

# Student Orientation

Beaufort Memorial Hospital



This presentation identifies general orientation information specific to Beaufort Memorial Hospital in Beaufort South Carolina. All topics covered contribute to a safe and more satisfying student experience.





# Beaufort Memorial

## MISSION

to deliver superior healthcare services to our patients and to improve the health of our community

## VISION

to exceed expectations for quality and excellence

## OUR CULTURE

to implement our vision of quality and excellence through our core values

## CORE VALUES



### INTEGRITY

Know the right thing and DO it consistently

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### COMPASSION

Act with genuine concern for the well-being of others

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### COMMUNICATION

Respectfully seek and share information

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### RESPONSIBILITY

Be collectively and personally accountable for the success of BMH

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### SAFETY

Keep patients, visitors, co-workers and ourselves free from injury and harm

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Beaufort Memorial  
HOSPITAL

## CORE VALUES & BEHAVIOR EXPECTATIONS

### INTEGRITY

Know the right thing and **DO** it consistently

#### **Behavior Expectations:**

- honor commitments
- own your behavior, acknowledge mistakes
- help others act with integrity - set the example
- follow policies, procedures
- understand responsibilities
- give credit where due
- avoid gossip

### COMPASSION

Act with genuine concern for the well being of others

#### **Behavior Expectations:**

- treat every person with dignity and respect
- respond to the emotional, physical, and spiritual needs of those around you
- make a personal connection
- "be there" when someone is talking to you
- show cultural sensitivity

### COMMUNICATION

Respectfully seek and share information

#### **Behavior Expectations:**

- greet everyone with a smile
- communicate in a clear, accurate and timely manner
- be aware of facial expression, tone of voice, and body language
- confidential information stays confidential
- respect HIPAA
- make eye contact and actively listen
- choose appropriate method
- choose appropriate location
- keep messages simple





Beaufort Memorial  
HOSPITAL

## CORE VALUES & BEHAVIOR EXPECTATIONS

### RESPONSIBILITY

Be collectively and personally accountable for the success of Beaufort Memorial Hospital

#### Behavior Expectations:

- act in a trustworthy and dependable manner
- choose a positive attitude
- help others learn and grow, share your knowledge and skill
- maintain licensure, certification and competencies required for your job
- set a good example
- arrive on time and ready to work
- perform needed tasks even if they are assigned to others
- complete assignments and meet deadlines
- make work fun for yourself and others

### SAFETY

Keep patients, visitors, co-workers and ourselves free from injury and harm

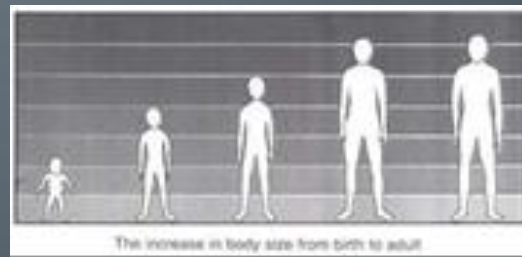
#### Behavior Expectations:

- follow policy and procedures
- know emergency codes and take appropriate actions
- respond to changes in your surroundings (e.g. patients, sounds, smells)
- wash your hands
- use your safety equipment
- report hazardous conditions/safety risks immediately



# Growth and Development

The age of each patient directly impacts the delivery of care provided. It is imperative to incorporate age specific content and treatment in a holistic manner.





# Infants (Birth to 1 Year of Age)

This is a period of rapid motor, cognitive and social development. Infants have no concept of right or wrong; however trust development occurs during this time. Their primary psychosocial task is to build a sense of safety, security and trust in human beings.

## Nursing Measures:

- Allow parents to remain with the infant as much as possible.
- When possible, use observational assessments that require minimal or no handling when infants are sleeping.
- Be sensitive to cues that indicate overstimulation.



# Toddlers (1 to 4 Years of Age)

For toddlers, psychosocial growth is rapid, and they continue to utilize their motor skills to explore their environment.

