

Ethical and Policy Factors in Care Coordination

Medical terminology is a linguistic structure that uses word roots, prefixes and suffixes to define disease symptoms or specific body parts. Nurses must be fluent in this language to communicate effectively with healthcare professionals and patients.

A nursing code of ethics [nurs fpx 4050 assessment 1 preliminary care coordination plan ps](#) that nurses must advocate for human rights and protect patient dignity (ANA, 2021). The policies created through these ethical values impose positive impacts on care coordination.

Assessment 1

Assessments in nursing education serve as crucibles that mold aspiring nurses into critical thinkers and adept problem solvers. NURS FPX 4040 is one such assessment that plays a pivotal role in shaping future nursing professionals ready to face the dynamic challenges of healthcare. Using patient simulation scenarios and data interpretation, this assessment sharpens students' clinical assessment and diagnostic reasoning skills.

The ANA code of ethics emphasizes several ethical factors that nurse coordinators need to address. These include beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. These ethics are fundamental to ensuring that patients receive high-quality care and that they are treated [nurs fpx 4050 assessment 4 final care coordination plan](#). In addition, nurses must also ensure that they are not infringing on the rights of fellow colleagues and patients.

In the United States, there are many policy issues that can cause ethical questions and dilemmas for care coordination. For example, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) imposes an obligation on healthcare providers to secure insurance coverage for their patients. Failure to do so will result in fines. This requirement has led to ethical complications and conflicts for healthcare providers and their patients.

Another policy issue that has been a source of ethical conflict is the ban on smoking in nursing homes. Despite the fact that this policy was designed to improve health outcomes, it has had unintended consequences. The ban has created ethical conflicts for nurses and patients who want to quit.

Assessment 2

In this assessment, students will demonstrate their ability to plan and negotiate the coordination of care for a hypothetical individual in their community as they consider both ethical, cultural, and physiological factors that affect healthcare. Then, they will identify available community resources that are the foundation of a safe plan for the continuum of care. Finally, they will present their findings in a [nurs fpx 4060 assessment 1 health promotion plan jj](#) script with speaker notes or an audio voice-over.

Governmental policies can have many implications for nursing. These may include laying out guidelines and instructions for institutes and individuals to follow or

promoting certain practices that can help in the provision of healthcare services. These policies can be enforced to enhance the quality of healthcare provided, protect patient rights, and so on. However, there can also be issues with these policies as well.

Ethical concerns of nurses may also include the 'Nonmaleficence' principle where nurses are expected to do no harm to patients and to treat them equally regardless of age, gender, race or ethnicity (Regis College Online, 2021). This could include truth telling which [NURS FPX 4060 Assessment 3 Disaster Recovery Plan EN](#) build trust between the nurse and the patient.

In this final care coordination plan, students will utilize best practices discovered in scholarly sources to develop patient-focused health interventions that tackle specific healthcare concerns. They will take into account ethical choices and health policy consequences, as well as set priorities for their actions. Then, they will align these efforts with Healthy People 2030 goals.

Assessment 3

In rehab centers, there are several ethical and policy factors that influence the nurses in their care coordination plan. These are outlined in the code of ethics of the American Nurses Association (ANA). They are based on four aspects – autonomy, beneficence, justice, and non-maleficence. The first aspect, autonomy, requires nurses to respect and recognize the decision-making power [nurs fpx 4060 assessment 4 health promotion plan presentation en](#) their patients. This allows them to provide appropriate care for the patients. The second aspect is beneficence, which emphasizes the need for nurses to act with compassion and kindness toward their patients. This enables them to create trusting bonds with their patients. The third aspect is justice, which requires nurses to treat all patients equally and without any bias or prejudice. This helps them to provide better care for their patients and increase their performance in the healthcare industry.

Care coordinators should be aware of the national and local policies that affect patient care. This includes the Affordable Care Act, which aims to [nurs fpx 4060 assessment 3](#) access to health care. It also encourages the use of value-based care. In addition, the care coordinator should be familiar with the policies that promote patient-centered care. These include involving the patients in all decision-making processes, sharing information, and communicating with patients about their care. In addition, the care coordinator should identify and list available community resources.

Assessment 4

As part of this [nurs fpx 4050](#) assessment, you will develop a presentation for your community healthcare center to help educate other staff nurses on the fundamental principles of care coordination. Your presentation should incorporate change theories and a variety of ethical standards related to a specific health concern, such as cardiovascular disease or cognitive impairment. Your presentation should also address how government policies affect patient-centered care.

The ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses provides an ethical framework for nurses to consider when designing patient-focused health interventions. These principles include autonomy, beneficence, and non-maleficence. Under the autonomy

principle, nurses should respect patients' ability to make decisions about their own health and welfare. Moreover, nurses should take into consideration any reservations the patients may have about their care.

The final care coordination plan in this assessment will build on the initial plan from Assessment 1. The final plan should focus on the specific [PHI FPX 3200 Assessment 3 Should We Withhold Life Support?](#) issue you've chosen, such as cardiovascular disease or cognitive impairment (Alzheimer's Disease). The plan should also incorporate best practices discovered in scholarly sources. Moreover, the plan should be aligned with Healthy People 2030 objectives. Finally, the final plan should provide solutions that will benefit both the patient and their family. Achieving these goals will help you improve the quality of patient-centered care and increase your professional credibility as a nursing professional.