[Day 4] Nursing care skill exercise table (procedure manual) answer example meal care

Jiro Sato uses a wheelchair to eat breakfast and sits on a chair.

She eats using a thick spoon as shown in the picture, but since her hands are difficult to move in the morning, she eats with full assistance only at breakfast.

While checking Mr. Sato's condition, please assist him with breakfast.

| Main support | Points to keep in mind and main | Reason for Action (Basis) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| procedures | points/points in support | |
| | procedures | |
| ①Observe the user's | ① Say hello by name | ① To provide safe and secure |
| health condition | · Observe the tone of the person's | nursing care according to the |
| | face and voice to see if they slept | condition |
| | well. | You can prevent aspiration and |
| | | suffocation by keeping yourself |
| (2) Explain the | | awake when eating. |
| assistance that will be | (2) Explain that it is time for | |
| provided from now on | breakfast and that you will help him | (2) I provide full assistance at |
| and confirm the | because his hands are difficult to | breakfast, but I explain this to him |
| patient's intentions | move. | and confirm his intentions every |
| | · Confirm the person's intention so | morning. |
| | that they can answer "yes" or "no" | |
| | | I have aphasia. |
| ③ Finish excretion | 3 Encourage excretion before | Because short questions are |
| and clean your hands | meals | possible |
| | wash hands | |
| | · Have the patient wash themselves | ③ By adjusting the meal |
| | · Help the healthy side and wipe off | environment, you can eat |
| | the moisture | comfortably. |
| 4 Appropriate | | To eat clean. |
| selection of meal | | Take care not to stop eating for the |
| means, confirmation | ④ Prepare a spoon with a thick | reason of excretion |
| and preparation of | handle. | |
| goods. | | (4) I usually eat with a spoon with |
| | | a thick handle. Even if a caregiver |
| | | assists, prepare an environment |
| ⑤ Consider the | | where the person can eat by |
| position of serving | ⑤ Check the medicine bag if you | themselves. |
| | have a meal tag or internal medicine | |
| | · Communicate the menu | ⑤ Easy to see and easy to use |
| | | |

⑥ Check the posture of the user.

• To make it easier for Mr. Sato to eat,

Check the serving position.

6 Adjust your eating posture

- Are you sitting deeply in your chair?
- Are the soles of your feet on the floor?
- Providing support for self-reliance
- Is the distance between the chair and the table appropriate?
- -Put your right hand on the table
- · Make sure you are sitting so that your upper body does not fall down.
- ②Although it is full care, I will tell you to eat what you can eat by yourself.
- The caregiver sits side by side with the front left side slanted side by side to provide assistance.
- -Take a sip of water before eating.
- Assisting while watching the meal content
- One serving is one spoon ·face to face
- No hurry

After confirming swallowing, put the next food in the mouth.

Be careful not to fill your mouth with food

- (8) Observe eating conditions such as appetite, eating habits, and intake.
- · Observe the general condition of the patient for vomiting or feeling unwell.

Arrange the tableware so that it is easy to reach

- ⑥ To prevent aspirationMinimize fatigue
- For smooth chewing and swallowing

When eating by yourself, the caregiver is positioned on the affected side of the user.

When providing assistance, the caregiver is positioned on the healthy side where the user can easily eat.

- In order to make swallowing smoother, the secretion of saliva is promoted, making it easier to chew and swallow.
- Aspiration prevention
- Confirm Mr. Sato's intentions, such as the explanation of the menu and the order in which you want to eat. Awareness also helps prevent aspiration.

In order to have them enjoy eating, we take the approach of trying to eat by themselves.

When talking to someone during a meal, make sure they have swallowed before talking to them

(8) Observation of the eating situation leads to an understanding of the person's health condition, so

® Observe the condition of the user after eating

| | observe the amount of food intake |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | during and after meals. |
| | |