457, 1464-1469, 1573-1575)

At the end of the readings you should be able to answer the following questions:

- Be able to label the male and female anatomy
- What is circumcision and is it medically necessary? What are the potential benefits?
- What is urinary catheterization?
- What is the prostate and what is its purpose?
- What is BPH? How common is it? How is it diagnosed and treated?
- What is TURP?
- What does an urologist do?
- How common is Prostate Cancer?
- How is Prostate Cancer Diagnosed?
- What is Prostatitis?
- What are STDs?
- What is HIV?
- What is AIDS?
- What is Male sterilization? What are its advantages and concerns?
- What is a Kidney Stone and how is it treated?
- What is renal failure?
- How do we treat renal failure?
- What is Testicular cancer?
- How do we screen for Testicular Cancer?
- What are the components of a female pelvic exam?
- What is PAP smear? What is its purpose?
- What is a UTI?
- What is PID?
- What is HPV? How is it treated/prevented? Why is it important?
- What is cervical Cancer? How common? How is it screened for?
- What is Uterine Cancer? How common?
- Why is ovarian cancer a difficult and deadly cancer?
- How common is breast cancer? How is it screened for?
- What is female sterilization? What are the problems with its use?

- How long does a normal pregnancy last?
- What is an Epidural block?
- What is Cesarean Section?
- What is a spontaneous abortion?
- What is a miscarriage?
- What is an induced abortion?
- What is in-vitro fertilization?

1. HPV vaccination

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr56e312a1.htm>

March 15, 2011

DIGESTIVE, RADIOLOGY, SURGERY

Objectives for the week

1. Understand how to develop and maintain medical staff relationships
2. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
3. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
4. Understand community standards of care
5. Demonstrate Critical thinking and analysis

Outline for the week

1. **Exam 2 on all material to date. Approximately 60% comes from new material and 40% comes from old material.**
2. Medical Decision Making
3. Surgical training
4. Medical vs. surgical specialties
5. The changing face of diagnostic radiology
 - a. Radiation risk
 - b. PACS
6. Discuss Medical News

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class
 Medical news article reflection

Terminology for the week

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. chol(e) | gallbladder |
| 2. enter(o) | intestine |
| 3. ectomy | remove by cutting |
| 4. gastr(o) | stomach |
| 5. hepat(o) | liver |
| 6. lapar(o) | abdomen |
| 7. lip(o) | fat |
| 8. melan(o) | black |
| 9. pept | digest |
| 10. proct(o) | anus |

11. tomy	operation by cutting
12. cirrhosis	Cirrhosis is the destruction of normal liver tissue that leaves nonfunctioning scar tissue surrounding areas of functioning liver tissue.
13. Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver from any cause.
14. BMI	Body Mass Index. Weight in kg divided by (Height in meters) squared
15. Appendicitis	Appendicitis is inflammation and infection of the appendix of the colon
16. Colonoscopy	A colonoscopy is an internal examination of the colon (large intestine), using an instrument called a colonoscope. The colonoscope is a small camera attached to a flexible tube.
17. EGD	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is an examination of the lining of the esophagus, stomach, and upper duodenum with a small camera (flexible endoscope) which is inserted down the throat
18. Crohn's disease	Crohn's disease (regional enteritis, granulomatous ileitis, ileocolitis) is a chronic inflammation of the intestinal wall that may affect any part of the digestive tract.
19. Endoscopy	Use of a medical instrument to view internal organs
20. Laparoscopy	Examination of the abdominal cavity using an endoscope
21. Diverticulitis	Diverticulitis is inflammation or infection of one or more diverticula of the colon.
22. PACS	Picture Archiving and Communication System. These are computers or networks dedicated to the storage, retrieval, distribution and presentation of diagnostic medical images.
23. Cholecystitis	Cholecystitis is inflammation of the gallbladder wall, usually resulting from a gallstone obstructing the cystic duct.

