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215 CNE The Medical-Surgical Nurse's Guide SERIES To Understanding Palliative Care And Hospice

Elizabeth Croson, Jessica Keim-Malpass, Susan Bohnenkamp, and Virginia LeBaron

Clinical Case Study

Postherpetic NeuralgiaCristina Tovalino and Donna Scemons

Continuous Quality Improvement

227 Initiating SBIRT, Alcohol, and Opioid
Training for Nurses Employed on
An Inpatient Medical-Surgical Unit:
A Quality Improvement Project
Laura D. Rosenthal, Chrisanne Barnes, Laurra Aagaard,
Paul Cook, and Mary Weber

CNE Critical Incidents in Health Care SERIES D. "Dale" M. Mayer and Megan Hamilton

Clinical Case Study

Wound Care: A Homeopathic Approach
Maylin Taylor, Teresa J. Kelechi, Margie Prentice, and
Ayaba Logan

Continuous Quality Improvement

243 Increasing Nurse-Driven Heparin Infusion Administration Safety: A Quality Improvement Initiative

Cori Johnson, Rebecca Miltner, and Marisa Wilson

247 Nursing Pharmacology

CNE Manual Dosage and Infusion Rate
SERIES Calculations During Disasters: Review
Of a Problem-Solving Approach

Marcia Fletchall Wilmes, Jo Ellen Branstetter-Hall, and Rhea Faye D. Felicilda-Reynaldo

Clinical Case Study

251 Malignant Melanoma: How Could This Be Me?

Rose Iannino-Renz

MEDSURG

Volume 27, Number 4 • July/August 2018

Departme	ents
----------	------

- **206 MEDSURG Nursing Subscription Info** Your Map to Success. Subscribe today!
- **209 AMSN President's Message**Medical-Surgical Nursing Is a Specialty
- **213 Editorial**Precision Medicine in Cancer Care
- **CNE Instructions for CNE Contact Hours:**SERIES Earn 1.3 Contact Hours
 The Medical-Surgical Nurse's Guide to Understanding Palliative Care and Hospice
- 237 CNE Instructions for CNE Contact Hours: SERIES Earn 1.1 Contact Hours

 Critical Incidents in Health Care
- **238** Call for Manuscripts
 Share Your Knowledge with Your Colleagues!
- **CNE Instructions for CNE Contact Hours:**SERIES Earn 1.1 Contact Hours

 Manual Dosage and Infusion Rate Calculation During Disasters:
 Review of a Problem-Solving Approach
- **254** Evidence-Based Practice Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
- **257 Preparing for CMSRN® Certification**Pain Management in the Patient with History of Substance Misuse
- **259 Professional Issues**The True Beauty of Hospice
- **Understanding Research** *Voice of the Process*
- **Nursing Management** *Just Say YES...NO!*
- **Nurses as Educators**Transitioning Veterans into a BSN Pathway: Building the Program From the Ground Up to Promote Diversity and Inclusion
- **270 Letter to the Editor**An Open Letter to Medical-Surgical Nurses

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The Medical-Surgical Nurse's Guide to Understanding Palliative Care and Hospice

Elizabeth Croson Jessica Keim-Malpass Susan Bohnenkamp Virginia LeBaron

emographic and health trends suggest medical-surgical acute care nurses will care for increasingly larger numbers of aging and chronically ill persons (Wallace, 2016). Because most Americans die in hospitals, nurses play a key role in symptom management, integration of supportive care services, advance care planning, and quality end-of-life (EOL) outcomes (Stanford School of Medicine, 2016). However, medicalsurgical nurses face many challenges in providing comprehensive care for patients with life-limiting illness, including the fast pace of busy units, uncertainty of prognosis, curative focus of treating illness, interprofessional conflict regarding the plan of care, and the reluctance of patients, healthcare providers, and families to discuss EOL issues (Gagnon & Duggleby, 2014).

