

AGE SPECIFIC TRAINING



Learning agenda

- Introduction
- Definition
- Purposes
- Various age groups
- How age matters
- Importance
- Prerequisite skills
- Age Specific Training-nurse's role.
- Conclusion



Introduction

Age-specific training are skills for nurses that use to give care to meet each patient's unique needs.



Definition

It is the ability to communicate with each patient appropriate to his or her particular age and other characteristics.



Purposes

To provide information about different age groups

To identify age-specific differences

To identify nursing actions that differ among age groups

To reduce risks to vulnerable age groups

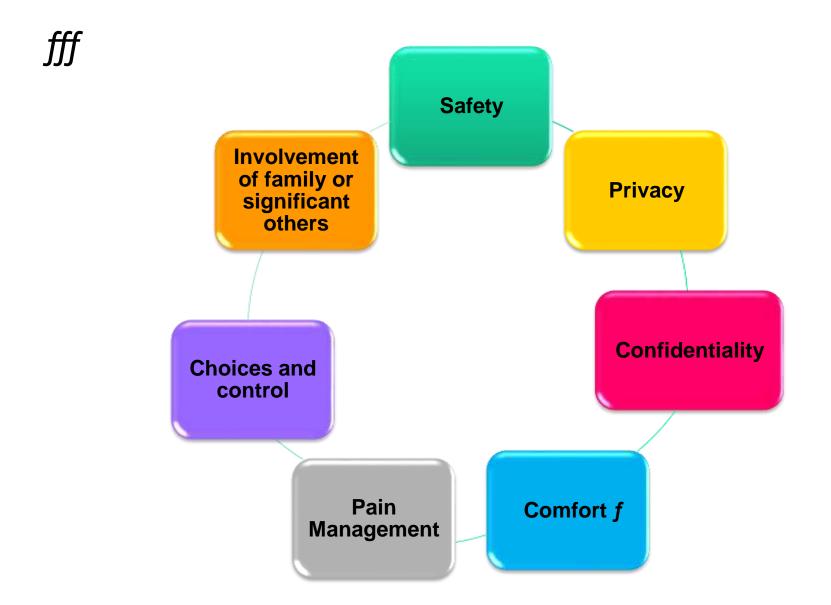
To explain about culture or work role

Various age group



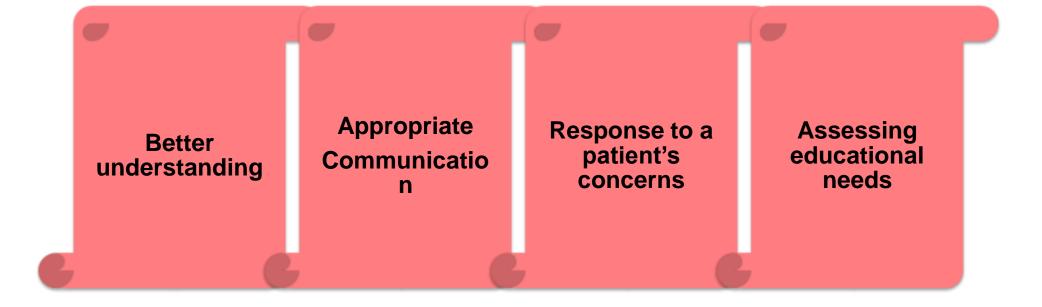
	Infants	
(WR)	Toddler	
	Pre School age	
	School age	
	Adolescents	
	Young Adults	
E C	Middle Adult	
	Older Adult	
	Elderly	

How age matters

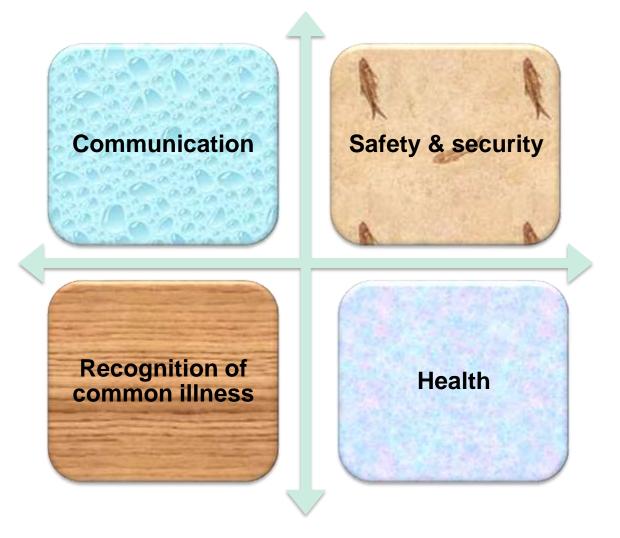


Importance





Pre requisite skills



Age Specific Training-Nurses role Neonates(0-1months) & infants (1months-1yr



Characteristics

Fear of strangers (begins 6-8 months of age)

- Talk to baby before touching
- Involve parents in procedure if possible

Characteristics

- Communicate discomfort by crying, facial expressions, body movement
- Prefer to be held in familiar positions

- Imitate how parent holds baby
- Explain procedure to parents before hand



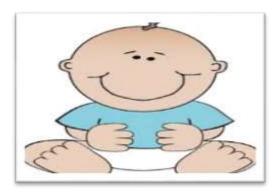
Characteristics

- Likes established routines
- •Understand simple commands

Caregiver Implications

Remove unnecessary equipment

Keep infant clothed as much as possible





Characteristics

Are fearless

Need to consistently have needs met.

