Achieving High Scores for Integrating Service Learning into the Nursing Curriculum

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Benjamín León School of Nursing

* ASN program
  * Accelerated 3 semester program for college graduates
  * Transitional program for LPNs, EMTs, respiratory therapists and certified medical assistants
  * Generic 4 semester sequence on 2 campuses
* RN-BSN program
* Almost 1600 students
* 69 full-time and 150 part-time faculty members
* More than 160 clinical sites
The Mission of Miami Dade College is to change lives through the opportunity of education.

As democracy’s college, MDC provides high-quality teaching and learning experiences that are accessible and affordable to meet the needs of our diverse students and prepare them to be responsible global citizens and successful lifelong learners. The College embraces its responsibility to serve as an economic, cultural and civic beacon in our community.
Miami Dade College Values

* An exceptional learning environment
* A culture of inquiry and evidence
* An exceptional work environment
* Quality community partnerships
* A commitment to cultural initiatives
* Sustainability practices
* Resource development and operational efficiencies
* Global reach and awareness
* 174,000 students enrolled at MDC
* Medical Campus located in Health District, in the immediate community of three major safety net hospitals
* medically uninsured in Miami-Dade County
* Community health fairs are often the only medical screenings for residents
Our Students

* Students reflect the diversity of Miami-Dade County
* Average age 31 years
* > 60% of students are economically disadvantaged
* Diverse student body
  * 60% Hispanic
  * 30% African-Americans or Caribbean blacks
* Most are the first family member to attend college
* Program retention rates 91-95%
Service Learning

- Classroom instruction with meaningful community service
- Emphasizes critical thinking and personal reflection
- Encourages a sense of community, civic engagement and personal responsibility
Course Objectives

Plan and provide teaching to patients in the community who are diagnosed with immune disorders.

Describe the infectious process in terms of etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic tests, nursing care, and potential complications for the following:

1. Venereal Diseases-Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Herpes genitalia, Chlamydia trichomatic
2. Human immunodeficiency Virus- HIV/AIDS

Most Credit Dense Course
Disease of the Month

April is STD Awareness Month

Sexually Transmitted Disease

Professor Linda Lockshin, ARNP, MSN
Miami Dade College Campuses
Wolfson, North, Kendall, Medical, InterAmerican, Homestead, Hialeah, West
DISEASE OF THE MONTH
STD AWARENESS
ACCELERATED OPTION
NURSING PROGRAM
Pamphlets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STD</th>
<th>What to Watch For</th>
<th>How You Get It</th>
<th>If You Don’t Get Treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlamydia</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up 7-28 days after having sex.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has chlamydia.</td>
<td>• You can give chlamydia to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discharge from the vagina.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can lead to more serious infection.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bleeding from the vagina.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reproductive organs can be damaged.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Burning or pain when you urinate.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Women and persons may no longer be able to have children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Need to urinate more often.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Another with chlamydia can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pain in abdomen, sometimes with fever and nausea.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with chlamydia can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gonorrhea</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up 2-21 days after having sex.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has gonorrhea.</td>
<td>• You can give gonorrhea to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Most women and some men have no symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Some people recover completely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Men:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Some people may not be cured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Thick yellow or gray discharge from the vagina.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Most men and persons may no longer be able to have children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Burning or pain when you urinate or have a bowel movement.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause heart trouble, skin disease, anemias and lymphadenopathy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Need to urinate more often.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with gonorrhea can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatitis B</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up 1-9 months after contact with the hepatitis B virus.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has hepatitis B.</td>
<td>• You can give hepatitis B to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Many people have no symptoms or mild symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Some people recover completely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fur-like feelings that don’t go away.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Some people may not be cured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Jaundice (yellow skin)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause permanent liver damage or cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dark urine, light-colored bowel movements.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with hepatitis B can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herpes</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up 1-28 days or longer after having sex.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has herpes.</td>
<td>• You can give herpes to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Most people have symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Herpes cannot be cured, but medicine can help control it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fur-like feelings.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause illness and anesthesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Small, painful blisters on the sex organs or mouth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with herpes can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up several months to several years after contact with HIV.</td>
<td>• Spread by sharing needles to inject drugs, or for any other reason.</td>
<td>• You can give HIV to your sex partner(s) or someone you share a needle with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can be present for many years with no symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• HIV cannot be cured, but medicine can help control it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unexplained weight loss or tiredness.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause illness and anemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Glare.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with HIV can give it to her baby in the womb, during birth or while breastfeeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HPV/Genital Warts</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up weeks, months or years after contact with HPV.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has HPV.</td>
<td>• You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Many people have no symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during pregnancy or have a miscarriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some types cause genital warts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause heart disease, brain damage, blindness and anemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Small, bumpy warts on the sex organs and anus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Itching or burning around the sex organs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• After swabs go away, the virus sometimes stays in the body.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Most HPV goes away on its own in about 2 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The warts can come back.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Most HPV goes away on its own in about 2 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some types cause cervical cancer in women.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with HPV can give it to her baby in the womb, during birth or while breastfeeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syphilis</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up 1-12 weeks after having sex.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has syphilis.</td>
<td>• You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1st Stage:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during pregnancy or have a miscarriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up as the sore heals or after.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause heart disease, brain damage, blindness and anemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• It can anywhere on the body.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fur-like feelings.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trichomoniasis</strong></td>
<td>• Symptoms show up 5-28 days after having sex.</td>
<td>• Spread during vaginal sex.</td>
<td>• You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Many people have no symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during pregnancy or have a miscarriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fishing, burning or irritation in the vagina.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can cause heart disease, brain damage, blindness and anemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Women:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Women:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**What to Watch For**

