

**Medical-Surgical:** In addition to completing the simulations, students should be prepared to discuss selected topics in the pre/post-conferences or pre/debriefings. Below are potential topics and questions.



**Pre-conference/Post-conference/Pre/Debriefing**

Topics and Questions — vClinicals

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| **Patient Name** | **Topics** | **Sample Questions** |
| **Ann Rails** | * Domestic violence/Intimate partner violence incidence nationally/locally * The incidence of IPV related to gender, gender orientation, sexual orientation, age, associated with pregnancy and parenting. * Local Shelters and community resources | * Where are local shelters for victims of intimate partner violence (IPV)? * How should the nurse assist clients in contacting and accessing shelters and services? * Develop several statements that demonstrate sensitivity and caring in responding to a client who is a victim of IPV. |
| **Arthur Thomason** | * Procedure for obtaining blood cultures * Significance of blood gasses with a falling PaO2 & increasing PCO2 * Nursing Care for patient in pulmonary edema | * What is the significance of septicemia? What are potential outcomes of sepsis? * How do you interpret selected ABG findings? How are each of these managed? |
| **Carlos Mancia** | * Tuberculosis testing and interpretation * Medication treatment for TB-short and long-term * Required education/medications for patient’s family | * What is the significance of a positive PPD? A positive AFB? A positive chest x-ray? * What are the similarities and differences between active and latent tuberculosis? * Why are rates of TB higher currently then they were thirty years ago? |
| **Estelle Hatcher** | * First day post-op fever implications * Immediate nursing care for post-op appendectomy * Appropriate administration of intravenous KCL * Nasogastric intubation and nursing care | * If a client has a temperature in the early post-operative period, what nursing actions should the nurse anticipate? * What nursing assessments should precede implementing a prescription for addition of KCL to intravenous fluids in the post-operative period? * What evidence-based methods are used to confirm NG tube placement? How do they compare with those you see in practice? |
| **John Duncan** | * Normal fluid/electrolytes * Relate nursing implications of IV therapy & patient monitoring * Medications needed to relieve nausea, vomiting, & diarrhea | * Which electrolytes should the nurse monitor when a client is dehydrated? * How would a nurse know that a client’s IV is infiltrated? How is it managed? * What are common side effects of antiemetics? |
| **Kathy Gestalt** | * Post-op care * Long bone fracture incidence/complications * Patient education-crutch walking | * What nursing actions are implemented to prevent the most common post-operative complications? * How would you teach a client to use crutches with no weight-bearing? With a two-point gait? With a three-point gait? With a four-point gait? |
| **Lithia Monson** | * Fall prevention (use of low bed, sitters, etc.) * Neurological assessments * Increased intracranial pressure | * What are the elements of fall precautions at your local clinical agency? * Why do falls continue to occur despite concerted efforts at prevention? * Why is a client’s behavior a key component of neurological assessment? |

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| **Patient Name** | **Topics** | **Sample Questions** |
| **Marcella Como** | * Use of SANE nurses * SANE Nurse certification requirements * Incidence of sexual assault nationally/locally | * How do you access a SANE nurse at your local clinical agency? * What elements make up a rape kit? * What nursing care should the nurse provide to a victim of sexual assault prior to the arrival of the SANE nurse? |
| **Ramona Stukes** | * Contrast laparoscopic versus conventional cholecystectomy procedures * Use of incentive spirometry * Care of ileostomy, colostomy, and other fecal diversions | * What complications would the nurse anticipate in laparoscopic and conventional abdominal surgeries? * How can you provide breathing instructions with children who are too young to use an incentive spirometer? * What teaching priorities can you anticipate in a client with a fecal diversion, including skin care, stoma care, sexual activity, diet, and body image adaptation? |
| **Richard Dominec** | * HIV+ vs. AIDS (clinical definition) * Immediate post-op care of an appendectomy * Support groups for clients with HIV+ and AIDS | * How does being HIV positive differ from being diagnosed with AIDS? * What assessments are critical for clients in the immediate post-operative period? How do they differ based on the site of the surgery? * Discuss local resources for clients with HIV/AIDS. |
| **Robert Sturgess** | * Acute care vs. palliative care * Hospice availability * End of life pain control | * What interventions are the most critical to provide when a client enters hospice care? * How may nurses assist families when a client nears end of life? * What equipment does a nurse need to provide post-mortem care? |
| **Sarah Getts** | * Normal fluid/electrolytes * Nutrition in clients with chronic renal failure * Cardiac rhythm irregularity | * What indications would warrant using oral rehydration therapy? What indications would warrant using intravenous rehydration therapy? * What cardiac dysrhythmias should the nurse anticipate if a client sustains electrolyte disturbances? * Describe the dietary recommendations for clients in chronic renal failure. |
| **Tom Richardson** | * Pain control * Lithotripsy treatment * Hydration | * What are the initial treatments recommended for clients with renal calculi? * What places a client at risk for renal calculi? * Describe instructing a client how to use a walker. |
| **Viola Cumble** | * Weight bearing * Ambulation * Wound care | * A nurse gets a client out of bed to ambulate if the client has been immobile for a few days. What assessments and interventions are indicated? * What criteria or characteristics are used to assess a wound? |
| **Virginia Smith** | * Pre-operative consent * Care of the pre-operative client * List 3 of the most common treatments for breast cancer | * What is the role of familial and genetic history in a client’s risk for breast cancer? * What are the current screening guidelines for breast cancer? * What assessments are most critical in the pre-operative period? |
| **Jose Martinez** | * Cardiac stent implications * Post-op care * Long term anticoagulant therapy | * Compare and contrast the care of clients receiving heparin, warfarin, and enoxaparin. Consider: lab study to be consulted, precautions, complications, dietary restrictions, administration, and antidotes * What are the elements of bleeding precautions at your local clinical agency? |

