

Module Report

Tutorial: Real Life RN Medical Surgical 4.0

Module: COPD



Individual Name: Lillie Golub

Institution: Margaret H Rollins SON at Beebe Medical Center

Program Type: Diploma

Standard Use Time and Score

	Date/Time	Time Use	Score
COPD	10/30/2024 1:09:29 PM	28 min	Needs Improvement ⓘ
ⓘ This attempt ended prematurely due to a detrimental decision or a series of missteps.			

Reasoning Scenario Details

COPD - Use on 10/30/2024 12:57:39 PM

Reasoning Scenario Performance Related to Outcomes:

*See Score Explanation and Interpretation below for additional details.

Body Function	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Immunity			100%
Oxygenation	33.3%	66.7%	

NCLEX RN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
RN Management of Care		100%	
RN Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies			100%
RN Reduction of Risk Potential	100%		
RN Physiological Adaptation		100%	

QSEN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Safety	50%		50%
Patient-Centered Care		100%	

Decision Log:

Scenario	Nurse Allyson is preparing her assignment/worksheet, in anticipation of caring for Mr. Gomez. He is coming from the emergency department to the medical-surgical unit.
Question	Nurse Allyson is planning care for Mr. Gomez. He is coming from the emergency department. Which of the following data should the nurse include in the plan of care? (Select all that apply.) Review the data in the EMR and the information the nurse has captured below for the assignment/worksheet. T - 99.2; P - 100; R - 36; O2 Sat 91% on 5L of O2; BP - 150/94; I - NPO; O - 250mL clear yellow urine Dx - Pneumonia, exacerbation of COPDLabs/Diagnostics - ABGs, CBC, chest x-ray, chem/metabolic profile, UA and C&S of sputum pendingAllergies - AmpicillinSaline Lock - Left wrist, flushes finePain - DeniesSystems - 1. Lung sounds diminished in the bases and upper lobes sounds coarse with inspiratory crackles and occasional rhonchi. Productive cough, greenish-yellow tenacious sputum. 2. Alert, orientedMedications - Antibiotic has not been started. Has had 2 nebulizer treatments with albuterol. (Check the MAR.)
Selected Ordering	Code statusArterial blood gas (ABG) valuesActivity toleranceLast dose of bronchodilator medication
Rationale	Respiratory insufficiency and failure are life-threatening complications of COPD. Use the priority framework of ABCs; anticipating the client can readily go into respiratory arrest and determining a course of action are priorities. Arterial blood gases establish a client's baseline oxygenation and gas exchange, and are a basis for evaluating a client's respiratory status. Nutrition concerns are relevant to the rehabilitation process of a client who has COPD, not the client in an acute stage of respiratory failure. Activity tolerance would not be a priority concern at this time. Exacerbation of COPD warrants optimization of bronchodilator medications as first-line therapy and identifying the best combination of medications to be given on a regular schedule.

Scenario	Nurse Allyson is assessing Mr. Gomez's respiratory and oxygenation status after his recent admission to the medical-surgical unit.
Question	Nurse Allyson assessed Mr. Gomez's respiratory status. Which of the following actions should Nurse Allyson take?
Selected Option	Call the respiratory therapist to administer the prescription albuterol (Proventil) via nebulizer.
Rationale	The client is exhibiting clinical manifestations of respiratory depression due to high levels of oxygen delivery. Nebulized albuterol at this time can further depress respiratory drive, as it is a bronchodilator and promotes improved oxygen utilization.

Optimal Decision

Scenario	Nurse Allyson is preparing to administer an intermittent intravenous (IV) bolus antibiotic medication to Mr. Gomez.
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Question	Review the five videos below related to the administration of the IV piggyback ceftriaxone (Rocephin) to Mr. Gomez and reorder the steps into the correct sequence by dragging them into the desired order.
Selected Ordering	Video B: Complete the six rights using the MAR, noting client allergies. Video D: Gather supplies and equipment needed to administer the medication. Video A: Complete client identification using two forms of data, noting client's allergy band. Video C: Inform the client about the procedure and what to expect. Video E: Administer the medication.
Rationale	The correct order for administering the intermittent IV bolus medication is: complete the six rights using the MAR, noting client allergies; gather supplies and equipment needed to administer the medication; complete client identification using two forms of data, noting client's allergy band; inform the client about the procedure and what to expect; administer the medication.