Many people have an STD with no symptoms. If you have symptoms, you may notice any of these things.

### Women
- An unusual discharge or smell from your vagina.
- Pain in your pelvic area—the area between your belly button and sex organs.
- Burning or itching around your vagina.
- Bleeding from your vagina that is not your regular period.
- Pain deep inside your vagina when you have sex.

### Men
- A drip or discharge from your penis.

### Women and Men
- Sores, bumps or blisters near your sex organs, rectum or mouth.
- Burning and pain when you urinate (pee) or have a bowel movement.
- Need to urinate often.
- Itching around your sex organs.
- A swelling or redness in your throat.
- Flu-like feelings, with fever, chills and aches.
- Swelling in your groin—the area around your sex organs.

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**Protect Yourself**

**Stay Safe**
- Not having sex is the best way to **protect yourself** from STD. Having sex with only one uninfected partner who only has sex with you is also safe.

**If You Have Sex**
- **Use latex condoms** with a water-based lubricant every time you have vaginal, anal or oral sex. Condoms will help protect you from STD much of the time. Both men and women should carry condoms.
- **Use plastic (polyurethane) condoms** if you’re allergic to latex. These come in both male and female styles.
- **Talk to your partner** about past sex partners and about needle drug use. Don’t have sex with someone who you think may have an STD.
- **Look closely at your partner** for any signs of STD—a rash, a sore or discharge. If you see anything you’re worried about **don’t have sex**!

**Take Action**
- **Get checked for STD** regularly. Ask your health care provider to help you decide how often and which tests you should have.
- **Know the signs and symptoms** of STD. If you notice a symptom that worries you, get checked!

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**If You Have an STD**
- Tell your sex partner(s). Your partner must get tested and treated too. Otherwise he or she could give the STD to someone else or back to you.
- Wait to have sex. Ask your provider how long after treatment you must wait.

**Talk with your partner about how you’ll protect yourselves from STD.**

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We got checked. Now we’re less worried about STD.

My partner and I agreed to use a condom every time we have sex.
What Is STD?
An STD (sexually transmitted disease) is an infection that is passed during sex.

STDs Are Serious
- Some STDs infect only your sexual and reproductive organs. Others (HIV, hepatitis B, syphilis) cause general body infections.
- Sometimes you can have an STD with no signs or symptoms. Or the symptoms may go away. Either way, you still have the STD until you get treated.

How STD Is Spread
- STD is spread during vaginal, anal and oral sex, and sometimes by genital touching.
- Some STDs (HIV and hepatitis B) are also spread by contact with infected blood.
- STD germs need to live in warm, moist areas. That’s why they infect the mouth, rectum and sex organs (vagina, vulva, penis and testes).

What to Do

Get Checked
- Don’t just hope the STD will go away. It won’t!
- Most county health departments have special STD clinics. Private health care providers also treat STD.
- If you don’t know where to get help, call your local family planning clinic for information. Your case will be kept private.
- You may feel embarrassed about having an STD. It may be hard for you to go to a provider or clinic for help. But you must get treatment for the STD. This is the only way you will get well.

