

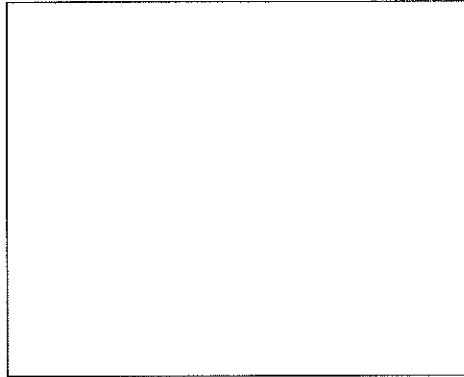
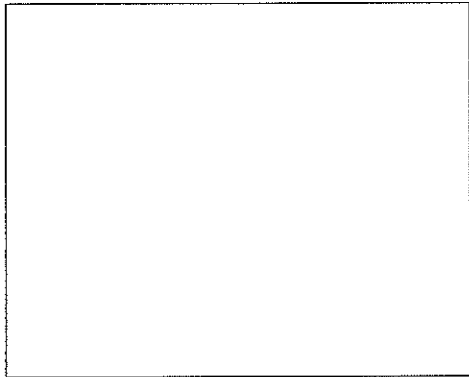
**Chapter 17 Study Guide**

What might cause a person to not be comfortable in a nursing center?

A person's unit is like their home. What should a CNA do in order to give a patient as much privacy as possible?

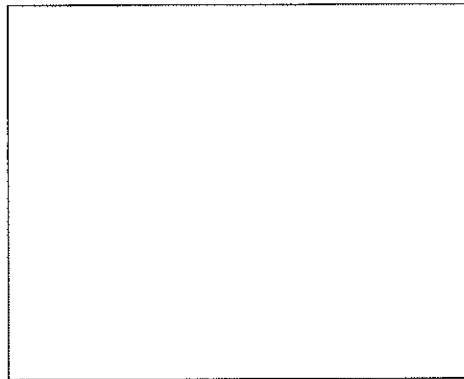
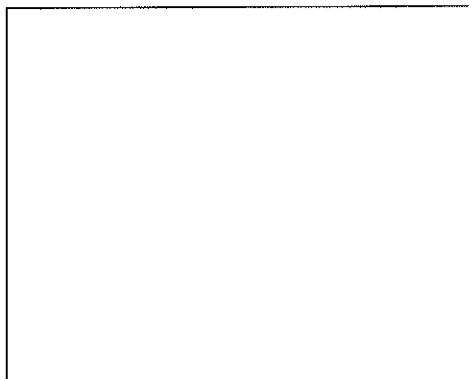
Below, draw a picture of a bed in each of the following positions: (If there is a specific angle that

the bed is raised to, mark that on the drawing.)



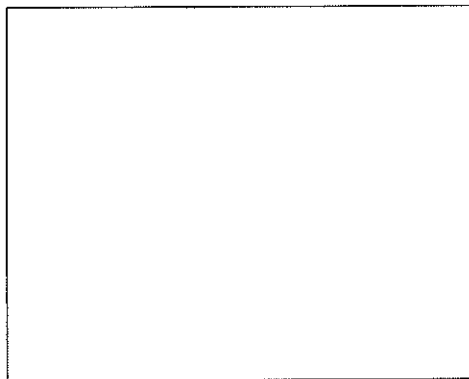
**Fowler's position**

**High-Fowler's position**



**Semi-Fowler's position**

**Trendelenburg's position**



**Reverse Trendelenburg's Position**

Which bed position **requires** a doctor to order it?

What are the **entrapment zones** on a bed? Explain why some patients may be at more risk for entrapment than others.

What should you do if someone is caught or entrapped in a part of the bed?

Why should you not place a contaminated item such as a urinal or soiled linen on the over-bed table?

What is stored in each of the three drawers of the patient's bedside stand?

Residents are allowed to bring things from home to make their room more home-like, including things like chairs. What are the three requirements that make a chair safe enough for a nursing center? How should you treat objects residents bring from home?

When should a resident use the call light system? Why is it important to answer a bathroom call light immediately?

Other than a call light, what else might bathrooms have for residents' safety?

Why is a wrinkle-free bed very important for resident comfort?

Linens are not always changed every day. When do linens usually get changed? What other situations may require you to change the bed linens?

Where should you place clean linens when you are preparing to make a bed?

What do cotton drawsheets do that help promote resident comfort?

You bring too much linen with you when you go to make a resident's bed. Why are those linens now considered contaminated?

Why should you never shake linens?

How do you know if a top sheet is placed on the bed correctly?

What extra considerations do you need to remember when an older patient reports pain? How might you be able to tell if someone who cannot communicate is in pain?

Sleep is a basic need. Why is sleep important for the body?

What sorts of issues might you encounter with dementia patients regarding sleep? What are the best ways to deal with these issues?

What is insomnia?

What do you need know before you give a person a back massage?

What should you **not** do when giving a back massage?

What position should you place an older person when giving a back massage?

How should you apply lotion to bony areas that are **not** red?

Where on the body should you start a back massage?

## **REVIEW**-----

What's the difference between a chronic illness and an acute illness?

How is an ombudsman different from a legal representative?

What is the difference between caring and empathy?

Why are falls more likely to occur during shift changes?

Explain how Standard Precautions and Transmission Based Precautions are different from medical asepsis.

What's the difference between a microbe and bacteria?