



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

### Infermieristica in Area Critica

2021-3-I0101D017-I0101D055M

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#### Aims

At the end of the course student will be able to plan nursing to critical patient, identify priorities of care in different critical setting.

#### Contents

- Knowledge of the organization, roles and skills of professionals in the emergency field (intra and extra hospital)
- Identify care paths in critical setting: NUE112 – AREU, Emergency Room, Intensive Care Units
- Identify interventions in order of priority with the ABDCE assessment (airways, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure) in adult, newborn and infant.
- Plan and record nursing activity in critical patient with:
  - Awareness disorder
  - Respiratory distress
  - Impaired cardiovascular function
  - Septic Shock
  - Traumatic event

#### Detailed program

## **The Emergency Department**

- Origin of the emergency culture in Italy and evolution
- Planning instruments and nursing data: the “scheda di soccorso”, “scheda di triage” and nursing record
- The assessment of critical patient and the use of scales
- Accountability and skills of critical nurse in using diagnostic and therapeutic protocols in emergency situations and triage
- Triage in Emergency Room: goals, process and skills

## **Respiratory support in critical care (adult, newborn and infant)**

### Nursing to patient during:

- Tracheal intubation (nasal, oral)
- Percutaneous tracheotomy
- Tracheal suctioning
- Invasive ventilation: mains methods, management and assessment
- Non invasive ventilation: mains methods, management and assessment (CPAP helmet, mask PSV)

### *Respiratory and Ventilatory assessment*

Arterial blood sample and evaluation

## **Cardiovascular support in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) (adult, notes in newborn and infant)**

### *Cardiovascular assessment*

- Clinical and instrumental monitoring: heart rate (HR), non invasive blood pressure (NIBP), invasive blood pressure (IBP), centrale veonous pressure (CVP), pulmonary artery pressure (PAP), pulmonary artery wedge pressure (PAWP), cardiac output (CO), venous oxygen saturation (SVO?), electrocardiographic (ECG).

### *Nursing to patient during:*

- External cardioversion (CVE) and pacing

## **Regulatory system process support in critical care (adult, notes in newborn and infant)**

### *Nursing to patient with:*

- Impaired Endocrine System Process
- Impaired Thermoregulation
- Electrolyte Imbalance

- Acid Base Imbalance
- Impaired Fluid Volume
- Impaired Kidney Function (continuous veno-venous hemofiltration – CVVH)
- Impaired Nutritional Status [nutritional assessment, enteral feeding management (Gastric residual volume (GRV) measurements), managing blood glucose.

### **Neurological assessment in critical care (adult, notes in newborn and infant)**

#### *Impaired Consciousness*

- Unresponsive Wakefulness Syndrome (UWS), Minimally Conscious State (MCS), Coma, Long Lasting Coma (LLC), Brain death (notes)

#### Clinical and instrumental monitoring

- Evaluation scales
- Intracranial pressure monitoring (ICP), electroencephalogram (EEG) [notes]

### **Pain assessment in critical care**

- Evaluation scales

### **Agitation and sedation**

- Evaluation scales

### **Delirium in ICU**

- Risk Factors
- *Screening*
- Assessment

### ***Accountability and skills in:***

- Drugs management in critical conditions
- Using the Early Warning Score (EWS) to identify impaired vital functions
- Physical restraint management in ICU: regulations, professional ethics and precedents (individual work)
- Caring patient/caregiver in critical situations, with high levels of stress: communication of "bad news"
- Management of emergency situation (refer to Medical Emergency Team – MET)
- Nosocomial infections prevention in ICU: Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP), Sepsis e septic shock.

### **Multi traumatic event management in an extra hospital setting**

- Premises

- ABCDE evaluation (primary and secondary)
- Mobilization of a patient with a multi trauma (evaluation and management of legs, arms and spinal column)
- Main devices to move and transport patients with trauma
- Temperature management
- Wound, burn and fracture management

The curriculum include the acquisition for each student of the BLS-D executor certificate, according to guidelines of Regione Lombardia.

## Prerequisites

Positive evaluation in the following exams: Fundamentals of Nursing and Midwifery Sciences; Nursing Clinical Methodology; Biomedical Sciences 1; Biomedical Sciences 2; Human Physiology; Clinical Specialty Nursing; Surgical Specialty Nursing.

## Teaching form

Lectures, exercises. Group work.

## Textbook and teaching resource

### BIBLIOGRAFIA ESSENZIALE

AARC Clinical Practice Guideline: Blood Gas Analysis and Hemoximetry (2013) *Respiratory Care*, 58(10):1694–1703.

AARC Clinical Practice Guidelines: Endotracheal Suctioning of Mechanically Ventilated Patients With Artificial Airways (2010). *Respiratory care*. Vol. 55 N 6

Ausili D, Baccin G, Bezze S, Di Mauro S, Sironi C (2015) *L'impiego dell'ICNP® con il Modello assistenziale dei processi umani: un quadro teorico per l'assistenza infermieristica di fronte alla sfida della complessità*. Stampa: [www.lulu.com](http://www.lulu.com)

Chiaranda M (2016) *Urgenze ed emergenze – Istituzioni*. 4<sup>a</sup> edizione. Padova: Piccin

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Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Pain, Agitation/Sedation, Delirium, Immobility, and Sleep Disruption in Adult Patients in the ICU (2018) *Critical Care Medicine*

Guidelines for the Provision and Assessment of Nutrition Support Therapy in the Pediatric Critically Ill Patient: Society of Critical Care Medicine and American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (2017). *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*. Vol 41: 706 –742

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National Institute for Health and Care Excellence Health [NICE] (2016) Guideline Sepsis: recognition, diagnosis and early management (2016)

Practice guideline update: Disorders of consciousness (2017) *Report of the Guideline Development, Dissemination, and Implementation Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology; the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine; and the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research*

Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario [RNAO] (2012). Promoting safety: alternative approaches to the use of restraints.

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Burry L, Rose L, McCullagh IJ, Fergusson DA, Ferguson ND, Mehta S, (2014) Daily sedation interruption versus no daily sedation interruption for critically ill adult patients requiring invasive mechanical ventilation (Review), *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*

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Gelinas C (2016) Pain assessment in the critical ill adult: Recent evidence and new trends *Intensive and Critical Care Nursing*, 34: 1 – 11

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Siti R, Hairani D, Tri Utami G, Nurcahyati S (2018) Organ failure of patients using ventilator based on the sequence organ failure assessment score (SOFA) admitted in Intensive Care Unit. *Enfermeria Clinica*, 29: 5 – 8

Subirana M, Solà I, Benito S. (2010) Closed tracheal suction systems versus open tracheal suction systems for mechanically ventilated adult patients (Review) *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*

Villar C, Pannuti C, Nery D, Morillo C, Carmona MJ, Romito G (2016) Effectiveness of Intraoral Chlorhexidine Protocols in the Prevention of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia: Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review. *Respiratory Care Vol 61(9)*

Wang L, Li X, Yang Z, Tang X, Yuan Q, Deng L, Sun X (2016) Semi-recumbent position versus supine position for the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in adults requiring mechanical ventilation (Review). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*

## **Semester**

3 Year - 2 Semester

## **Assessment method**

Multiple choice questions: for an exhaustive verification of the program.

## **Office hours**

On appointment

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