Get Treated
- Many STDs can be cured. Others cannot be cured. But all STDs can and must be treated.
- Many STDs can be treated with antibiotics. Do exactly what your provider tells you. Be sure to use all of your medicine.
- You also must tell your sexual partner(s). If they aren’t treated, they can get sick. They can spread the STD. They might even give it to you again!

Sexually Active?

freeSTDcheck.org
**ABC's for Safe Sex**

**A** = Abstinence
At this time of your life not having vaginal, oral or anal sex is the only 100% effective safe sex practice. There are plenty of ways to pleasure each other without having intercourse.

**B** = Be Aware
Educate yourself to all the STD's out there.

**C** = Condoms
Proper usage of latex condoms can protect you and your partner against sexually transmitted diseases.

**D** = Drugs & Alcohol
You can be incapable of making careful choices if you are high or drunk, thereby putting yourself and others at risk for STD.

**E** = Erection
Do not wait until you get one to look for a condom. Be a good Boy Scout & Girl Scout, always be ready! Carry condoms all times!

**F** = Fun
Having your partner put your condom on for you can be an enjoyable and fun experience.

**G** = Get Checked
Before having sex you and your partner should be checked for STD's.

**H** = Hugging
A no risk pleasant experience.

**I** = Individualism
Do what you like to your partner, but be sure your partner likes what is being done to them.

**J** = Jelly
Never use oil, but for massages it's exciting and feels so good.

**K** = Kissing
Safe and feels good too.

**L** = Limit
Limit your number of sex partners. The more partners the greater your chance of contracting a STD.

**M** = Monogamy
Having sex with only one person, and neither of you having sex with anyone else while in your relationship.

**N** = Not your way
Choose what is right for you and/or your partner by talking about it first.

**O** = Oil
Never use oil, but for massages it's exciting and feels so good.

**P** = Penetration
This type of sexual intercourse without a condom is high risk.

**Q** = Quality & Equality
Being open and honest with each other about sex and feelings can help in your relationship.

**R** = Risk
By not practicing safe sex you put yourself at RISK for contracting STD's which can be deadly.

**S** = Shower
Bathing or showering together is completely safe and can be lots of fun.

**T** = Talking!
It is important to talk about your sexual history, other partners and how you are going to protect yourselves.

**U** = Undressing
Hopefully you've talked before you got to this stage.

**V** = Visits to Doctor
Go regularly for routine checkups. It can save your life.

**W** = Ways
There are many ways to feel good without sexual intercourse such as touching and tickling. Safe and sexy.

**X** = X factor in sex
Reading about it can widen your knowledge and pleasure.

**Y** = You & your partner
For peace of mind remember to practice safe sex. It's worth it!

**Z** = Zzz's
Sweet dreams knowing you have been safe.
To Whom It May Concern,

• The Accelerated Nursing Program is planning to recognize the "Disease of the Month" Project with a presentation on "STD Awareness."
• Presentation includes exhibits and poster presentations, distribution of pamphlets and fliers, distribution of condoms, video presentations, and individual and small group teaching sessions.
• Date: Wednesday April 17, 2013. 8 AM - 2:30 PM.
• Miami Dade College Campuses: Medical, Wolfson, North, InterAmerican and Kendall.
• Nursing faculty have between 8 - 10 students participating in the project.
• Project benefits the community by educating the public, especially young adults, on the prevention, detection and treatment of STD’s.
• Requesting 5,000 condoms for distribution
• However we are grateful for whatever amount you can donate and any pamphlets or handouts you can contribute to this effort.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this worthy endeavor.
Contrary to popular belief...

What happens in Vegas, DOESN'T stay in Vegas.

You have herpes.

STDS
WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW CAN HURT YOU OR WORSE

Swat Out STD's
S.H.A.R.P. PROJECT

Students Helping Americas
Retired People
Miami-Dade College
Medical Center Campus
School of Nursing

Professor Bonnie Hammack, ARNP, MSN
Exercise
Educational Presentations

Keep a S.H.A.R.P. eye on Nutrition!

Family Food War!

KEEP A SHARP EYE ON DIABETES

CHOKING
Socialization
15th Year Anniversary

S.H.A.R.P.
CELEBRATES
15 YEARS
OCT. 19, 2012!!
“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed, citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”

— Margaret Mead