

Hospitals, ward condition, patient's bed, laying the patient. Tools serving comfort, tools supporting moving.

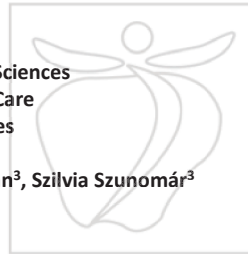
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Department of Nursing Sciences

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The hospital

➤ Patients are sorted in the hospital:

- Gender
- Age
- Status (e.g. internal medicine, surgery)
- Affected organ or tract
(e.g. optometry, dermatology)
- Severity (e.g. intensive care unit)



The hospital

➤ Nursing homes:

- Patients who do not require medic supervision
- Offers nursing, professional nursing

➤ Chronic hospital:

- Diseases which require long-term nursing



The hospital

➤ Hospital:

- Internal medicine
- Surgery
- At least one more profession
- Ultrasound
- Electrocardiography
- Radiology
- Laboratory-diagnostic service



The hospital

➤ Matrix hospital

- Attending merged specialities

➤ Special hospital:

- All medical facilities
- Complete, general diagnostic background



The hospital

➤ National institute:

- With the leadership of the Minister of Medical-social-family affairs

➤ Clinic:

- organizational unit of Medical and Sanitary Universities

In details: 60/2003. (X. 20.) ESzCsM regulation



Main hospital types in Hungary

- General hospital (city, capitol, county hospital)
- Special hospital
- Pediatric hospital
- Rehab-hospital
- University clinic
- National institute



Hospital Administration

➤ The organization of administration

- General director-Head of the department
- Medic director
- Nursing director
- Financial director



Different departments

- general surgical
- internal medicine
- dermatology
- pediatric
- ear-throat-nose
- Geriatrics
- Infectology
- Intensive care unit (ICU)
- cardiology
- Neurology
- Oncology
- Psychiatric
- maternity-gynecology
- Traumatology



Hospital departments

➤ Departments offering central medical care:

- Hospital hygiene
- Central operating unit
- Central pharmacy
- Central dietetic service
- Central diagnostic departments



In-patient department

➤ Leaders:

- head of the physicians
- head of the nurses

➤ Work schedule: (e.g.)

Work schedule of physicians of the department (e.g.)

-1 shift schedule 8.00-16.00

-on call department physician: 16.00-8.00 (on weekdays)

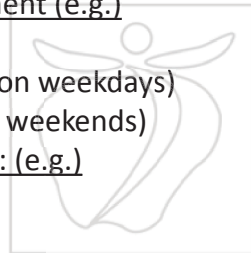
-on call department physician: 8.00-8.00 (at weekends)

Work schedule of nurses of the department: (e.g.)

1 shift schedule: 8.00-16.00

2 shift schedule: 6.00-18.00

3 shift schedule: 6.00-14.00,14.00-22.00,22.00-6.00



In-patient department

➤ Other professionals:

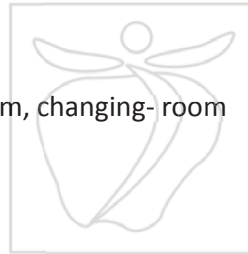
- administrator
- physiotherapist
- Dietetician
- patient transport
- cleaning staff



In-patient department

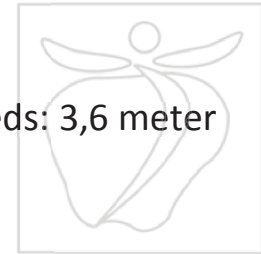
➤ Structure of in-patient department

- Ward
- medical room
- Sterile-depository
- Clean-depository
- Drug-depository
- Preparing-room
- Laundry- and waste- store
- Personnel's room (nurses' room, medics' room, changing- room)
- Rest room (personnel's, patient's, visitor's)
- Administration room
- Cleaner store
- Diner (patient's kitchen)



Ward condition

- Good atmosphere
- Need for sleeping and resting
- Physical safety
- Eligible equipment
- Distance between patients' beds: 3,6 meter
- Nurse-call



