



4533

**Proper Transfer Techniques
For The Healthcare
Professional**

Leader's Guide

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL VIDEO, INC.TM
OPTIMIZING MOBILITY IN OLDER ADULTS

HCA 2711

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program focuses on the safe transfer techniques. It will demonstrate the use of good body mechanics by health care assistants and the correct use of assistive devices frequently used to promote mobility. *Video running time: 30 minutes (2 contact hours).*

OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this program, the participant will be able to:

1. Use appropriate techniques for the promotion of mobility with older adults.
2. Observe for potential environmental safety issues.
3. Apply knowledge of assistive devices while caring for clients in a variety of settings.
4. Demonstrate the correct transfer techniques clients may need in both the home and long term care environment.
5. Review elements of good body mechanics when lifting and while assisting clients to move about.

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The Nursing Process

The nursing process is a systematic method of problem solving. It is called a "process" because it is on-going. The steps of the nursing process are as follows:

Assessment: This is the systematic and continuing collection of information from multiple sources. Assessment begins when a nurse initially interviews a client and the client's significant others. A physical assessment of the client involves collecting information from a number of sources: laboratory data, direct observations, assessing the client's ability to carry out daily activities, noting signs observed by nursing personnel and symptoms reported by the client and any client responses to interventions. In long term care, resident assessment instruments are used to provide a comprehensive multi-disciplinary assessment.

Problem Identification or Nursing Diagnosis: Assessment data leads to identifying client strengths and client problems. These may be actual problems the client currently experiences, or potential problems that may occur with that client in the future. Problems are stated and an indication of influencing factor or cause is included in the statement, when nursing diagnosis statements are used.

Planning: The next step the nurse will complete is planning, with input from other care providers. It will focus on client goals (or outcomes). For each problem, a measurable, specific goal is identified. The plan includes nursing actions, based on of nursing theory, nursing science, other sciences, research findings and experience through practice. The beliefs and values of the nursing profession, in combination with the values of the client, are taken into account in the establishment of the nursing care plan.

Implementation: Carrying out the nursing care plan.

Evaluation: This is the component of the process where client goals and related outcome are evaluated to determine if they were met. The nursing care plan is revised accordingly. Evaluation may also identify additional resources that are needed for the client or the health care provider while continuing to utilize the nursing care plan.

Professional Nursing Roles:

As the nurse carries out the nursing process, the nurse enacts a variety of professional roles. These are:



These roles may overlap. In the clinician role, the nurse may provide direct "hands on" care, or may assess a client's needs and direct others to provide services to meet those needs. The nurse may conduct patient and family teaching in a teaching role. The nurse may also teach other health professionals when a multidisciplinary team addresses the client's needs. The nurse is a client advocate when collaborating with the client, finding resources for the client, and acting on behalf of the client. The nurse is a leader when planning and assigning the care of a client to others, maintaining overall responsibility and accountability for that care, assisting other members of the health care team to set and meet goals or when providing resources to other health care providers.

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GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Active Exercises:	Muscular action of a joint as a result of voluntary effort on the part of the client without help from another person.
Assistive Devices:	Equipment used to help clients who have limitations with mobility to move about more readily.
Body Mechanics:	Physiology of muscular actions and functions to promote good body posture and prevent injuries.
Center of Gravity:	The midpoint or center of the body's weight.
Gait Belt:	A belt used to support a client at their center of gravity and to assist a caregiver in transferring that individual from one location to another.
Impaired Physical Mobility:	An individual with limitations in his/her ability to move about independently.
Mechanical Lift:	A device that assists in transferring clients from bed to a chair, for example. It is generally used when the client cannot be moved safely by one or two persons readily.
Posture:	The position of body with respect to the surrounding space.
Pivot Transfer:	The movement of one person from one site to another, such as from a bed to a chair, using a motion where the health care assistant's center of gravity is turned, while the person stands with weight on the strong side and carefully lowers to a sitting position
Walker:	A light-weight movable apparatus with four legs, approximately waist high, made of metal tubing and used by the client to assist in walking.

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PRE TEST

Circle **T** if the following statements are true. Circle **F** if the statements are false.

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|
| T | F | 1. | Only a physical therapist can perform client transfers from bed to chair. |
| T | F | 2. | Attention to good body mechanics is essential for all caregivers. |
| T | F | 3. | Chair alarms are an alternative to the use of restraints. |
| T | F | 4. | Back injuries are often the result of health care providers not using good body mechanics. |
| T | F | 5. | Clients may suffer serious injury if their arms are pulled in an effort to move them. |
| T | F | 6. | For the more dependent client, the health care assistant should use a slide board, disc or mechanical lifting device. |
| T | F | 7. | To perform a client transfer from their bed to their chair, remember to use a gait belt around the client's waist. |
| T | F | 8. | When lifting a box, you should keep the box away from your center of gravity. |
| T | F | 9. | Brakes are found on beds, wheelchairs, and most shower chairs. |
| T | F | 10. | Before transferring a client from bed to chair or toilet, the health care assistant should explain the procedure to the client. |

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What can you do to prevent back injuries?
2. What are the most important elements of good body mechanics?
3. Describe three important features of using each of the following assistive devices:
 - a. wheelchairs
 - b. walkers
 - c. mechanical lifts
4. Your client weighs 180 pounds and has left-sided weakness following a stroke. Describe how you would go about moving him from his bed to a wheelchair.
5. Discuss how you have “successfully” motivated a client who had previously had little interest in being mobile?
6. Discuss the indications for using a back support device and a gait belt.