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| **Julia Monroe** | * Clinical manifestations of left/right heart failure * Labs indicative of heart failure * Nursing care | * How would a client appear who is in significant heart failure? * What lab and diagnostic studies are used to address heart failure? * What medications are commonly used to treat acute heart failure? |
| **Karen Cole** | * Differentiate symptoms of myocardial infarction between men/women * Immediate placement of stents * Arterial vs. femoral stent placement | * Compare and contrast the presentation of male and female clients who are experiencing a myocardial infarction. * Describe the teaching process for a client who is newly prescribed to receive nitroglycerine for angina. * What are the critical components of care for clients who are post-cardiac catheterization? |
| **Kenny Barrett** | * Nicotine withdrawal * Hyperlipidemia - diet * Hypertension medication/treatments | * Why is hypertension called the silent killer? * Compare and contrast the use of beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, thiazide diuretics, and potassium sparing diuretics in their treatment of hypertension * What side effects should clients be instructed on concerning the statin medications? Which of these side effects should be immediately reported to the healthcare provider? |
| **Linda Pittmon** | * Health and healthcare issues associated with homelessness * Signs and symptoms of ETOH and drug withdrawal and detoxification * Long term complications of diabetes that is not controlled | * What is meant by type and cross match as a lab study? * For which surgeries is the administration of blood products most needed? * What nursing care is associated with the administration of blood products? * How is a client going through withdrawal managed in the hospital environment? * Discuss the health and healthcare issues associated with homelessness, including exposure to the elements, nutrition, high risk behaviors, hygiene, and others. |
| **Linda Yu** | * Complication, side effects of excessive ASA usage when utilized for chronic conditions * Standard Falls prevention safety review | * What is the significance of bloody stools in a client taking NSAIDs for arthritis pain? * What should the nurse do when finding a client who has experienced an unwitnessed fall and the client is lying on the floor? |
| **Charlie Raymond** | * Typical manifestation respiratory distress in a Covid-19 patient and treatment * Review face masks commonly used in Respiratory Therapy * Review how/why to initiate a Rapid Response team (RRT) | * Discuss the current pandemic and place it in the context of epidemics in the past. How is it the same, how is it different? * How do Mr. Raymond’s co-morbidities impact his course of illness and prognosis? * What treatment options are currently available to manage the client with COVID-19? |
| **John Wiggins** | * Review the Glasgow Coma scale (GCS) * Review pre/post-op care for treating a Subdural Hematoma | * Discuss the key components in neurological assessment across the lifespan. * What are the signs and symptoms of increased intracranial pressure? How do these signs and symptoms differ in infants, children, and adults? * What is the significance of a GCS score of 5? What is the significance of a GCS score of 14? |
| **Tim Jones** | * Review incidence, signs, and symptoms of elder abuse * Common causes of sudden confusion in the elderly population | * What experiences do you have with older adults in your personal life? * How do these experiences mesh or clash with stereotyped images of older adults in our society? |

