eHealth: Using Healthcare Information from the Internet in the Classroom

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Disclosure

- Presenter – Indra Hershorin PhD, RN, CNE
- Learner Objectives:
  1. The learner will be able to discuss how the Internet impact nursing students learning in the classroom.
  2. The learner will be able to develop an eHealth wiki page assignment for nursing students.

There is no conflict of interest with my employer Barry University. This presentation was funded by Medical Practitioner Healthsystems Incorporated (MPH Inc.).
eHealth emerged early in the 21st century.

- Electronic information and communication technology.
- Provide valuable information on disease conditions, health assessment, treatment options, preventive measures.
- The digital patient is tech-savvy and look for health information online.
8 out of 10 Internet users look online for health information.

Next to checking email and using search engines it is the third most popular Web activity.
Technology in the Classroom

- From overhead projectors to digital projectors.
- Technology plays a critical role in teaching and learning.
- The Internet makes obtaining, processing, and understanding health information a critical competency area for nursing students.
Why Internet Assignments in the Classroom?

- Helps to prepare students for the electronic workplace (Stephens-Lee & Wilson, 2013).
- Nurses as well as nursing students need to be knowledgeable about online health information (Hallila, Zubaidi, Ghamdi, & Alexander, 2014).
- The internet is a valuable tool for providing students with information about health related topic (Robb, & Shellenbarger, 2014).
- Consider learner characteristics of the millennial generation.
The millennials are between 20 and 35 years old and they haven’t lived a day of life without the internet.

College students in the healthcare professions have unprecedented access to the internet.
Millennials, Technology, and Teamwork

- Computers are NOT technology (Frand, 2000).
- Computers and the Internet are an assumed part of life.
- Staying connected is essential.
  Smart phones and computers ensure millennials remain connected anywhere and anytime.
- Technology has increased levels of interconnection among millennials.
- Team-Oriented (Howe & Strauss, 2007).
  Students expect team teaching, team assignments, and team grading.
Faculty should consider incorporating learning activities that help students develop the skills, knowledge, and confidence to locate and evaluate information on the internet (Robb, & Shellenbarger, 2014).

The purpose of the assignment was to provide students with opportunities for accessing electronic health (eHealth) information and sharing of the information or resources in the classroom.
Method

- Students were required to conduct an online search and select an article related to the topic assigned.
- Build a wiki page on the course management system.
- Rubric provided.
- Presentation in class.
- The CRAPP Test to evaluate information from the Internet.
The CRAAP Test

- Evaluating Information – Applying the CRAAP Test
- Meriam Library  California State University, Chico
- Currency
- Relevance
- Authority
- Accuracy
- Purpose
Participants

- Convenience sample.
- 30 students enrolled in an undergraduate nursing course.
- 87% less than 30 years of age.
- Students were assigned to one of eight groups.
- Each group had 3 or 4 students.
- Conditions seen in clinical
- Personal health.
- Wanted to know more about the topic.
- Know a child with the diagnosis.
Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Diabetic ketoacidosis is a serious complication of diabetes that occurs when your body produces high levels of blood acids called ketones. The condition develops when your body can’t produce enough insulin. Insulin normally plays a key role in helping sugar (glucose)—a major source of energy for your muscles and other tissues-enter your cells. Without enough insulin, your body begins to break down fat as fuel. This process produces a buildup of acids in the bloodstream called ketones, eventually leading to diabetic ketoacidosis if untreated.

Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) is potentially a life-threatening complication caused by insufficient amounts of insulin resulting in hyperglycemia (>200 mg/dL), osmotic diuresis, electrolyte loss, dehydration, decreased glomerular filtration (further compounding hyperglycemia), and hyperosmolality.

The clinical manifestations are polyuria, polydipsia, signs of dehydration, such as: reduced skin turgor; dry mucous membranes; tachycardia; capillary refill ≤0.5 second; sunken eyes deep; weak or impalpable peripheral pulses; hypotension; shock; and oliguria. Sighing respirations to reduce pCO_2 and buffer acidosis, and progressive leading to coma.

