

Module Report

Tutorial: Real Life RN Nursing Care of Children 4.0

Module: Cystic Fibrosis Inpatient Care



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Program Type: Diploma

Standard Use Time and Score

	Date/Time (ET)	Time Use	Score
Cystic Fibrosis Inpatient Care	12/1/2025 5:55:47 PM	43 min	Strong

Reasoning Scenario Details

Cystic Fibrosis Inpatient Care - Use on 12/1/2025 5:40:43 PM ET

Reasoning Scenario Performance Related to Outcomes:

*See Score Explanation and Interpretation below for additional details.

Body Function	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Cognition and Sensation	100%		
Excretion	100%		
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption & Elimination	100%		
Oxygenation	100%		
Regulation and Metabolism	100%		
Reproduction	100%		

NCLEX RN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
RN Management of Care	100%		
RN Safety and Infection Control	100%		
RN Health Promotion and Maintenance	100%		
RN Psychosocial Integrity	100%		
RN Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	100%		

RN Reduction of Risk Potential	100%		
RN Physiological Adaptation	100%		

QSEN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Safety	100%		
Patient-Centered Care	100%		
Evidence Based Practice	100%		
Quality Improvement	100%		
Teamwork and Collaboration	100%		

Decision Log:

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Susan is completing Troy's discharge.
Question	Nurse Susan is completing the discharge process with Troy. Which of the following videos demonstrates the appropriate nursing action for Susan to take?
Selected Option	Video C: Video of nurse asking another nurse to remove client's IV catheter.
Rationale	The RN cannot delegate tasks to the assistive personnel that include client assessment, planning, client outcome evaluation, and nursing judgment. Asking another RN to remove an IV catheter is an appropriate task that can be delegated because it involves assessment of the IV site and evaluating the client's outcome.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Susan and Connor are reviewing the admission orders.
Question	Nurse Susan is explaining to Nurse Connor about isolation precautions prescribed for Gary, who has <i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> . Which of the following statements by Susan demonstrates understanding?
Selected Option	"We will need to follow contact precautions."
Rationale	<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> is transmitted person-to-person and healthy persons rarely contract it. Immunosuppressed clients or those with cystic fibrosis are at high risk for this disorder. Contact precautions are needed with this client.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Susan admits Gary to the unit.
Question	Nurse Susan admits Gary to the unit. Which of the following nursing actions are included in the admission process? (Select all that apply.)

Selected Ordering	Apply allergy identification band to Gary. Complete a health history. Perform a physical assessment. Explain Gary's prescriptions from the provider to the client and his parents. Discuss the hospital rules and policies.
Rationale	Hospital rules and policy should be reviewed at the time of admission.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan completes Gary's health history.
Question	Nurse Susan completes Gary's health history. Which of the following videos depicts the most appropriate action for Susan to take?
Selected Option	Video B: Susan addresses Gary and his parents during admission to the hospital.
Rationale	Pediatric nursing care is based on the philosophy of family-centered care. Both the client and parents should be included in the admission process.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan identifies adventitious lung sounds.
Question	Nurse Susan completed a respiratory assessment of Gary. Which of the following lung sounds did Susan hear?
Selected Option	Wheezes
Rationale	Wheezes are high-pitched musical sounds or squeaking, typically noted on expiration related to a constricted airway.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan is planning care for Gary.
Question	Nurse Susan reviews Gary's prescriptions from the provider. Which of the following is an appropriate action for Susan to take at this time?
Selected Option	Review radiology report.
Rationale	The provider ordered radiologic confirmation of the peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) prior to using the catheter. Reviewing the radiology report is an appropriate action.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan is preparing to administer IV tobramycin.
Question	Nurse Susan plans to administer IV tobramycin to Gary. Which of the following actions should she take with this antibiotic? (Select all that apply.)
Selected Ordering	Calculate Gary's dosage by weight. Monitor I&O. Monitor Gary's auditory function.
Rationale	Auditory function is monitored for manifestations of neurotoxicity, which is an adverse effect.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan calculates the rate of infusion for gentamicin.

Question	Nurse Susan calculates the rate of infusion of the gentamicin she is preparing to administer. At what rate will Susan set the IV controller pump?
Selected Option	220 mL/hr
Rationale	STEP 1: What is the unit of measurement to calculate? mL/hr STEP 2: What is the volume needed? 110 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. $\text{Volume (mL)}/\text{Time (hr)} = X \text{ mL/hr}$ $110 \text{ mL}/0.5 \text{ hr} = X \text{ mL/hr}$ $X = 220$ STEP 6: Round if necessary. STEP 7: Reassess to determine if the amount to administer makes sense. If the amount prescribed is 110 mL to infuse over 30 min, it makes sense to administer 220 mL/hr. The nurse should set the IV pump to deliver gentamicin at 220 mL/hr every 6 hr.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan plans to administer the gastrostomy feeding.
Question	Nurse Susan is planning to administer the enteral feeding bolus prescribed for Gary. Which of the following is an appropriate action prior to administration of the feeding bolus?
Selected Option	Aspirate for residual stomach contents.
Rationale	The nurse should aspirate for residual stomach contents prior to feeding to prevent over feeding, which could lead to aspiration.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan wants to initiate Gary's enteral feeding. The respiratory therapist wants to do Gary's treatment.
Question	Nurse Susan wants to initiate Gary's enteral feeding, and the respiratory therapist, Joseph, wants to do a respiratory treatment and perform chest physiotherapy. Which of the following statements by Susan is appropriate?
Selected Option	"I will begin the enteral feeding after Gary's chest physiotherapy."
Rationale	Chest physiotherapy for a client with cystic fibrosis includes percussion and postural drainage. This should be done on an empty stomach. Delaying the feeding is the appropriate statement.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan plans to administer the enteral feeding to Gary.
Question	Nurse Susan is planning to administer the enteral feeding Pancreaze to Gary. Which of the following is an appropriate action for Susan to take?

Selected Option	Administer the pancrelipase (Pancreaze) 10 min prior to the enteral feeding.
Rationale	Pancrelipase is administered within 30 min of a meal, snack, or supplement to assist with absorption of nutrients and calories in the client with cystic fibrosis.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan is to collect Gary's sputum for a culture.
Question	Nurse Susan is preparing to collect Gary's sputum for a culture. Place the following steps of the procedure in the correct order they should be performed. (Reorder the steps by dragging them into the desired sequence.)
Selected Ordering	Perform oral hygiene.Ask Gary to take deep breaths.Ask Gary to expectorate into container.Offer mouthwash.Place label on cup.
Rationale	When performing collection of a sputum specimen, the nurse performs oral hygiene to eliminate any mouth contaminants. The client is asked to take deep breaths, expectorate into the specimen container, and then offered mouthwash to remove any unpleasant taste. The specimen is labeled for transport to the laboratory.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan orders dinner from the cafeteria for Gary.
Question	Nurse Susan prepares to order Gary's dinner from the cafeteria. Which of the following is the appropriate choice of food items for Gary?
Selected Option	Image A: Hamburger in bun, tater tots, skim milk, fruit-flavored yogurt.
Rationale	Clients with cystic fibrosis should eat meals that are well-balanced, high in calories, and high in protein. This selection is high in protein and calories but not well-balanced.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Susan plans teaching to Patricia about cystic fibrosis.
Question	Nurse Susan is planning to teach Patricia about cystic fibrosis. Which of the following should be included in the teaching?
Selected Option	Both parents need to have an abnormal gene in order for their child to have the disease.
Rationale	Cystic fibrosis is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder. Both parents need to have the gene in order for their child to have cystic fibrosis.

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.