- Do not leave infant unattended
- Allow parent to hold infant while waiting



Toddlers (1yr -3yr)



Characteristics

- Views uncomfortable procedures as punishment
- Needs security objects

- Reassure that treatment is not a punishment
- Simple explanations



Characteristics

Curious, unaware of danger

- Comprehension greater than ability to verbalize
- Short attention span



Caregiver Implications

Speak at eye level, maintain eye contact

Remove unnecessary equipment



Characteristics

Says "NO" trying to demonstrating independence

Can be cooperative if trust is won

- Give one direction at time
- Use distraction techniques
- Involve parents



Preschoolers(4yr -6yr)

Characteristics

Seek explanations "Why?"

Caregiver Implications

Use simple explanation



Characteristics

- By age 5 speaks in 8 word sentences
- Increased speech skills, attention span and memory

Caregiver Implications

 Be truthful about pain and discomfort



Characteristics

Fear bodily injury, separation, death, punishment

Caregiver Implications

Encourage questions regarding fears

Show location of restrooms



Characteristics

- Difficulty expressing needs
- Privacy important
- Accident prone

- Include parents in teaching
- Plan procedure to minimize waiting time



School Age(7yr -12yr)

Characteristics

•Developing greater sense of self

Caregiver Implications

Allow child to exercise some control



Characteristics

- Start to negotiate for
- independence
- •Need to fit in with peers

- Allow to handle equipment as learning tool
- Respect privacy
- Include parent in teaching

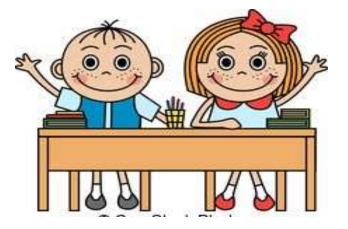




Characteristics

- Rules are very important
- Need to respect for privacy
- Fear mutilation

- •Reassure child it is okay to cry
- Guide in making choices that are healthy and safe



Adolescents(13yr -20yr)

Characteristics

- Transition stage & stress filled
- Continually striving for independence and control

- Encourage questions
- Treat more as adult



Characteristics

- Appreciate being treated as adults
- Self-conscious about appearance (body image)

- Allow maintenance of control
- Talk directly to them
- Maintain privacy



Characteristics

Risk takers, strong sense of immortality

Rapid growth

Caregiver Implications

 Establish trust to gain cooperation



Young Adult (21yr -39yr)

Characteristics

Sets career goals, chooses lifestyle

Caregiver Implications

Respect personal values, be honest& supportive



Characteristics

- May start own family
- Developing responsible attitude

- Consider significant others
- Encourage to pursue healthy lifestyle



Characteristics

- Need to establish healthy lifestyle
- Mental abilities peak during 20s

- Maintain privacy
- Encourage creativity
- Teach & encourage testicular & breast self-exam



Middle Adult (40yr -59yr)

Characteristics

May develop chronic health problems

Caregiver Implications

Encourage regular check-ups
 & preventative exams



Characteristics

•Decrease in bone and muscle mass,

short term memory, skin

elasticity

•Women experience menopause

- Assist person to recognize risk factors related to health
- Focus on their strengths





Characteristics

- Sandwich generation"
- Use life experiences to learn, solve problems
- Future oriented, has specific goals

- Address worries about children & aging parents
- Treat with respect
- Provide explanations and educate

Older Adult (60yr -79yr)

Characteristics

Continue to be active

learner/thinker

Takes on new roles, balances

life

Caregiver Implications

Promote mobility & ADL

Consider needs related to diminished sight, hearing



Characteristics

- Most elderly are not depressed
- May become isolated

Caregiver Implications

Allow reminiscing about the pastPromote physical, mental, social activities to prevent isolation



Characteristics

 Some decline in physical abilities, senses, memory skills

Caregiver Implications

Allow more time for processing new information

Educate about safety measures



Adult 80 & Older



Characteristics

Decline in physical ability,

increased risk for chronic illness

Decline in memory & learning skills

Caregiver Implications

Encourage as much

mobility & ADL as possible

Encourage healthy eating & monitor bowel function



Characteristics

- May need assistance in ADL
- May have diminished appetite,
 fluid intake



- Avoid treating older adult like a child
- Respect & support end of lie decisions

CONCLUSION

- Growth and development follow general patterns but individuals develop in their own way, at their own time.
- Everyone will not share the same values, beliefs, and practices.
- Patients may appear similar to you but still may be very different.



References

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True False questions

- 1. A safe environment is important when caring for infants and toddlers.
- Guide older children in making lifestyle choices that are healthy and safe. †
- 3. It is not important to involve the teenager as partner in his or her care. †
- 4. Minimize separation from parents, involve parents in care for toddlers.
- Recognizing commitments to family, career, community (time, money, etc) not necessary for older adults.
- 6. Ensure individual has adequate clothing and blankets, when cold for adults age above 80.

Answers

- 1. True
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. False
- 6. True F