Expected Reading prior to class (pages 694-706, 711-718, 738-749, 776-783, 786-788, 802-805, 813-817, 764-774, 914-920, 1698-1703)

At the end of the readings you should be able to answer the following questions:

- What are the major components of the digestive system, and what is the function of each?
- What is endoscopy and how is it used (EGD and Colonoscopy)?
- What is laparoscopy and what is it used for?

- What is an occult blood test and what is it used for?
- What is gastritis and how is it treated?
- What is a peptic ulcer, and how is it diagnosed and treated?
- What is GE reflux and how is it treated?
- What is inflammatory bowel disease, and what are the major types?
- What is antibiotic associated diarrhea and why is it important?
- Describe what are diverticulosis and diverticulitis?
- What is an ileus and how is that different from a mechanical bowel obstruction?
- What is appendicitis and how is it treated?
- What is gallbladder disease and how is it treated (gallstones and cholecystitis)?
- What is hepatitis and what are the major forms?
- Which forms of hepatitis have vaccines?
- What are the risk factors, symptoms, diagnostic techniques and treatment for colon cancer?
- Why do we screen for colon cancer, and why don't we start until age 50 with colonoscopy?
- What are the surgical treatments for obesity?
- What is BMI and how is it calculated?
- What is a PACS system and how is it used?

Other readings prior to class:

1. PACS

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picture_archiving_and_communication_system#column-one

March 22, 2011 NO CLASS

March 29, 2011 NO CLASS

April 05, 2011

PEDIATRICS, INFECTIOUS DISEASE and PHARMACOLOGY

Objectives for the week

1. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
2. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
3. Understand community standards of care
4. Demonstrate Critical thinking and analysis

Outline for the week

1. Terminology Quiz 7
2. Common pediatric diseases
3. Commonly prescribed medication
4. Drug development
5. Drug Companies
6. Discussion of community rotations.
7. Discuss Medical News

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class

Terminology for the week

1. circum around
2. ped(o) child
3. peri around
4. pyr fever
5. Pharyngitis Pharyngitis is infection of the throat (pharynx) and sometimes the tonsils.
6. SIDS Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden, unexpected death of a seemingly healthy infant during sleep, in whom a thorough postmortem examination does not show a cause.
7. Autism Spectrum Disorder Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, and uneven intellectual development often with mental retardation. Symptoms begin in early childhood. The cause in most children is unknown, although evidence supports a genetic component; in some, autism may be caused by a medical condition. Diagnosis is based on developmental history and observation. Treatment consists of behavioral management and sometimes drug therapy. Autism is the most common of the disorders called pervasive developmental disorders (PDDs). Given the wide clinical variability of these conditions, many people also refer to PDDs as "autism spectrum disorders." Estimates of prevalence range from 5/10,000 to 50/1000. Autism is 2 to 4 times more common in boys. In the past decade, there has been a rapid rise in the diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders, partially because of changes in diagnostic criteria.
8. Pharmaco drug
9. FDA Food and Drug Administration.
10. DEA Drug Enforcement Agency. Regulates controlled substances.
11. Cerebral Palsy Cerebral palsy refers to a group of symptoms including poor muscle control, spasticity, paralysis, and other neurologic

- problems resulting from brain injury before, during, or shortly after birth.
12. Evidence Based Medicine
It is an explicit approach to problem solving and continual professional learning which requires the use of current best evidence in making medical decisions about individual patients.
13. Clinical Practice Guidelines
A set of systematically developed statements or recommendations designed to assist practitioner and patient decisions about appropriate health care for specific clinical circumstances
14. Chickenpox
a highly contagious infection with the varicella-zoster virus that produces a characteristic itchy rash, consisting of small, raised, blistered or crusted spots.
15. antipyretic
a medication used to treat fever
16. Otitis externa
An infection of the external ear
17. Meningitis
Meningitis is an infection of the layers of tissue covering the brain and spinal cord (meninges). It is most commonly caused by viruses or bacteria.
18. New Born Screening
Newborn screening is the practice of testing every newborn for certain harmful or potentially fatal disorders that aren't otherwise apparent at birth. Many of these are metabolic disorders, often called "inborn errors of metabolism," which interfere with the body's use of nutrients to maintain healthy tissues and produce energy.
19. Intravenous administration
something that is given to the patient through a catheter inserted into a vein.
20. Intramuscular administration
something that is given to the patient by being injected into the muscle (common for vaccines).
21. Pharmacology
Field of medicine that specializes in the study of drugs, their sources, appearance, chemistry, actions, and uses
22. Immunization
The process of giving a vaccine to induce immunity from a disease.
23. Vaccine
Vaccines are preparations that contain either noninfectious fragments of bacteria or viruses or whole forms of these organisms that have been weakened so that they do not cause disease. Giving a vaccine (usually by

