

高等学校创新双语教材（英中文）


供护理学类专业用

急危重症护理学

Critical Care and Emergency Nursing

主 编 钟清玲

副主编 蒋晓莲 张 波 臧渝梨

 人民卫生出版社

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Perface

前 言

培养有国际交流和竞争能力的护理人才需要护理教育尽快与国际接轨。护理双语教材的编写对于提高教育质量,培养高素质护理人才具有十分重要的意义。国外原版教材价格昂贵,学生无法接受,还有些学生认为没有能力直接阅读英文教材。随着双语教学的不断拓展,国内护理教师与学生希望选择那些同自己的教学要求比较匹配的双语教材。因此,我们编写了这本《急危重症护理学》(双语教材)。本教材力求在消化吸收国内外急危重症护理学优秀教材的先进内容、技术和方法的基础上,结合我国实际,体现国际护理教育理念,具有护理教育特色,符合我国教学体系并能很快走进课堂。

急危重症护理学是一门研究对急危重症患者实施急救和特别监护的学科。作为护理专业的一门重要临床课程,急危重症护理学的任务是让学生掌握扎实的急救理论和监护技术,培养学生良好的急救意识和急救思维。本教材为英中双语教材,在帮助学生掌握急危重症护理学的基础理论、基本知识和基本技能的基础上,还可训练学生熟悉医学专业英语,提高外语水平,加强学生在专业领域中使用英语学习、进行学术交流和进行交流的能力。

全书共十四章,重点介绍院前急救、心肺脑复苏、重症监护、常见的急危重症护理及救护技术等。本教材主要适用于护理专业本科或高职高专涉外护理专业教学使用,也可供在职护士继续教育或出国护士培训使用。

本教材的编写、审订和出版得到了南昌大学的教材资助立项以及各参编单位领导和专家的帮助和支持,并且还得到江西省护理学会理事长刘炎玲主任护师、九江护理学院汪婉南院长、南昌大学护理学院李德钿教授和崔岩教授的指导和建议,在此谨致真诚感谢。由于编者的能力有限,本教材可能存在不当之处,敬请广大读者指正。

钟清玲

2009年7月

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Key Terms

critical care and emergency nursing

emergency medical service system

prehospital emergency care

ambulance

in-hospital care

Critical care and emergency nursing is an essential component of the health care delivery system and emergency medicine. It is a practical specialty that focuses on the research of integration of the emergency rescue, nursing and scientific management to the critically ill patients. Emergency nursing ranges from on-site rescue, prevention from various injuries, life-support and life-saving interventions to critical diseases. It plays a vital role in rescuing the emergency or critically ill patients, decreasing the morbidity of disabilities and mortality, and improving the quality of life.

Section 1 Overview

I . Definition and Scope

i . Definition

Critical care and emergency nursing is that a nursing specialty cares for patients in the emergency or life-threatening phase of their illness or injury. An emergency care nurse is a licensed professional nurse and skilled at offering the optimal care to the acutely and critically ill patients who are mostly with unclear diagnosis and unknown cause of the problem. Emergency care nurses work in a wide variety of environments and specialties, such as prehospital emergency care units, emergency department (ED) or the intensive care unit (ICU) of hospitals, and with a diverse patient population.

ii . Scope

Emergency nursing occurs in prehospital emergency care, EDs, ICUs and recovery rooms, community health clinics, home healthcare, military settings, and other health care environments.

The scope of critical care and emergency nursing mainly includes six categories:

1. Prehospital emergency care This means some necessary interventions need to be taken before the patient reaches hospital, including yelling for help, on-site first-aid, transferring, monitoring and administering treatment on the way to hospital. The prompt and appropriate prehospital emergency care plays a crucial role in rescuing the patient, such as maintaining the patient's life, preventing further injury, relieving pain, competing for time for further treatment, so as to improve success rate of rescue and reduce disability rate. The common first-aid knowledge should be promoted among ordinary people so that the first witness can provide life-saving techniques to the victim at the scene.

2. ED The nurse in hospital ED should provide immediate emergency nursing to the patient transferred or admitted in. Immediately assessment and initial identification to the patient should be undertaken before the diagnosis confirmed. Necessary examinations and appropriate interventions must be performed timely while assisting and cooperating with the physician on-call.

3. Intensive care (in ICU and recovery room) ICU is a place for monitoring and administering intensive care to patients who are in life-threatening condition. ICU nurses play vital role in closely monitoring the patient through advanced equipment, administering treatment per medical orders, and implementing nursing care in order to promote earliest recovery of the patient. The recovery room is the area mostly for patients recovering from the immediate effects of anaesthesia and surgery. It is equipped with modern recovery facilities for the detection and treatment of early post-operative complications.

4. Disaster preparedness and disaster management Disasters causes human death, suffering and changes in the community environment affected. The emergency nurses should be able to response immediately to:

- (1) Search for the wounded.
- (2) Provide first-aid at the scene.
- (3) Triage and prioritization the wounded.
- (4) Transfer and evacuate the wounded.

5. Battle field first-aid To rescue the wounded in wild field including ventilation, hemostasis, wound bandaging, immobilization and transportation; to save the wound's life; to prevent them from complications so as to decrease disability rate.

6. Training of critical and emergency nursing professionals and scientific research The training of critical and emergency nurses can be conducted through short critical care training courses, lectures, workshops, and academic activities etc., so as to improve nurses' professional knowledge and skills to meet the needs of emergency nursing. Research in critical care and emergency nursing should be encouraged and supported to foster and elevate nursing academic capacity.

II. Origin and Perspective

i. History of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing

The roots of critical care and emergency nursing can be tracked back to the Florence