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| **III. The end of the procedure in the in-patient department**  1. Make a record of the procedure and results. Glue the results of the investigative procedure into the documentation. | Ensuring continuity of nursing care. |

URINE COLLECTION BY NECHIPORENKO

Purpose: diagnosis

Indication: diseases of the urinary system.

Facilities: sterile, dry and glassy container

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| Steps | Rationale |
| I. Preparation for the procedure  1. Prepare for the collection the day before or in the evening. | Taking into consideration special aspects of the procedure. |
| 2. Collect information about the patient before meeting with him. Introduce yourself kindly and respectfully. Specify how you can call him. Find out if he is acquainted with this procedure, when, for what reason and how he came through it. | Establishing contact with the patient. |
| 3. Explain to the patient the purpose and order of the upcoming procedure. | Psychological preparation for the procedure. |
| 4. Explain to the patient special aspects of the preparation for the procedure: explain to the patient how to prepare containers for collecting urine (glassy container and lid should be washed with soda - without soap!); fill up the appointment card and give it to the patient; explain to the patient/his family where and when they should bring the container with urine and appointment card. | Ensuring the accurancy of the investigative procedure’s result. Ensuring timely delivery of material to the laboratory. |
| 5. Explain to the patient the special aspects of preparation for the procedure on an outpatient and inpatient basis: in the morning before the investigative procedure, wash the external genital organs with warm water and soap in the direction from the urethra to the perineum and dry with a napkin in the same direction; if the patient has menstruation during this period, advise her to close the opening of the vagina with a cotton-gauze swab; explain to the patient the technique of collecting urine for the investigative procedure in the morning after the hygienic procedure, start urinating in the toilet at the expense of 1, 2, then stop urinating, open the container and collect a few milliliters of urine into it, even 1-2 ml are enough, then complete urination in the toilet; cover the container with a lid; explain to the patient where (in the in-patient department setting) he should leave a container with urine and who should be informed about it. | Elimination of the contacts with erythrocyte from the genital tracts.  Ensuring the accurancy of the investigative procedure result. Ensuring timely delivery of material to the laboratory. |

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| 6. Ask the patient to repeat the information, ask him questions about the algorithm of preparing and collecting urine. If necessary, give written instructions. | Control of the formed level of knowledge and skills. |
| 7. It must be said what the non-observance of the nurse’s recommendations will lead to incorrect results of the investigative procedure and other consequences. | Ensuring the effectiveness of the investigative procedure |
| 8. Obtain from the patient the consent for the procedure. | Respect for the rights of the patient. |
| II. The accomplishment of the procedure in the in-patient department  1. Monitor the patient's urine collection for the investigative procedure. | Ensuring of the sample`s collection |
| 2. Deliver a urine container to a clinical laboratory for the investigative procedure | Providing conditions for the investigative procedure. |
| III. **The end of the procedure in the in-patient department**  1. Make a record of the procedure and results. Glue the results of the investigative procedure into the medical record. | Ensuring continuity of nursing care. |
| URINE COLLECTION BY ZIMNITCKY | |
| Purpose: diagnosis  Indication: diseases of the urinary system.  Facilities 8 sterile, dry and glassy container with appointment cards, 2—3 extra containers. | |
| Steps | Rationale |
| I. Preparation for the procedure  1. Prepare for the procedure the day before or in the evening. | Taking into consideration the distinction of the procedure. |
| 2. Collect information about the patient before meeting with him. Introduce yourself kindly and respectfully. Specify how you can call him. Find out if he is acquainted with this procedure, when, for what reason and how he came through it. | Establishing contact with the patient. |
| 3. Explain to the patient the purpose and order of the upcoming procedure. | Psychological preparation for the procedure. |
| 4. Explain to the patient the special aspects of preparation for the procedure on an outpatient basis: explain to the patient that for the collection of urine, 8 basic and 1-2 additional clean glass containers with a volume of 250-500 ml should be prepared; attach stickers to the 8 main ones indicating the time of urine collection (6–9, 9–12, 12 —..., etc.), do not attach them to the additional ones;!); fill up the appointment card and give it to the patient; explain to the patient/his family where and when they should bring the container with urine and appointment card. | Providing conditions for the investigative procedure. |