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| **Preston Wright** | * Review principles of care for the pressure ulcers in all stages, 1-4 * Review nutritional goals to promote wound healing | * Discuss means of preventing pressure ulcers. * Despite our knowledge of the cause of pressure ulcers, they are still very common. Why is this and how can these reasons be ameliorated? * Interview a WOC determine. What is their role and what are their priorities? How does one become a WOC nurse? |
| **Sarah Horton** | * Present overview of PTSD * Types of trauma and brief discussion of nursing priorities | * How can nurses address societal violence, such as mass shootings? * Do you believe more people suffer from PTSD now than in the past? Why or why not? |
| **Donald Lyles** | * Emergency care when witnessing a cardio-pulmonary arrest * Review how to place an external pacemaker | * What are your thoughts about family presence at a resuscitation? * What is the role that technology-based devices play in healthcare? Name some devices and their impact on length and quality of life. |
| **Mary Barkley** | * Description and uses of CPAP * Review how to provide a correct SBAR * Review the purposes of a DNR and Advanced Directives (Living Will and Durable Power of Attorney) | * Describe any family experiences you may have with CPAP. Why is it used and what are your family   member’s reactions to this treatment?   * Consider a potential change in status in Ms. Barkley’s care. Write an SBAR to a healthcare provider   about this change.   * A client in hospice care is near death and a family member attempts to question the client’s end-of- life wishes. How should a nurse respond? |
| **Dotty Hamilton** | * Review and describe nursing care for a Rouen-Y gastric bypass * Review the challenges and opportunities associated when patients are required to make lifestyle changes | * Compare and contrast several methods of bariatric surgery. * Consider a change you made in your life. What were the barriers and facilitators in making that change? Were you successful? * What nursing interventions may be most effective when clients demonstrate increased anxiety in the preoperative period? |
| **Jody Rush** | * Review Incentive Spirometry, indications and benefits * Complications of long bone surgery * Review the causes and characteristics of a pulmonary embolus and emergent treatment(s) | * What is a D-dimer? How is it related to the care of a pulmonary embolus? * What management options exist when a client is diagnosed with a pulmonary embolism? * Teach a client how to use an incentive spirometer. |
| **Kate Bradley** | * Review Care of decubitus ulcers in all stages, 1-4 * Review policy of surgical consents, what do nurses need to know? | * Ask the nurses at your clinical facility: What is the role of the nurse in signing the surgical consent? * A client you are caring for says “I decided I do not want to have surgery today.” What is your next   nursing action?   * What nursing care is indicated when a client has a stage 2 ulcer? |
| **Roger Clinton** | * Review immediate post-op care of the thyroidectomy patient, and long-term medication needs * Incidence of post-op bleeding, arterial or venous? | * How do the T3, T4, and TSH levels relate and how are they used to detect thyroid disorders? * How does a nurse estimate blood loss from a wound or on a dressing? * What signs and symptoms should the nurse anticipate with a client with hyperthyroidism? What signs and symptoms should the nurse anticipate with a client with hypothyroidism? |

