

# AGE SPECIFIC TRAINING



# Learning agenda

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

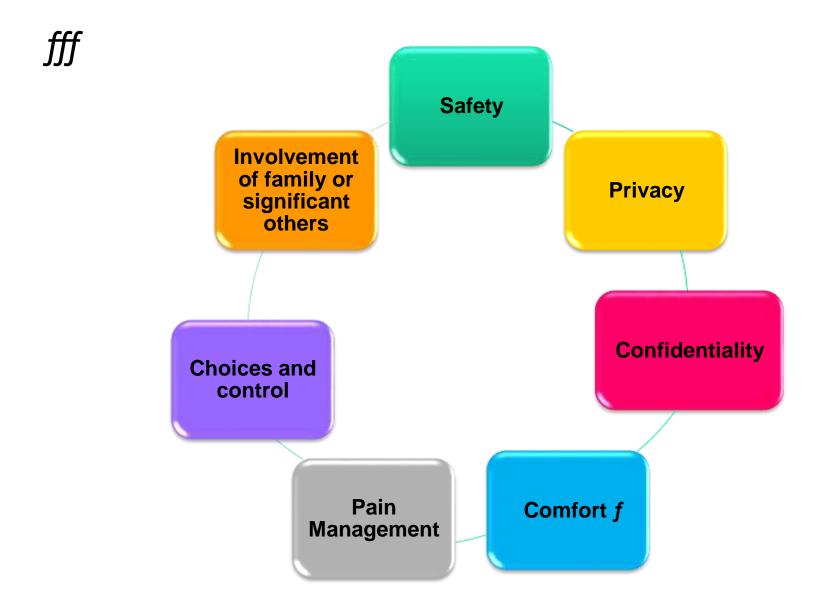
To explain about culture or work role

# Various age group



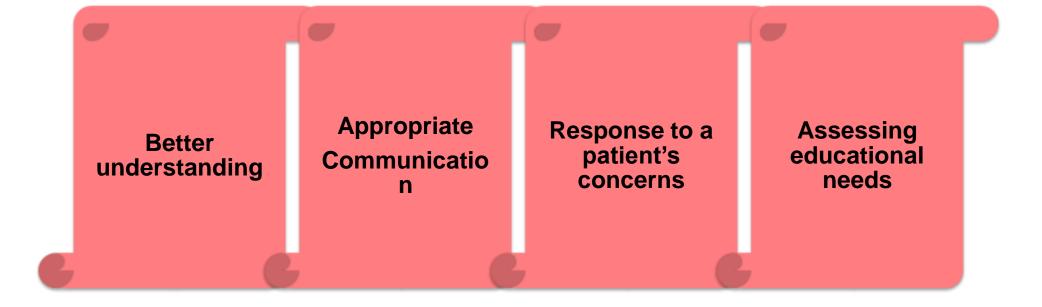
	Infants	
(WR)	Toddler	
	Pre School age	
	School age	
	Adolescents	
	Young Adults	
E C	Middle Adult	
	Older Adult	
	Elderly	

## How age matters

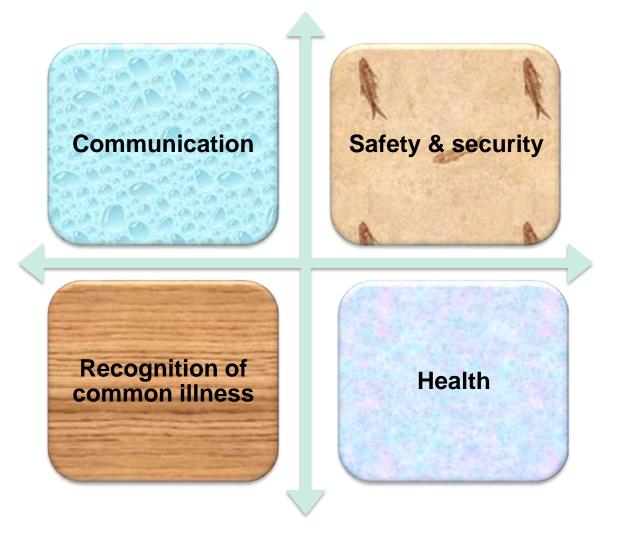


# Importance





# 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

