

Chapter 18 Hygiene Needs Study Guide

What hygiene care do you typically give in the morning? How is this different from care you give in the afternoon and evening?

What four reasons does the book give for why oral hygiene is especially important for people who are ill or are taking medication?

Patients are free to request hygiene care even if you don't think they need it. Why is it important to respect a person's wishes for hygiene as long as they are not in pain or hurting themselves? What position should a conscious resident be in when you are providing oral hygiene care?

Why is it important to brush a resident's teeth gently?

What position is a person in when you need to give them oral care and they are unconscious? What is the biggest risk that this person faces when receiving oral care and why? What tools do you use that are different from the tools used in conscious residents?

How often do you give oral care to an unconscious resident?

Why is it important to not store dentures in hot water and to not wrap them in napkins or tissues when they are not being used?

The book lists many suggestions for helping a resident with dementia stay calm during a shower. What do you think are the most effective suggestions listed and why?

Memorize the correct temperature range for water for when you have to give a bed bath.

Why is it important to make sure that the water isn't too hot or cold? What observations should you be noticing as you give someone a bed bath?

Know the sequence of giving a bed bath. Where do you start? When it comes to cleaning the torso, arms, and chest, what do you clean first? What sorts of supplies do you need?

What should you follow in order to protect the person and yourself from infection when giving a bed bath?

How should you dry a person during a bed bath?

What gets cleaned during a partial bath?

Why is it important to direct water away from the person when you adjust the temperature? What measures listed in the box help prevent the spread of infection?

What is the longest a tub bath should last?

What are some risks that are involved with a resident choosing a tub bath or shower over a bed bath?

How can you help prevent falls for persons taking a tub bath or shower?

What is the correct water temperature for providing perineal care? Why is this different than the temperature of water you use for a bed bath?

What are special considerations you need to give for a male resident who is not circumcised?

Why is it important to use the term "perineal care" rather than more casual terms like "genital care" when you are working as a CNA?

REVIEW-----

How do you identify a person in a care setting? What should you do if they do not wear a bracelet?

Why is it **NOT** correct to say that you can use bed rails for all residents in order to prevent falls?

What is medical asepsis?

What sort of bed do you make for a resident who is going to be out of bed all day?

Why must you always assume that an unconscious patient can hear you and understand what you say?