Scenario	Nurse Allyson completes a calculation in order to correctly set the IV controller pump to infuse an intermittent intravenous (IV) bolus medication.
Question	The nurse is preparing to administer ceftriaxone (Rocephin) 1 g IV. Available is ceftriaxone 1 g in 100 mL sterile water. When administering the medication over 30 min, the nurse should set the IV pump to deliver how many mL/hr?
Selected Option	100 mL/hr
Rationale	STEP 1: What is the unit of measurement to calculate? mL/hr STEP 2: What is the volume needed? 100 mL STEP 3: What is the total infusion time? 30 min STEP 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? Yes (min does not equal hr) $60 \text{ min}/30 \text{ min} = 1 \text{ hr}/X \text{ hr}$ $X = 0.5 \text{ hr}$ STEP 5: Set up an equation and solve for X. $\text{Volume (mL)}/\text{Time (hr)} = X \text{ mL/hr}$ $100 \text{ mL}/0.5 \text{ hr} = X \text{ mL/hr}$ $X = 200$ STEP 6: Round if necessary. STEP 7: Reassess to determine if the amount to administer makes sense. If the amount prescribed is 100 mL to infuse over 30 min, it makes sense to administer 200 mL/hr. The nurse should set the IV pump to deliver ceftriaxone at 200 mL/hr every 12 hr.

Individual Report – Score Explanation and Interpretation

Reasoning Scenario Information:

Reasoning Scenario Information provides the date, time and duration of use, along with the score earned for each attempt. A Reasoning Scenario Performance score of Strong, Satisfactory, or Needs Improvement is provided for each attempt. This information is also provided for the Optimal Decision Mode if it has been enabled.

Reasoning Scenario Performance Scores:

Strong	Exhibits optimal reasoning that results in positive outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.
Satisfactory	Exhibits reasoning that results in mildly helpful or neutral outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.
Needs Improvement	Exhibits reasoning that results in harmful or detrimental outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.

Reasoning Scenario Performance Related to Outcomes:

A clinical reasoning performance score related to each outcome is provided. Outcomes associated with student responses are listed in the report. The number across from each outcome indicates the percentage of responses associated with the level of performance of that outcome.

NCLEX® Client Need Categories:

Management of Care	Providing integrated, cost-effective care to clients by coordinating, supervising, and/or collaborating with members of the multi-disciplinary health care team.
Safety and Infection Control	Incorporating preventative safety measures in the provision of client care that provides for the health and well-being of clients, significant others, and members of the health care team.
Health Promotion and Maintenance	Providing and directing nursing care that encourages prevention and early detection of illness, as well as the promotion of health.
Psychosocial Integrity	Promoting mental, emotional, and social well-being of clients and significant others through the provision of nursing care.
Basic Care and Comfort	Promoting comfort while helping clients perform activities of daily living.
Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	Providing and directing administration of medication, including parenteral therapy.
Reduction of Risk Potential	Providing nursing care that decreases the risk of clients developing health-related complications.

Physiological Adaptation	Providing and directing nursing care for clients experiencing physical illness.
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Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN)

Safety	The minimization of risk factors that could cause injury or harm while promoting quality care and maintaining a secure environment for clients, self, and others.
Patient-Centered Care	The provision of caring and compassionate, culturally sensitive care that is based on a client's physiological, psychological, sociological, spiritual, and cultural needs, preferences, and values
Evidence Based Practice	The use of current knowledge from research and other credible sources, upon which clinical judgment and client care are based.
Informatics	The use of information technology as a communication and information gathering tool that supports clinical decision making and scientifically based nursing practice.
Quality Improvement	Care related and organizational processes that involve the development and implementation of a plan to improve health care services and better meet the needs of clients.
Teamwork and Collaboration	The delivery of client care in partnership with multidisciplinary members of the health care team, to achieve continuity of care and positive client outcomes.

Body Function

Cardiac Output and Tissue Perfusion	The anatomical structures (heart, blood vessels, and blood) and body functions that support adequate cardiac output and perfusion of body tissues.
Cognition and Sensation	The anatomical structures (brain, central and peripheral nervous systems, eyes and ears) and body functions that support perception, interpretation, and response to internal and external stimuli.
Excretion	The anatomical structures (kidney, ureters, and bladder) and body functions that support filtration and excretion of liquid wastes, regulate fluid and electrolyte and acid-base balance.
Immunity	The anatomic structures (spleen, thymus, bone marrow, and lymphatic system) and body functions related to inflammation, immunity, and cell growth.
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption and Elimination	The anatomical structures (mouth, esophagus, stomach, gall bladder, liver, small and large bowel, and rectum) and body functions that support ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food and elimination of solid wastes from the body.
Integument	The anatomical structures (skin, hair, and nails) and body functions related to protecting the inner organs from the external environment and injury.
Mobility	The anatomical structures (bones, joints, and muscles) and body functions that support the body and provide its movement.

Oxygenation	The anatomical structures (nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, and lungs) and body functions that support adequate oxygenation of tissues and removal of carbon dioxide.
Regulation and Metabolism	The anatomical structures (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, and adrenal glands) and body functions that regulate the body's internal environment.
Reproduction	The anatomical structures (breasts, ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, vulva, testicles, prostate, scrotum, and penis) and body functions that support reproductive functions.

Decision Log

Information related to each question answered in a scenario attempt is listed in the report. A brief description of the scenario, question, selected option and rationale for that option are provided for each question answered. The words "Optimal Decision" appear next to the question when the most optimal option was selected.

The rationale for each selected option may be used to guide remediation. A variety of learning resources may be used in the review process, including related ATI Review Modules.