Access NRC from Orange Tab

https://library.rrc.ca
Evidence-based Care Sheets on Diseases

Evidence-Based Care Sheet

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive (COPD):
Treatment Adherence

What We Know
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a life-threatening condition.
- It is associated with chronic inflammation of the airways and lungs.
- Treatment adherence is crucial for managing COPD.

What We Can Do
- Learn about the importance of patient adherence to prescribed therapy in the management of COPD to accurately assess patients' personal characteristics and health education needs.
- Share this knowledge with your colleagues.

What Can Be Done
- Ask about alcohol use and sleep hygiene, and anti-inflammatory agents.
- Assess patients for dyspnea, review laboratory results, and provide patient education about the importance of treatment adherence.
- Teach patients about health-related behaviors and medications.
- Follow nutritional guidelines and edema management.
- Use monthly telephone follow-up with a significant emphasis on the prescribed treatment plan.
- COPD-related mortality.
- Health care costs.
- Implementing a written treatment plan.

References

WHAT WE'RE DOING IS WORKING.
Options for Evidence-based Care Sheet

You can Print, Email or Save to File
Best to email to yourself as PDF, permalink, and citation are sent
Citation email from Nursing Reference Center

EBSCO Publishing  Citation Format: APA (American Psychological Assoc.):

NOTE: Review the instructions at http://support.ebsco.com/help/?int=nrc&lang=en&feature_id=APA and make any necessary corrections before using. Pay special attention to personal names, capitalization, and dates. Always consult your library resources for the exact formatting and punctuation guidelines.

References


<!--Additional Information:
Persistent link to this record (Permalink): https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nrc&AN=T704181&site=nrc-live
End of citation-->
There are 36 other cultural sheets
Drug Information tab

Click here for AHFS Drug Information Essentials

Browse the list or use the letters to jump to sections.
Drug Info Available

Salbutamol

Full Text

salbutamol (sal’bat’o’mol)
Generic Name

Classification
Therapeutic: bronchodilators
Pharmacologic: adrenergics

Pregnancy Category C

Pharmacologic Profile

Indications
As concomitant therapy for the treatment of asthma and the prevention of bronchospasm in patients who are currently taking but are inadequately controlled on a long-term asthma-control medication (e.g., inhaled corticosteroids). Prevention of exercise-induced bronchospasm. Maintenance treatment to prevent bronchospasm in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) including chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Action
Produces accumulation of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) at beta-adrenergic receptors. Relatively specific for beta (pulmonary) receptors.

What We’re Doing is Working.
Look for RxTx on the Articles and Databases page (Orange Tab)
Patient Education tab

Enter keyword or topic here

Browse the list or use the letters to jump to section (use the letters to jump to sections)

WHAT WE’RE DOING IS WORKING.
Breast Cancer in Women

Full Text

Definition

Breast cancer is a disease in which cancer cells grow in the breast tissue. It is the most common cancer in women in the United States. The normal breast consists of glandular tissue called lobules. These lobes are organized into tubules, which produce milk. The lobules are surrounded by fatty and connective tissue, as well as blood and lymph vessels.

Types of breast cancer found in women are:

- **Invasive ductal carcinoma**: This is the most common type of breast cancer in women.
- **Invasive lobular carcinoma**: Infiltrating lobular carcinoma is the second most common type of breast cancer.
- **Invasive ductal carcinoma, not otherwise specified (NOS)**: This is an invasive breast cancer that starts in duct tissue.
- **Infiltrating ductal carcinoma, NOS**: This is an invasive breast cancer that starts in lobules.

Prevention

- **Risk factors**: These are factors that increase the risk of developing breast cancer. Risk factors include age, family history, and reproductive factors.

Related Information

- **Lung cancer**: This is a common type of cancer that develops in the lungs.
- **Evidence-Based Care**: This refers to the use of evidence-based practices to guide patient care.

Patient Education Sheet
Patient Education Sheet on Breast Cancer in Women

**Diagnosis**

The doctor will ask about your symptoms and medical history. A physical exam will be done. It will include a breast exam and blood tests.

Imaging tests can help diagnose and evaluate the extent of the cancer. Imaging tests include:

- Mammography
- Ultrasound
- CT scan
- PET/CT scan

Your doctor may need to test your breast tissue and adjacent lymph nodes. A sample will be removed and sent to a lab to look for cancer cells. This can be done with different biopsy types, including:

- Fine-needle aspiration—Removal of fluid and/or cells from a breast lump using a thin needle.
- Needle biopsy—Removal of tissue with a needle from an area that looks unusual on a mammogram but cannot be felt.
- Surgical biopsy:
  - Incisional biopsy—Cutting out a sample of a lump or suspicious area.
  - Excisional biopsy—Cutting out all of a lump or suspicious area and an area of healthy tissue around the edges.
Practice Resources in NRC
More Practice Resources in NRC
Full text of ebook
Understanding Medical Surgical
iPhone/iPad App for Nursing Reference Center

https://eis1.my.salesforce.com/sfc/p/#1H0000000P2eP/a/1H0000000UiJX/ROYyFnbJcnquCg1WEVqs6TqvipszCilj6c8OsoUD708
Further questions?

► Joan Boersma
   jboersma@rrc.ca

► Ask Us (Chat @ library.rrc.ca)

Go to the website for more Lunch & Learn sessions, including…

- OneSearch
- Research Skills
- UpToDate
- Peer Reviewed Journals
- Nursing Reference Center
- Crediting Ideas
- RefWorks
- And more…
How did we do?

Thank you for attending!

If you haven’t done so already, please fill out our quick survey using the following link:


We appreciate your feedback. Have a good day!

Please send your questions, comments and feedback about the Lunch & Learn program to: rwoodby@rrc.ca.