

- carrying out of treatment care in line with physician's ordinance: taking of blood samples, administration of infusion-, transfusion- and chemotherapies
- carrying out wound care, bandaging, stoma care, recognising changes and documenting measures



4

- preparations and assistance on operative interventions, interstitial brachytherapy and preoperative to postoperative monitoring of vital signs in connection with radio-oncological treatment

#### 4. Involvement in Campaigns for the Prevention of Diseases and Accidents; the Preservation and Promotion of General Health and Participation in Integrative and Re-integrative Programmes

Patients with a chronic cancerous illness must deal with their changed way of life and adapt their lifestyle and working rhythm to their overall state of health

- warranting the proper approach to Zytostatica during combined ambulant Radio-Chemotherapies



5

- aiding and advising patients in optimising their resources for the coping with and the prevailing over their illness and joining up in efforts with aftercare personnel (Spitex, nutrition consultant, psycho-oncologist, social worker etc.) for subsequent rehabilitation activities

#### 5. On-the-job participation in quality and effectiveness improvement of oncology related patient care and nursing and in the further advancement of the profession

- rendering Instruction to and training of nursing staff, specialized in the care of Radiation-Oncology patients
- elaboration of care giving guidelines and standards based on up-to-date criteria
- active cooperation on clinical research projects in the field of patient care and nursing
- presentation of specialized knowledge at conferences and workshops

#### BASIC ASPECTS

1. The provisions for the Professional Diploma in Health Care and Nursing Management came into force in January 1992. These provisions contain a subdividing of the nursing activities in five self-supplementary and complementary functional task lanes ("Die 5 Funktionen der Pflege", Liliane Juchli, Georg Thieme Verlag, 7. Auflage, S. 57)
2. Occupational Definition of Oncology Patient Care SBK, 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1996 (presently under revision)

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### National Interest Group of Nurses in Radiation-Oncology Switzerland, Member of Scientific Association of Swiss Radiation-Oncology (SASRO)



#### Patient Care and Nursing in an out-patient Radiation-Oncology Department

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 Front Page Picture: Hirslanden Radiotherapie, Zürich  
 Picture 1 and 3: Radio-Onkologie, Universitätsspital Zürich  
 Picture 2, 4 and 5: Hirslanden Radiotherapie, Aarau and Zürich

## What is professional Nursing Care?

Professional care promotes und maintains health, prevents the weakening of health and supports the patient trough treatment and in dealing with effects of illness and its therapy. All with the goal that the entrusted patient experience the best possible treatment and care, as well as maintaining the best possible quality of life through all phases of life unto death: (Spichiger, E., Kesselring, A., Spirig, R. und DeGeest, S. und die Gruppe "Zukunft Medizin Schweiz" der Schweizerischen Akademie der medizinischen Wissenschaften: "Professionelle Pflege-Entwicklung und Inhalt einer Definition". Universität Basel: Institut für Pflegewissenschaft, 2006)

## Sphere of Competence and Tasks of the certified Care person in Radio-Oncological Ambulatory Treatment



### 1. Providing Support and implementing Means for the taking Charge of Normal Daily Activities

Patients with a cancerous illness live through various differentiated phases of ailment.

They receive in the process such physical, psychological and social assistance as is needed to best suit their actual state as well as the overall situation.

- determining care and support requirements (anamnesis of nursing)
- counselling and briefing of patients and relatives
- facilitating of hospital-external services (Spitex, recommending auxiliary means, transportation, social services departments, etc.)



### 2. Crisis Management and Accompanied Terminal Care

Patients with a cancerous illness suffer most often from a chronic ailment which typically leads to a powerful depression and this can cause acute life-threatening crisis scenarios

- co-determining and supporting prevalent strategies associated to illness and its therapy
- advisory support in the patient's dealing with changing body constitution and shape
- exploring supportive action in patient's endeavours on enrichment of quality of life
- showing understanding and offering support to patient and relatives during phase of search for sense of self and transformation
- conveyance of empathy and sense of security
- preservation of the patient's rights up until death



### 3. Participation in Preventive, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Measures

Patients with a cancerous illness most often require extensive Check-ups and a complex prolonged Treatment

- initiating and organising planning tasks in close co-ordination with physician in charge
- systematic counselling for patients and relatives on specific radiation-oncology related problems:
  - ⇒ Informing on prophylactic measures
  - ⇒ briefing on dealings with therapy-related side effects (skin and mucosal reactions, anorexia, nausea, pain, fatigue, nutritional disturbances, etc.
  - ⇒ pointing out possibilities for self treatment
- detecting changes in the patient's general and nutritive condition and taking measures if and when appropriate