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POST TEST

Choose the **best** answer:

1. To keep the body in good physical condition, the health care assistant should:
 - a. exercise on a regular basis
 - b. use proper body mechanics
 - c. maintain a good weight
 - d. all of the above

2. If your client uses a cane, always:
 - a. check the tip of the cane for wear
 - b. check the proper length for the client's height
 - c. use on client's independent/unaffected side
 - d. all of the above

3. Your client may not use the assistive devices fitted for him/her because:
 - a. of confusion
 - b. of embarrassment
 - c. of poor judgment
 - d. all of the above

4. When a client stands to walk with a walker they should:
 - a. pull on the walker for balance
 - b. push the walker 36 inches away from the chair first
 - c. push up from the arms of the chair before grasping the walker
 - d. only use the walker when physical therapy allows them to do so

5. Client's who are very heavy and unable to weight-bear effectively should be transferred using a:
 - a. mechanical lift, if one is available
 - b. wheelchair
 - c. gait belt and walker
 - d. should be left on bed rest

6. When assisting a client to ambulate, the health care assistant needs to:
 - a. walk with the client who is confused
 - b. make sure there are places along the way in case the client needs to rest
 - c. make sure the client has proper fitting footwear
 - d. all of the above

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POST TEST
Part 2 (continued)

7. If you observe a client using an assistive device incorrectly, you should:
 - a. call the doctor
 - b. report it immediately to your supervisor
 - c. discuss it with the spouse or significant other
 - d. have the client stop using the device

8. The purpose of a merry walker is:
 - a. to allow the client to ambulate freely
 - b. provide the client an opportunity to rest should he/she become fatigued
 - c. to be used as a restraint alternative
 - d. all of the above

9. When a client is moving from a sitting position to a standing position:
 - a. have him/her avoid making sudden changes to avoid dizziness or lightheadedness
 - b. a gait belt is **not** necessary
 - c. have him repeat this several times before beginning to walk
 - d. a quick movement is most desirable

10. The activity tolerance of an individual client may be documented as follows:
 - a. client can climb one flight of stairs at a time and walk approximately 500 feet on a level surface
 - b. unable to climb one flight of stairs without stopping and walk 50 feet or less on a level surface without stopping
 - c. able to climb more than one flight of stairs without shortness of breath and on level surfaces
 - d. any of the above would be descriptive for a particular client

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ANSWER SHEET

PRE TEST

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | F |
| 2. | T |
| 3. | T |
| 4. | T |
| 5. | T |
| 6. | T |
| 7. | T |
| 8. | F |
| 9. | T |
| 10. | T |

POST TEST

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | d |
| 2. | d |
| 3. | d |
| 4. | c |
| 5. | a |
| 6. | d |
| 7. | b |
| 8. | d |
| 9. | a |
| 10. | d |

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Appendix A

Body Mechanics

(Physiology of muscular actions and functions to promote good body posture and prevent injuries.)

1. Work with gravity, not against it.
2. Work with your leg muscles, not your back. Keep your back as straight as possible.
3. Keep your stance wide, one foot should be forward when leaning into an object. The broader your stance, the more stable you will be and it conserves energy.
4. Position clients at the same level as the muscles you are using to move them. (Remember to elevate the client's bed to a level that is comfortable for your back when you are doing range of motion exercises.)
5. Shift your weight from side to side, or front to back, don't twist.
6. When lowering your body, bend at the knees and hips.
7. Avoid just leaning your arms forward, shift your body weight instead.
8. Use a draw sheet or bath blanket when moving and turning clients. Two health care personnel should participate in turning clients who weigh more than 100 pounds in order to avoid back injuries.

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RESOURCE ADVISOR

Cyndi Murphy, MBA, RN is a masters prepared nurse and certified in geriatric nursing and rehabilitation nursing. She has functioned as Administrator and Director in Skilled Nursing Facilities, and currently teaches Home Health Care Providers in Dallas, Texas. She was a scriptwriter for this program.

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Participant Evaluation of Objectives

Please evaluate this program by circling the number that best represents how well this program met the following objectives:

	<u>4=Excellent</u>	<u>3=Good</u>	<u>2=Average</u>	<u>1=Poor</u>
1. Identify the importance of mobility to the health and well being of the older adult.	4	3	2	1
2. List some causes for limiting mobility and the complications that can result.	4	3	2	1
3. Use appropriate techniques for the promotion of mobility with older adults.	4	3	2	1
4. Observe for potential environmental safety issues.	4	3	2	1
5. Apply knowledge of assistive devices while caring for clients in a variety of settings.	4	3	2	1
6. Demonstrate the correct transfer techniques clients may need in both the home and long term care environment.	4	3	2	1
7. Review elements of good body mechanics when lifting and while assisting clients to move about.	4	3	2	1

COMMENTS: _____

Do you feel you met your personal objectives? _____

Time required to complete this program? _____ minutes

Return this form to the facilitator who distributed the learning materials. Thank you.