The younger the child, the more difficult it is to obtain the classical history of polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss and lead to misdiagnosis of pneumonia, asthma, or bronchitis. The severity of DKA is defined by the degree of acidoses: mild, venous pH 7.2-7.3; moderate, pH 7.1-7.2; and severe, pH <7.1. Assess for infection, weight loss, dehydration, electrolyte level of consciousness, ketonuria, and electrolyte (potassium and phosphate).

Treatment: In the unconscious or severely obtunded patient, secure the airway and empty the stomach by continuous nasogastric suction to prevent pulmonary aspiration; continuous electrocardiographic (ECG) monitoring to assess T waves for evidence of hyper- or hypokalemia and monitor for arrhythmias and administer potassium if hypokalemia; give oxygen to patients with severe circulatory impairment or shock; give antibiotics to febrile patients after obtaining appropriate cultures of body fluids; catheterization if the child is unconscious or unable to void on demand; hydrate patient with isotonic normal saline or lactate Ringers; administer phosphate to treat hypophosphatemia and stop phosphate if hypocalcemia; and administer insulin. The change to subcutaneous insulin should occur when ketoacidosis has resolved (serum bicarbonate ≥18 mEq/L and venous pH >7.3), plasma glucose is <200 mg/dL, and oral intake is tolerated.

Link: Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Infants, Children, and Adolescents - Website
Link: Diabetic Ketoacidosis in Infants, Children, and Adolescents - PDF
Video: Diabetic Ketoacidosis Misdiagnosis and Untreated: Rocco’s Story
Pediatric Palliative Care at the End of Life

Introduction:
Nursing care in oncology plays a vital role in providing competent, compassionate, and consistent care to children and families diagnosed with various forms of childhood cancer. Care extends beyond medication administration and into psychosocial and emotional needs. Nurses also educate families and patients before, during, and after therapy. At the core of oncology collaborative care are nurses who spend a great amount of time with their patients to provide holistic care.

Bereavement
- Grief is a normal, dynamic, and individualized process that encompasses physical, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects
- Parents typically never get over a child’s death, but parents in uncomplicated grief learn to adjust and integrate the loss into their lives

Sustaining One’s Self as a Pediatric Oncology Nurse
- It is essential for a nurse to recognize their own understanding of dying and death
- Nurses should provide a “healing presence” by being present to oneself, creating a calm atmosphere, and letting go of personal expectations

Video - You’re Beautiful

Link

Article: Link PPCCN.pdf
### Evaluation

- End of semester 5-item Questionnaire.
- The eHealth Report assignment helped me with learning more about the topic.
  - 5 4 3 2 1
- The online format for the eHealth Report assignment was easy to use.
  - 5 4 3 2 1
- The eHealth Report assignment adds to my skills, knowledge, and confidence in locating and evaluating information from the internet
  - 5 4 3 2 1
- The group assignment allowed for collaboration, teamwork, and sharing of information.
  - 5 4 3 2 1
- I would recommend the eHealth Report assignment for future nursing students
  - 5 4 3 2 1
Findings

- 100% of students reported that the eHealth assignment allowed for creativity, collaboration, and teamwork.
- 100% of the students communicated that the assignment added to their skills, confidence in locating, and evaluating information from the Internet.
- 97% of the students found the assignment helpful in learning about the concepts.
- 80% of the students found the online format easy to use.
- 100% of students would recommend the eHealth assignment for future students.
Implications

- Millennials enjoys group assignment.
- They are tech savvy.
- The development of the eHealth Wiki report allowed for creativity, collaboration, and teamwork.
Conclusion

- Using digital technologies such as wikis in the classroom and online search for healthcare information empowers students to take an active role in their learning allowing them to gain a deeper understanding of the concepts.

- The Internet is a valuable tool used by students to provide them with important information on healthcare related topics that may ultimately impact their practices as Registered Nurses.


Questions