- injection) stimulates the body's immune system to defend against that disease.
24. Pharmacist
Pharmacists is an individual who is licensed to distribute drugs prescribed by physicians and other health practitioners and provide information to patients about medications and their use.
25. Toxicology
the science that studies the harmful effects of drugs, environmental contaminants, and naturally occurring substances found in food, water, air and soil
26. Hospital formulary
Lists all drugs stocked in the hospital pharmacy
27. PDR
Physicians Desk Reference. Published yearly by Medical Economics Company. Manufacturers pay to list information about their products in the PDR. Same information that appears on Package Inserts
28. Sublingual administration
A medication is given under the tongue
29. Hepatitis
Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.
- Hepatitis commonly results from a virus, particularly one of the five hepatitis viruses—A, B, C, D, or E. Other common causes of hepatitis are excessive alcohol intake and use of certain drugs. Less commonly, hepatitis results from other viral infections, such as infectious mononucleosis, herpes simplex, or cytomegalovirus infection. Hepatitis A virus (HAV): HAV is the most common cause of acute viral hepatitis and is particularly common among children and young adults. In some countries, > 75% of adults have been exposed. HAV spreads primarily by fecal-oral contact and thus may occur in areas of poor hygiene. Waterborne and food-borne epidemics occur, especially in underdeveloped countries. Eating contaminated raw shellfish is sometimes responsible. Sporadic cases are also common, usually as a result of person-to-person contact. Fecal shedding of the virus occurs before symptoms develop and usually ceases a few days after symptoms begin; thus, infectivity often has already

ceased when hepatitis becomes clinically evident. HAV has no known chronic carrier state and does not produce chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis. Hepatitis B virus (HBV): HBV is the second most common cause of acute viral hepatitis. Prior unrecognized infection is common but is much less widespread than with HAV. HBV is often transmitted parenterally, typically by contaminated blood or blood products. Routine screening of donor blood for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) has nearly eliminated the previously common posttransfusion transmission, but transmission through needles shared by drug users remains common. Risk of HBV is increased for patients in renal dialysis and oncology units and for hospital personnel in contact with blood. The virus may be spread through contact with other body fluids (eg, between sex partners, both heterosexual and homosexual; in closed institutions, such as mental health institutions and prisons, but infectivity is far lower than for HAV, and the means of transmission is often unknown. Hepatitis C virus (HCV): Infection is most commonly transmitted through blood, primarily when parenteral drug users share needles, but also through tattoos or body piercing. Sexual transmission and vertical transmission from mother to infant are relatively rare. Transmission through blood transfusion has become very rare since the advent of screening tests for donated blood. Some sporadic cases occur in patients without apparent risk factors. HCV prevalence varies with geography and other risk factors.

30. Transdermal administration

A medication is absorbed through the skin

31. Generic name

The official name given to a drug when it is first manufactured.

32. Trade name

The name given to a drug for marketing purposes. It can only be utilized the company that has the patent on the drug.

Expected Readings prior to class- (pages 60-68, 88-112, 1483-1494, 1561-1585, 1538, 1630-1631, 1643-1646)

Bloodborne and Airborne pathogens, Second Edition

At the end of the readings, you should be able to answer the following questions:

- When are Preventive Health care visits for healthy infants?
- What is the purpose of the preventive health care visits for infants?
- What is the new DTaP vaccine and why was it developed?
- What has changed in polio vaccination and why?
- What is meningitis and how can it be prevented?
- What is chickenpox and why did we develop a vaccine for a disease that is usually has no major problems?
- What is the MMR vaccine used to prevent? Describe the diseases measles, mumps and rubella.
- What is Autism?
- What is a Placebo?
- What are the different routes of administration of drugs?
- How are most drugs eliminated from the body?
- What is a generic drug and what is bioequivalence?
- What is newborn screening and why is it used?
- What is PKU and why do we screen for it?