## Nursing Measures:

- Allow parents to remain with the child as much as possible.
- Allow toddlers to “help” with procedures such as removing their dressing or garments.
- Play is the most effective way to decrease a toddler’s anxiety, as much of the toddler’s behavior and learning is through play.





# Preschooler (4 to 6 Years of Age)

A preschooler is characterized by vigorous, intrusive behavior and a strong imagination. They have a short attention span and are very inquisitive; “why” and “what” questions persist. They fear being separated from their parents, and they have a hard time separating fact from fantasy.

## Nursing Measures:

- Allow parents to remain with the child as much as possible.
- Keep explanations short, simple and logical. For instance, Band-Aids are used to “plug up holes”.



## School-Aged (6 to 12 Years of Age)

Children this age are ready to become workers or producers – they need and want real achievement. These successful efforts help them to develop a sense of self-assurance. Be aware that feelings of inadequacy and inferiority may develop if they believe they can not measure up to the standards of others.

### Nursing Measures:

- Allow for as much privacy as possible.
- Explain to the child how he/she may help.
- Use correct terminology and clearly define behavior limits.
- Prep the child if an experience is going to be painful, its purpose, how it will help them, and consequences if the procedure is avoided.
- Repeat education to the child as many times as necessary, providing supplementary books and examples when available.



# Adolescence (13 to 18 Years of Age)

This transitional period begins with the onset of puberty and extends to the point of entry into the adult world. During this time the adolescence is developing a sense of identity. They become overly preoccupied with their appearance to others, as compared with their own self-concept. They also fear death, but often do not outwards show this.

## Nursing Measures:

- Respect privacy to avoid embarrassment.
- Encourage family and peer visits in the hospital
- Educate on safety. This is the time they are beginning to drive.



## Early Adulthood (18 to 29 Years of Age)

This “settling down” period focuses more on cultural and social expectations than physical development. They are expected to achieve independence from home and begin to form a personal set of values, attitudes and interests. They often choose a vocation, purchase a residence and select a mate during this period of growth. Needless to say, this can be a time of emotional stress and conflict.

The four major causes of death for this age group includes: motor vehicle accidents, trauma, suicides and homicides.

### Nursing Measures:

- Provide healthy living education with an emphasis on weight control, family planning, human sexuality and negative effects of drugs and alcohol.
- Encourage good personal hygiene.



## Young Adulthood (30 to 44 Years of Age)

This group is an extension of early adulthood. They are managing a household, rearing children and developing a career. They often feel invulnerable and tend to ignore or deny early signs of disease.

### Nursing Measures:

- Reinforce healthy lifestyle habits including stress reduction and exercises.
- Health promotion.



## Middle Adulthood (44 to 65 Years of Age)

This is a period of good physical and mental health and new personal freedom. Their children are grown and out of the house, leaving them with new-found freedom. They begin to prepare for retirement and deal with the natural aging process.

### Nursing Measures:

- Physical exams should be performed yearly beginning at 50 years of age.
- Care measure should be related to preserving and prolonging the period of maximum energy and mental health.





# Geriatric (65 Years of Age and Over)

This is a period of decreasing physical strength and increased susceptibility to fatigue and disease. They are adjusting to changes in living arrangements and, often times, death of a mate. They are learning to accept themselves and developing a personal view of death.

## Nursing Measures:

- Encourage to participate with self-care activities as much as possible.
- Promote skin integrity.
- Promote safety measures – reorienting frequently, assistive devices, etc...



# HIPAA

Students and faculty should report violations to:

BMH HIPAA CONTACT:

Chief Privacy Officer

522-5775



# Emergency Preparedness

For a fire emergency dial 5-5-5-5

OR

Activate a PULL STATION

Call 911 for all locations outside the hospital



# B.M.H. Life Safety Codes

To page all codes Dial:

5-5-5-5

“For Staying Alive”



# Code Red

Designated as the code for a fire or activation of the life safety systems in the facility.