examination room

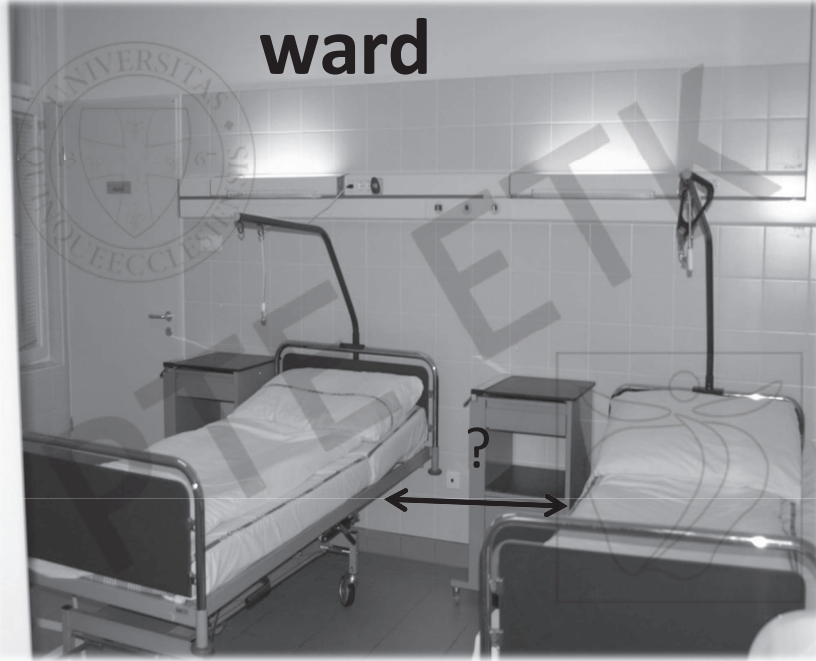


Ward condition

- Hygiene of the ward
- Ventilation
- Cleanness of the department
- Materials of furniture
- Cleanability of furniture
- Ensure private sphere
- Visiting order



ward



Patients' bed

- Mechanic beds
- Modern beds
 - Adjustability
 - Bed with multiple parts
 - Mattress covers, rubber bedsheets - disinfection
 - Blocking
 - Bed-bars



Patients' bed

➤ New type of patient's bed:

- 190 cm long
- 90 cm wide
- 60 cm high

➤ Functional bed:

- Its wire has 3 parts

➤ Nursing beds:

- Seating surface can be divided into multiple parts



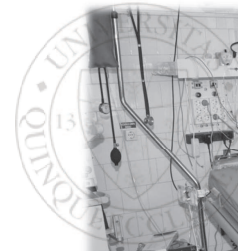
Electric hospital bed:

- Can be operated with remote control, wide and long



Traumatological patient's bed:

- Strong framework, rigid wires



Intensive bed



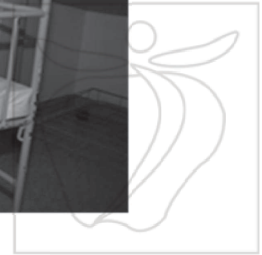
Bed with movable foot-piece:

- Patients' self-sufficient ability increases



Infant and paediatric beds

- Always with consistent barring

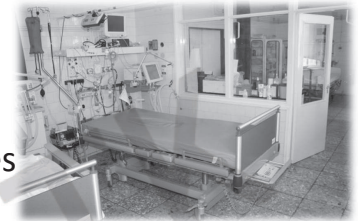


Delivery bed:

- Can be turned into operating table, with feet standard

Arranging the bed

- Out/in patient - number of nurses
- Bedding car
 - Bed cloths (pillow-, blanket cover, bedsheet, cross bedsheet)
 - Clothing (pyjamas, nightgown)
 - Laundry bin
 - Mattress cover (change when contaminated or damaged)
 - Rubber bedsheet
 - Rubber gloves
 - Chair (on which we can prepare the clean bed cloths)





Arranging the bed

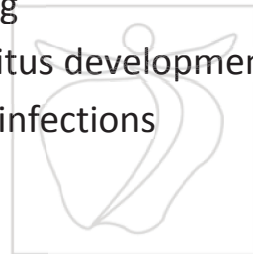
- Together with meeting hygienic requirements
- Time
- Put laundry immediately into the bin
- Are there any restrictive features?
- Applying rubber bedsheet



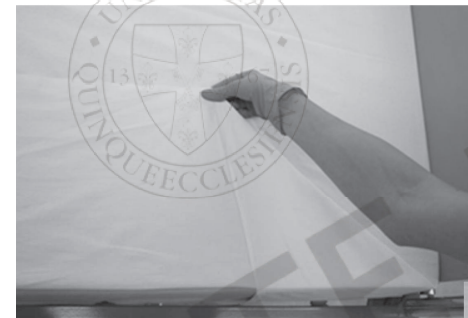
Arranging the bed

➤ The advantages of a well prepared bed:

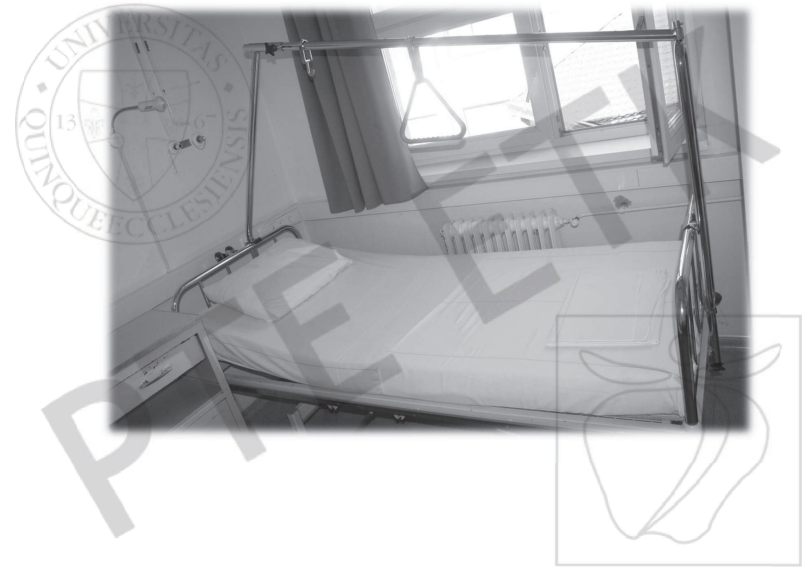
- Supports the patient's mental and physical recovery
- Ensures comfort feeling
- Supports sufficient resting, sleeping
- Prevents skin irritation, and decubitus development
- Helps preventing the spreading of infections



Arranging the bed



Arranging the bed



Making the bed

Take into consideration:

- mobile/immobile patient
- Vital sign
- Mobilisation
- Actual condition of the patient



making the bed in case of
immobile patient



Laying the patient

► Laying:

- The patient chooses his position on his own

Active supine position



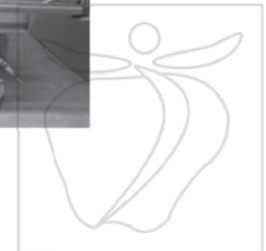
Passive supine position



Laying the patient



Active side position



Laying the patient

Forced positions (in cases of abdominal spasm, dead man's foot position, hound dog position)



Laying the patient

➤ Laying positions prescribed by team members

laying on the back



Flat and strained back laying



Laying the patient

Laying on the side



(semi)Fowler position



Laying the patient

Shock laying



Laying on the abdomen

Laying the patient

➤ Trendelenburg

- On the basis of the principle of gravitation
- Blood flows towards vital organs
- For the treatment of acute hypotony and hypovolaemia
- While reanimating?
- Shock
- Damaging effects? (e.g. increasing ICP, high BMI and lung diseases)
- As part of postural drainage

➤ anti-Trendelenburg

- Cardiac output decreases
- Increasing lung reserve capacity
- Patients with skull injuries



Trendelenburg position



Anti-Trendelenburg position

Active and passive position alteration

- The patient changes position without assistance
- The patient can change position only with assistance
- Individual duty of the nurse



Laying for certain examinations

Knee-elbow position



Knee-chest position



Laying for certain examinations

- Sims-position



Stonecutter position



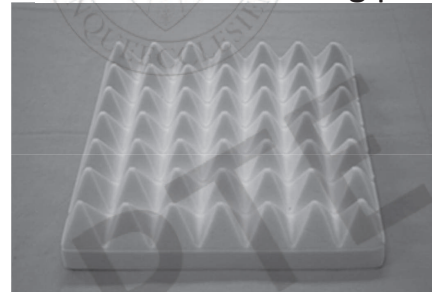
Tools used for laying the patient

- ▶ The patient can maintain the specific position



Tools serving comfort

Antidecubitor sitting pillow

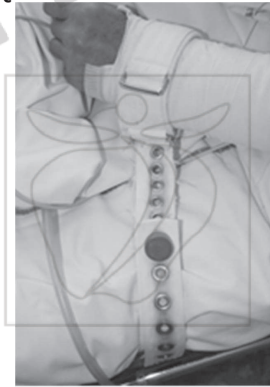


Bed-ladder



Tools serving comfort

- Bath-ladder
- Trapeze barrier
- Bed-bars
- Bands for fastening the patient



Heel and elbow rings

Tools serving comfort

Bed-stairs



Patient carrier



Toilette for the room



Tools supporting moving and changing position

Walking stick



3-4 legged walking stick



Tools supporting moving and changing position

Elbow crutches



Armpit crutches



Rolling crutches



Tools supporting moving and changing position

Walker



Wheelchair (electric)



Tools supporting moving and changing position

Patient lifting chairs
Rollator



Principles of patient lifting elevators

- Safe
- Can be operate with the least force
- Has to be safe regarding body mechanics
- Do not use by infants and young children
- Use additional fastening bands





Patient lifter



Patient lifter



Patient lifter



Patient lifter



Preventing accidents

- Preventing sources of danger
- Patient's bed is in the right position
- Bed-bars
- Regular checking of objects for personal use
- Operating fire extinguisher, performance, location
- There shall not be obstructive objects in the ward or in the hallway
- Eligible lighting day and night
- Keep away chemicals and drugs
- Use supporting devices when moving the patient
- Hygienic hand-disinfection
- Principles of sterility
- Knowing phone numbers and codes (reanimation team) in case of danger