Other readings prior to class:

1. New Born Screening
http://kidshealth.org/parent/system/medical/newborn_screening_tests.html
2. Measles- http://www.medicinenet.com/measles_rubeola/article.htm
This is an online chapter written by Dr. Hooker about the disease measles. This is an excellent consumer-focused website with medical information.
3. <http://www.medicinenet.com/immunizations/article.htm>
This is an online chapter written by Dr. Hooker about immunizations. This is an excellent consumer-focused website with medical information.
4. http://www.medicinenet.com/vaccination_faqs/article.htm
This is an online chapter written by Dr. Hooker to answer questions about immunizations. This is an excellent consumer-focused website with medical information.

April 12, 2011

CANCER, BIOTERRORISM, MENTAL HEALTH, GERIATRICS

Objectives for the week

1. Understand healthcare and medical terminology
2. Acquire and stay current with the professional body of knowledge
3. Understand community standards of care
4. Demonstrate Critical thinking and analysis

Outline for the week

1. Terminology quiz 8
2. What are Medicare and Medicaid?

3. Introduction to ICD-9 and CPT.
4. Discussion of the many different careers in healthcare.
5. Discussion of different types of nursing degrees and where are we going in nursing education
6. Discuss Cancer, bioterrorism, mental health, and geriatrics.
7. Discuss Medical News

Assignments due to be turned in via ehooker@mac.com by 9 PM the night before class
Nursing rotation reflection

Terminology for the week

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. hist(o) | tissue |
| 2. myel(o) | marrow |
| 3. oma | tumor |
| 4. onc(o) | tumor |
| 5. path | disease |
| 6. phag(o) | destroy |
| 7. Neoplasm | A tumor |
| 8. Malignant | Cancerous |
| 9. Benign | Noncancerous |
| 10. Recurrence | Cancerous cells return after treatment, either in the primary location or as metastases (spread). |
| 11. Metastasis: | Cancerous cells that have spread to a completely new location |
| 12. Carcinogen | An agent that causes cancer |
| 13. Chemotherapy | the use of drugs to destroy cancer cells |
| 14. Radiation Therapy | Radiation is a beam or field of intense energy focused on a certain area or organ of the body. It can be generated by a radioactive substance (such as cobalt) or with an atomic particle (linear) accelerator. |
| 15. Gamma Knife | A type of radiation therapy that limits radiation to a specific area of the brain |
| 16. Cancer | a group of cells (usually derived from a single cell) that has lost its normal control mechanisms and thus has unregulated growth |
| 17. phob(ia) | fear |
| 18. psych(o) | mind |
| 19. tox(i) | poison |
| 20. Geriatrics | the branch of medicine that specializes in the care of older people |
| 21. Bedsores | Breakdown of skin from prolonged pressure |
| 22. Urinary Incontinence | Inability to control urine flow |
| 23. Psychiatrist | Medical doctor with 4 years of psychiatric |

- training after graduation from medical school. Can prescribe drugs and admit people to the hospital. Some practice psychotherapy, some only prescribe drugs, and many do both.
24. Psychologist
Professional who has a doctorate but not a medical degree. Many have postdoctoral training, and most are trained to administer psychological tests that are helpful in diagnosis. May conduct psychotherapy but cannot perform physical examinations, prescribe drugs, or admit people to the hospital.
25. Psychiatric social worker
A professional with specialized training in certain aspects of psychotherapy, such as family/marital therapy or individual psychotherapy. Often trained to interface with the social service systems in the state. May have a master's degree, but some have doctorates as well. Cannot perform physical examinations or prescribe drugs
26. DSM-IV
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (fourth edition) published in 1994, provides a classification system that attempts to separate mental illnesses into diagnostic categories based on descriptions of symptoms (that is, what people say and do as a reflection of how they think and feel) and on the course of the illness

