MODULE C

The Resident’s Environment: Safety and Emergency
Objectives

- Explain why residents in long-term care facilities are at risk for injury.
- Identify the role of the nurse aide in maintaining a safe environment for the resident.
- Describe the role of the nurse aide in dealing with emergencies in a health care facility.
Safety in the Resident’s Environment - Definition

When a resident has little risk of illness or injury in the environment to which he/she lives
Resident’s Environment

Area of a long-term care center that a resident calls home
HAZARD
Safety in the Resident’s Environment

- Facilities must follow safety policies and procedures
- Resident’s room should be homelike and safe
- Safety is basic resident need and residents at risk for accidents and falls

GOAL: Keep resident safe, without limiting independence & mobility

Elderly at Greater Risk for Injury – Why?

- Knee joint instability
- ↓ strength
- Slower movement
- Side effects from meds
- ↓ blood pressure

Remember, your residents are relying on you to keep them safe.
Elderly at Greater Risk for Injury – Why?

- Impaired coordination
- Hearing impairment
- Reduced sense of smell and touch
- Visual impairment
- Cognitive impairment

Remember, your residents are relying on you to keep them safe
Falls in the Nursing Home
Preventing Falls

- Assist with ambulation when necessary
- Provide appropriate assistance/supervision
- Keep environment free of clutter
- Keep all walkways free from rugs, cords, boxes, and equipment
- Observe frequently
Preventing Falls

- Report unsafe conditions
- Answer call signals promptly
- Properly position residents
- Wipe up spilled liquids
- Pick up litter
Keeping Residents Safe

Nurse Aide’s Role

Maintain comfortable temperature and lighting, based on resident’s preference.

Keep resident’s unit clean and free from dirty items.
Keeping Residents Safe – Nurse Aide’s Role

- Identify and report unsafe conditions or equipment
- Keep room free of clutter
- Arrange personal items per resident preference
- Check linen for personal property
Keeping Residents Safe – Receiving Oxygen (O$_2$)
Keeping Residents Safe – From Choking

- Sit residents † to eat
- Assist with meals to prevent spills of hot liquids
- Encourage use of dentures
- Assist with cutting of food
- Report difficulties in chewing or swallowing
Points to Remember
About Safety

- Provide care to right resident
- Watch feet during wheelchair transport
- Monitor wandering residents
- Keep bed in lowest position; call signal in place
- Arrangement of room
Points to Remember About Safety

- Lock wheelchairs before transfer
- Over-bed table is clean area and must be kept clean and clutter-free
- Full visual privacy option important
- OBRA temperature requirements
Points to Remember About Safety

- Always check water temp before bath or shower
- Report too hot water
Medical Emergency

- A dire situation when a person’s health or life is at risk
- Most serious medical emergencies – unconscious resident, resident not breathing, resident has no pulse, and resident is bleeding severely
Helping Conscious Residents Who are Choking

A common sign that residents are choking is when they put their hands around their throats.
Helping Conscious Residents Who are Choking

- Encourage resident to cough as forcefully as possible
- Ask someone to get a nurse
- Stay with person
- Follow facility’s procedure for clearing an obstructed airway
Keeping Residents Safe – in the Event of a Fire

- Keep calm
- Follow facility policy
- Close all windows and doors
- Never use elevator
- Remember RACE and PASS
In the Event of a Fire

- **R**emove residents from danger
- **A**ctivate alarm
- **C**ontain the fire by closing all doors or windows, if possible
- **E**xtinguish the fire (or fire department will extinguish the fire)
Acronym for Fire Extinguisher Use

P: Pull Pin
A: Aim at Base of Fire
S: Squeeze Handle
S: Sweep Back & Forth
The End