**Slide 1:** (no audio)

**Slide 2:** Hello, this video provides an overview of the concept process assignment in NR283, including the purpose, the knowledge and skills you will develop, how to approach each portion within the activity, and how to find the connection between a health concept and alterations in health.

**Slide 3:** After watching this presentation you should understand how the assignment contributes to your nursing knowledge and critical thinking skills, be able to complete all portions of the assignment, and identify the how assignment contributes to mastery of key pathophysiology concepts to provide a foundation for future learning.

**Slide 4:** This assignment focuses on the relationship between concepts, like immunity, mobility, and perfusion, and diseases, such as pneumonia, hip fracture, and myocardial infarction (MI). Doing well on each of the required activities provides evidence that you are meeting each of the three course outcomes, contributing to successfully completing the course.

**Slide 5:** The active learning templates are available in your ATI student account, accessible from the left navigation menu in the online course.

**Slide 6:** Once you are in your ATI account, select the My ATI tab, then click on Active Learning Templates tab, and download the Basic Concept and System Disorders templates to your computer.

**Slide 7:** Even though your completed templates and 1-page reflection will be loaded into your personal submission box, it is important that you include the course number (NR2832), the week number in which the assignment is due (even if submitted early or late), your name, and the document, (basic ALT, systems ALT, or analysis).

So, if Florence Nightingale were to save her basic template for Week 2, the file name would be NR283\_week2\_FloNight\_basic\_ALT.

Note: It is not important that you include the underscores, run your name together, or use a nickname/shortened name, so long as the required elements are present.

Why is this important? It allows your instructor to quickly identify your work for grading and providing feedback.

**Slide 8:** Start by completing all boxes on the Basic Concept ALT using your textbook (preferably), starting with the middle, Underlying Principles. You may need to search the textbook for similar concepts. For example, if mobility is the main concept, also search immobility.

**Slide 9:** Next move to the Related content in the left column. Provide information about how the concept, such as mobility, works within the body. What systems are involved? How do changes, such as injury, impact the systems?

**Slide 10:** Finally, complete the Nursing Interventions column, on the right. The focus here is to think about how the nurse can improve client outcomes related to mobility. The key is to keep the actions simple. Is the client at risk for falling? Keep the floor free of clutter, have them walk only with assistance, or provide a walker.

Keep in mind, depending on what courses you have completed, your knowledge of the related content and nursing interventions may be minimal. Use the textbook as a resource and talk with your instructor about their specific expectations for this Basic Concept ALT.

**Slide 11:** This page should be simpler, as most of the information will be in your pathophysiology textbook. Again, based on your previously completed courses, your knowledge of the related content and nursing interventions may be minimal. Use the textbook as a resource and talk with your instructor about their specific expectations for these portions of the System Disorder ALT. Note: Your faculty member may require that you complete the lower half of the System Disorder ALT on Patient-Centered Care and Complications. Examples of these completed sections are in the assignment guidelines.

**Slide 12:** The 1-page Analysis is the opportunity for you to demonstrate how well you understand how the basic concept related to the pathophysiologic changes are displayed in a person with a specific illness. Sounds simple until you try to do, right? It can be a challenge because you are required to do more than recall knowledge, you must apply it.

**Slide 13:** Create a client who fits the assessment factors you listed on the Systems Disorder ALT. For the example, that client is an older adult. Note how the normal changes associated with aging that could impact how the person responds to a hip fracture and the treatment required, with examples. The author could have selected osteoporosis and how it impacts bone structure, putting the older adult at increased risk for a hip fracture and impaired healing after one occurs, with examples.

**Slide 14:** Next list the actual changes that occur within the body due to the concept (in the case of mobility, the focus is on immobility). What is in the example is not an extensive list, but it does focus on those changes caused by both normal aging and immobility. Why? The combination of the two impacts the client’s safety, health, and recovery.

**Slide 15:** Finally, list the priority care needs for the client you described (here, an older adult with a hip fracture). Client comfort is a very high priority, so address pain management so they can rest and heal. Airway and breathing are also high priorities, so take measures to keep them breathing well (list specific actions, like turning and coughing if you know them; if not, talk with you instructor about their expectations). Finally, for the older adult with a hip fracture, movement benefits all body systems, so get them moving, most often with the help of a physical therapist.

**Slide 16:** Finally, list the priority care needs for the client you described (here, an older adult with a hip fracture). Client comfort is a very high priority, so address pain management so they can rest and heal. Airway and breathing are also high priorities, so take measures to keep them breathing well (list specific actions, like turning and coughing if you know them; if not, talk with you instructor about their expectations). Finally, for the older adult with a hip fracture, movement benefits all body systems, so get them moving, most often with the help of a physical therapist.