# Code Pink

To effectively prevent or manage infant abduction incidents. The Birthing Center will maintain the infant security system to prevent infant abduction incidents. In the event of an incident in which an infant abduction is suspected or has been observed, a coordinated response from key personnel will be instituted by calling 89 and initiating CODE PINK, specify area.



# Code Adam

To ensure a timely and immediate response in the event a child abduction occurs. Students will post themselves strategically so as to see any suspicious activity or persons who may be connected with this offense.

# Code Green

To communicate an external disaster or emergency and to coordinate staff and services for the anticipated injured.





# Code Orange

To provide awareness of potential for aggressive behavior by patients, visitors and employees to prevent injury. Student should request assistance from a team of trained hospital staff to intervene in cases where aggressive behavior may occur. This team of hospital staff will be certified in Crisis Prevention Institute.

# Code Yellow

Has been designated as the code for a chemical spill. There are numerous chemicals that may pose a safety threat. If the spill is suspected to be greater than one gallon or if assistance is needed, the person realizing the spill should active the code. All personnel not associated with the spill should avoid the area in which a code yellow is called.



# Code Black

In the case of a bomb threat, to ensure the safety of patients, visitors and employees in the facility by taking action.

Do not use radios or cell phones or beepers. Do not use radios or cell phones until “ALL CLEAR” is announced. All contacts during a Code Black should be made through hospital telephones. In the event that telephone lines are not functional, hospital staff will be assigned as runners to communicate with departments.

# Code Grey

To communicate the potential of severe weather in our immediate area and coordinate steps for protecting patients, visitors and staff.



# Code Blue

To provide appropriate emergent resuscitative measure to support a cardiopulmonary arrest unless expressively stated otherwise by direct order of a physician in accordance with hospital administrative policy.

# Code Purple

In cases where the Emergency Department becomes overwhelmed due to patient volume, patient acuity, extensive in-patient holds, and/or staffing limitations creating a situation that compromises patient safety, a coordinated effort throughout the hospital will take place to facilitate care.



# Haz-Mat

Hospital solutions with material safety data sheets are available through the hospital intranet. In the event the computer system is not available, a toll free number (1-800-424-9300) is the resource for consultation.



# Restraints & Seclusion

Restraints are defined as any manual method, physical or mechanical device, material or equipment that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a patient to move his or her arms, legs, body or head freely.

Seclusion is the involuntary confinement of a patient alone in a room, which is limited to use only in the Emergency and Mental Health departments.

Restraints are used only when the patient's action presents a danger to him or herself, others or interferes with medical devices. They are never to be used for the convenience of staff or a substitute for conscientious nursing care.



# Restraints & Seclusion

Student nurses are allowed to assess patients in restraints. This must be conducted face-to-face at least every two hours. During this assessment the student must assess for:

Signs of injury associate with restraints

Range of Motion, Color and Sensation.

Mental status

Comfort

Vital Signs

**\*\*\*Students may not initiate or discontinue restraints on any patient in the hospital\*\*\***





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# Pyxis® Requirements

Complete the online Pyxis MedStation® and Pyxis SupplyStation® training courses by clicking on the link provided on the next slide.

The two required classes and codes located on this website are:

CLP1042	Pyxis MedStation® 4000 Nursing Tutorial
CLP1047	Pyxis SupplyStation® 9.1 Tutorial



# Pyxis® Requirements

Once you have completed both classes, you will receive an online certificate.

In order to have access to the Pyxis® systems at Beaufort Memorial Hospital, **you must print the certificate for the Pyxis MedStation® 4000 Nursing Tutorial and fax it to:**

**Robert Selby @ (843) 522-7777**

The online Pyxis MedStation® and Pyxis SupplyStation® link:

[https://clp.carefusion.com/CLP/login\\_carefusion.html?ReturnUrl=%2fclp%2fDefault.aspx](https://clp.carefusion.com/CLP/login_carefusion.html?ReturnUrl=%2fclp%2fDefault.aspx)