Nursing Resource Guide

**Book Resources:**

- Notes of Nursing       610.73 NIG
- Illustrated Guide for the NCLEX-RN Exam 610.73036 ILL
- Lippincott Manual of Nursing Practice 610.73 NET
- Maternal-Newborn Nursing 618.2 COY
- Fast Facts for the Student Nurse 610-7307 STA

**Off Campus Access:**

Off campus access for databases is available to currently registered students, faculty, and staff through Entrata. Click here to login.

**Journal Databases:**

- **Healthsource Nursing/Academic Edition**: This database provides nearly 550 scholarly full text journals focusing on many medical disciplines. *Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition* also features the AHFS Consumer Medication Information, which covers 1,300 generic drug patient education sheets with more than 4,700 brand names.

- **CINAHL Plus with Full Text**: This database is a robust collection of full text for nursing & allied health journals, providing full text for more than 770 journals indexed in CINAHL®. This authoritative file contains full text for many of the most used journals in the CINAHL index, with no embargo. *CINAHL Plus with Full Text* is the core research tool for all areas of nursing and allied health literature. Full text coverage dates back to 1937.

- **Access Science**: Provides general information about health science issues.

- **Credo Reference**: Provides information about medical issues, topic pages, and many images.

- **Alexander Street Press Nursing Videos**

- **Health & Society in Video**
Sample Literature Review
For Nursing Students


Purpose: The article urges nurses to make the national guideline, The Assessment of Pain in Older People, part of their personal practice and carry with them the simple tools to evaluate pain.

Summary: The guideline aids the assessment of pain in older people whether they can communicate with their caregivers or not. The guide addresses several areas including 1) Pain awareness – 45 – 83% of patients have pain but may be unable or reluctant to report it. 2) Pain inquiry – asking the patient if they are sore, or aching, or hurting anywhere, 3) Pain location – ask the patient to point to the area affected by pain; 4) Pain intensity – numerical rated scale or verbal descriptors are easily accepted by adults. Pain intensity is crucial to determine treatment success or failure; 5) Communication – hearing or sight problems may require special considerations in communication. People with communication problems need additional help through adapted tools and help from skilled professionals, such as speech therapists. When severe cognitive impairment is present pain behaviors (such as body movements, facial expressions, and vocalizations) can be specific to a patient. Personal experience by caregivers and family members help to interpret the meaning of these behaviors.

Conclusion: Nurses who work with the elderly need to download and read specific guidelines, extract some of the tools, keep them for daily use and as a reminder of good practice for themselves. These guidelines should be kept with the nurse, not tacked on a wall in the nurse’s lounge.

Feelings & Thoughts: The main goal in geriatric nursing is to make the client comfortable and assure them that their comfort is important. Proper pain assessment and the information
gathered are crucial to effective treatment. Two barriers exist in the message getting through – nurse awareness and staff time to implement it.

**Agree/Disagree:** I agree that pain assessment is important to making patients comfortable and to create a baseline from which to test the effectiveness of treatment. I learned what assessment guidelines and techniques should be used in nursing practice with elderly patients.

**Was it Worthwhile:** The article contained worthwhile, practical information that would be useful on a daily basis in working with elderly patients.

**Information Usefulness to me:** the article is very useful in my studies and career path.

**Recommendations to others:** this article should be required reading for every nurse in geriatric care.