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| **Patient Name** | **Topics** | **Sample Questions** |
| **Wight Goodman** | * Review care of an Orbital Roof Fracture * Review normal values and abnormal values of increased intraocular pressures, relationship to potential eyesight damage | * What medications decrease intraocular pressure? What medications increase intraocular pressure? * How is the management of glaucoma different from and the same as the treatment of eye trauma with changes in intraocular pressure? * What resources are available in your local area for clients with sudden or progressive loss of vision? |
| **Keaton Henderson** | * Review nursing care of a three-chamber water-seal disposable chest tube drainage system * Review signs and symptoms of a spontaneous or traumatic pneumothorax * Review nursing care while assisting in an emergency insertion of a chest tube | * A nurse cares for a client with a disposable water seal chest tube drainage device hooked to low wall suction. There is bubbling in the water seal chamber but not in the suction control chamber. What is the significance of this finding? * A client rolls over in bed and pulls out his chest tube. What are the next nursing actions? * The nurse notes a sudden and large increase in the level of fluid in the drainage chamber of a disposable water seal chest tube drainage device. Write and SBAR for this change in status. |
| **Joyce Workman** | * Reviewing the care of clients with Type 2 diabetes * Discussing the lifestyle change recommendations for with clients with obesity, hypertension, and Type 2 diabetes * Metabolic syndrome * Signs and symptoms/management/nursing implications of hyper and hypoglycemia | * Compare and contrast the long- and short-term complications associated with hyperglycemia. * Describe the Mediterranean style diet plan. * Demonstrate the teach back method to a colleague about a topic of your choice. * Described the causes, signs/symptoms, and management of hyper- and hypoglycemia. |
| **Ronald Burgundy** | * Triage/Disaster/Trauma * Confidentiality * Hearing impairment * Burns | * How do nurses triage clients during a mass casualty? * How does disaster triage differ from other triage processes? * How would you handle the media issues discussed in this scenario? |
| **Hildegard Lowe** | * Pneumonia * Supporting oxygenation and ventilation * Lab value interpretation * Intravenous complications | * What are the signs and symptoms of selected intravenous complications? How are these managed? * What nursing measures are used to support oxygenation, clear the airway, and enhance ventilation? * How does Ms. Lowe’s history impact her current diagnosis of pneumonia |
| **Janene Whitmore** | * Anemia * Bloodless management * Confidentiality * Pain and Pain Management | * What options are available to manage bloodless management for clients needing blood transfusions? What are your current clinical healthcare facilities policies and resources for bloodless options? * How should the nurse intervene when hearing a breech of confidentiality? How might this be a challenge if colleagues are not adhering to policies? * Create an SBAR addressing Ms. Whitmore’s pain and lack of prescription for pain medication. |
| **Chanthavy Chhet** | * Dehydration * Pain and pain management * Psychosis and Disorientation * Safety * Language and interpretation | * What resources are available in your agency for language barriers? How are they accessed? What is the role of the nurse using interpretation services? * What are the signs of dehydration? How are they managed via intravenous and oral routes? How may a nurse evaluate effective management of dehydration? * What were the significance of the lab value presented about Ms. Chhet in scenario 2? How were they managed? * How are clients with mental health issues managed within the medical surgical realms in clinical agencies? What resources are available to assist in your agency? |
| **Don Johnson** | * Burns * Fluid resuscitation * Hypothermia * Compartment syndrome * Bereavement | * Use the Parkland formula to calculate the fluid resuscitation required by a client who weighs 80 kg. What other formulas exist to calculate fluids? * What are the signs and symptoms of smoke inhalation? How is this managed? * This scenario highlights concurrent grief while enduring physiological trauma. Describe the role of the nurse in holistically managing client care when physiological and emotional priorities conflict? What resources might the nurse employ to manage these conflicts? |
| **Glenn Massey** | * Burns * Recovery expectations * Isolation precautions * Burn care | * Compare and contrast the nursing care of burns sustained by for Mr. Massey and Mr. Johnson. How is the care the same or different? * How would you address Mr. Massey’s expectations about returning to work? * Describe the isolation procedures needed to care for Mr. Massey. * Demonstrate a dressing change for a central venous access device. |
| **Hannah Knox** | * Hospice care * Pain and pain management * Post-mortem care | * Ms. Knox’s daughter states to you “I just can’t handle mom dying at home. I know she is upset that we brought her to the hospital, but I just can’t do it.” How should the nurse respond? * How can the nurse and/or social worker assist families to deal with conflicting wishes at end of life? * How does Ms. Knox’s scenario compare with the scenario about Mr. Sturgess. What is similar? What is different? |
| **Mark Robinson** | * Ulcers * Blood Transfusion * Transfusion reaction * Gout | * Describe the process of a blood transfusion and associated nursing care. * Describe the symptoms of gastric ulcers. Describe the management in and out of the vClinical. * Describe the symptoms of anemia. Describe the management in and out of the vClinical. * Discuss different types of transfusion reactions. How are they detected? How are they managed? |
| **Calvin Umbyuma** | * Tuberculosis * International infectious diseases * Traditional versus wester medicine * Contact tracing * Supplementing oxygen and ventilation | * The written report and verbal report include some discrepancies. What information is discrepant? How should the nurse verify the information to ensure the validity of that information? * How should the nurse ensure that traditional methods of treatment are safe for a client? * How does the care of Mr. U. compare and contrast with another scenario about Mr. Mancia? |
| **Ruth Cummings** | * Cholelithiasis * Complex medical history * Incident/variance report * Nasogastric tube * Preoperative care | * What incidents have you experienced that required a variance or an incident report? * Describe the process of insertion of a nasogastric tube. Describe the process of verifying nasogastric tube placement. * What elements are critical in the pre-operative check when a client goes to the operating room? * How can a client’s past medical history influence their surgical risk and experience? |
| **Trey Johnson** | * International travel * Infectious diseases * Treatment for HIV | * How has HIV influenced the incidence and prevalence of tuberculosis? * How does the treatment of tuberculosis compare and contrast when the client does or does not have an HIV positive status? * What are the characteristics of abdominal tuberculosis? What is the management for abdominal tuberculosis? * How might a nurse enhance adherence to medication regimens? |