To provide safe and compassionate EOL care, medical-surgical nurses must understand available options and how to assist a patient in decision making. Two of the most common options to help patients and caregivers cope with the challenges of serious illness are palliative and hospice care. Many misperceptions regarding palliative care and hospice persist, making it difficult for medical-surgical nurses to advocate effectively for patients. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of hospice and palliative care, and help the medUnderstanding palliative care and hospice is critical for the medicalsurgical nurse to advocate for and support patients and families. An understanding of primary palliative care and hospice care is relevant for the medical-surgical nurse.

ical-surgical nurse support patients and their caregivers by using the Eight Domains of the National Consensus Project for Quality Palliative Care (NCPQPC) (2018).

Understanding Palliative Care and Hospice

The terms *palliative care* and *hospice* often are used interchangeably, creating confusion. Importantly, palliative and hospice care share the same aim to provide optimal symptom management and comfort to the patient and family by reducing distress, in physical, emotional, social, and spiritual suffering (Kamal, Currow, Ritchie, Bull, & Abernethy, 2013). See Table 1 for a comparison of palliative care and hospice.

Palliative Care

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2016) defined palliative care as, "an approach that improves the quality of life for patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual" (para 1). The WHO definition does not include the terms death, dying, or end of life; instead, emphasis is on optimizing quality of life and alleviating distress. Palliative care is not prognosis-dependent. Rather, it can and should be integrated alongside curative or life-prolonging therapies

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Postherpetic Neuralgia

Cristina Tovalino Donna Scemons

ne of three people in the United States will develop herpes zoster (HZ), also known as shingles. An estimated 1 million cases of HZ occur each year in the United States, with about half of them occurring in people over age 60. HZ is caused by the reactivation of varicella zoster virus (VZV), after an initial infection of varicella. VZV spreads through peripheral nerves, creating a rash in a dermatomal distribution. The most common disabling complication of HZ is postherpetic neuralgia (PHN). PHN is characterized by chronic, intermittent, sharp pain resulting from sensory nerve damage. At this time, the best-known strategy is to prevent PHN (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2016).

The risk of developing HZ appears to be related to the decline in VZVspecific cell-mediated immunity (CMI). VZV-specific CMI may limit reactivation of latent VZV in sensory neurons and prevent development of HZ (Wang, Zhu, & Zhu, 2016). A major study of Zoster Vaccine Live (ZVL) (Zostavax®) found patients who received the vaccine had two to three times higher levels of antibodies against VZV for 4 weeks after vaccination (European Medicines Agency, 2015). Zostavax has been shown to increase VZV-specific CMI, believed to be the mechanism by which it protects against HZ and its complications.

Investigators in the largest ongoing observational shingles vaccine study (N=49,000) recently revealed new data (Merck, 2016). Primary endpoint results indicated effectiveness of the vaccine was greater than 60% in adults age 50 and older in

Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) is the most common disabling complication of herpes zoster, resulting in debilitating pain that is challenging to treat (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). This case presentation of a 62-year-old Hispanic male with PHN demonstrates the importance of early prevention via immunization.

the first year after vaccination. Five years after vaccination, effectiveness was 44%-49% in adults age 60 and older. The vaccine also demonstrated 68.7% overall effectiveness against PHN in adults age 50 and older who were vaccinated 2007-2014.

The following case presentation demonstrates the importance of primary prevention, impact of healthcare professionals' recommendations and treatment, and lack of knowledge among members of the healthcare team regarding PHN and the vaccine's cost and availability.

Case Description

The patient is a 62-year-old Hispanic male who works as a janitor. He presented for treatment of PHN 9 months after an HZ outbreak. His medical history included hypothyroidism, hyperlipidemia, and lumbar spondylosis. He had no previous history of shingles and reported increased stress before the HZ outbreak. The patient's first remarks were, "Why are other vaccines recommended annually but no one ever emphasized the importance of the shingles vaccine? If I had known about the vaccine and my risk for shingles, I would have received it."

Management

The patient described initial occurrence of right upper back pain, malaise, and nausea for 4 days. He believed these symptoms were related to repetitive arm movements performed the previous weekend as he was cleaning his backyard. On day 5 after onset of symptoms, he noticed an erythematous rash extending from his right upper chest to his right mid-back measuring approximately 7 inches in length. He complained of paresthesia, tactile hyperesthesia, and pruritus in the rash area.

The following day he said he noticed vesicles forming in the rash area. He also reported a burning sensation and rated his pain

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