Expected Readings prior to class (pages 16-21, 598-601, 613-627, 1031-1047, 1208-1210, 1704-1708)

At the end of the readings, you should be able to answer the following questions:

- What is the difference between a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker?
- What is deinstitutionalization and why is it a problem?
- What is electroconvulsive therapy?
- What is depression and what its symptoms?
- What is Mania and what are its symptoms?
- What is Manic-depression?
- What are the risk factors for suicide?
- What is anorexia nervosa?
- What is bulimia?
- What is cancer and how does it develop?
- What are the different types of cancers?
- What are the risk factors for cancer?

- What are the most common types of cancer in men and women, and what is the number one cause of cancer death in the USA?
- What are some of the common symptoms of a person with cancer?
- How can people help prevent themselves from getting cancer?
- What are the major forms of treatment for cancer?
- What are pressure sores, and what causes them?
- How can pressure sores be prevented and treated?
- What is ICD-9CM and why is it used?
- What is part A, B, C, D of Medicare and what do they pay for?
- Who is eligible for Medicare?
- What are E/M codes and what must be documented to be paid?
- What is naturopathy and homeopathy?
- What is the problem with herbal therapies?

Other readings prior to class:

1. ICD-9 and ICD-10
 - a. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm>
 - b. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd9des.htm>
 - c. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/abticd9.htm>
2. Bioterrorism <http://www.kiprc.uky.edu/trap>
 - a. You must take this online course and present the certificate of completion prior to class
3. Bioterrorism <http://www.medicinenet.com/bioterrorism/article.htm>
 - a. This is a good resource (written by Dr. Hooker) for an overview of bioterrorism and has good links to other sources
4. The Medicare Physician's Guide
<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MLNProducts/downloads/physicianguide.pdf>
 - a. Read Chapters 1 and 5

April 19, 2011

Final Exam- Comprehensive of all material from course. Approximately 40% for new material and 60% from older material.

Example of a weekly reflection on a medical news article

YOUR NAME

Date

HESA 561- Dr. Hooker

“A Single Test to Detect Many Winter Ailments”

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the xTAG respiratory panel this year, which is currently the most comprehensive virus panel. Luminex, Corp manufactures the test. It screens for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), several types of influenza, three types of parainfluenza, adenovirus, and rhinovirus (which causes the common cold). The manufacturer reports that these viruses will account for 85% of viruses affecting people in the United States this year. The accuracy for detection of the viruses varies from 78% to 100% depending on the virus. There are only a few false positives. For example, the test accurately detects RSV 100% of the time, with false positives occurring only 2% of the time.

A physician swabs the nose or throat of the patient. The swab is then sent to a lab. It is mainly intended for use in hospitals and emergency rooms, but can be used by doctors outside of these settings if sent to the appropriate lab. Results take approximately 6 to 7 hours. Processing time may be longer depending on the availability of lab staff. For this reason, emergency room use may impractical. Additionally, the test costs between \$300 and \$400, but is often covered by insurance.

This test is important because it can help prevent misdiagnosis and thus inappropriate treatment. It can prevent overuse of antibiotics because doctors may misdiagnose a viral illness as a bacterial infection. Conversely, it can increase

appropriate use of antivirals. In general, the xTAG test allows for more accurate diagnosis and treatment of patients with common viral illnesses.

As a hospital administrator, one would have to decide whether a test like this should be used in the emergency room and throughout the hospital. Clearly, there is a benefit to having one test that covers the majority of viral infections. However, there is always a chance of a false positive. Cost is another factor to consider. In addition, the processing time is longer than individual tests. Does the wait time outweigh the benefit of performing one comprehensive test? These are all important variables to consider when choosing to use a diagnostic test such as this.

Johannes, L. (2008, November 4) A Single Test May Detect Many Winter Ailments.

Wall Street Journal. November 4, 2008. Retrieved from

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB122574959487594607.html>