Review pertinent **Safety Regulations**, including

- HIPAA, read patient record ONLY for purpose of giving care
- Observe patient in seclusion continuously

Review principles, actions, supplies, and equipment used in **Procedures**, including

- Blood pressure measurement, apply cuff to bare skin; recognize and report abnormal immediately
- Avoid startling a patient who has PTSD
- Admission process, document patient belongings
- Restraint, leave 2 fingers space when applying
- Potentially dangerous clothing items, items with strings
- Urine specimen, discard first voiding
- Observe patient and visitor to prevent exchange of inappropriate items and to monitor the effect of the visit on the patient.

Review principles of **Therapeutic Communication**, including

- Importance of communication in patient satisfaction
- How to ask a peer for help, protecting patient’s privacy and professional behavior
- Comfort patient with Alzheimer’s who refuses to leave room
- Explain to family who bring inappropriate foods to patient who is on an diabetic diet
- Ask patients about any change in behavior and report to the nurse
- Advise patient that disagreement is acceptable, but threatening is not
- Remove patient to a quiet place to calm him
- Examples of therapeutic communication, telling the patient how he appears to you

**Safety and Infection Prevention**

- Acceptable patient identifiers
- Nature of one-to-one; interact only with one patient, stay within arm’s reach
- Recognize possible suicidal intent of patient who gives away belongings and report
- Redirect patient to gain control and remove patients in control from the situation
- Report presence of a skin tear
- For a self-injuring patient, increase rounding and search the patient’s room
- Inspect items brought in by visitors
- Report blood glucose finger stick result to nurse
- Frequent rounding protects patient safety
- Handwashing before putting on and after removing gloves
Review the role of the Psychiatric Technician in situations commonly encountered, including

- Agitation
- Patient with Alzheimer’s disease
- Anger, threatening behavior
- Loss of control
- Patient with diabetes
- Patient with hypertension
- Patient with depression
- Self-injurious behavior
- Patient with a skin tear
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Behavior suggestive of suicidal intent