

Guided Reflection Questions for Medical Case 1: Kenneth Bronson

Opening Questions

How did the scenario make you feel?

I felt like I was prepared for this scenario, but then I missed a whole bunch of steps just because I thought I was going to run out of time.

Scenario Analysis Questions*

PCC, EBP What signs and symptoms led you to the conclusion that Kenneth Bronson was experiencing an allergic reaction? He started coughing and looking like he could not breath like if his airway was closing.

PCC, EBP Discuss the differences between mild, moderate, and severe anaphylactic reactions. Mild can be a slight rash or itchiest, moderate is more advance like dry cough, rash and severe is when their throat starts to close.

EBP/S Discuss the importance of follow-up assessment's post-reaction. Follow up assessment is a must just so you can make sure your interventions are working and the patient's status is improving.

Concluding Questions

What further needs does Kenneth Bronson have at the end of the scenario that future nursing care should address? Talking to the doctor about what he wants to do about his pneumonia

Reflect on how you would communicate with family members in an emergency situation if they were present at the bedside. "Mr. Bronson is experiencing an allergic reaction to the antibiotic we are going to give him some medications to help him"

After completing the simulation and reflecting on your experience, what would you do differently (or the same) for the patient experiencing acute respiratory distress? I would take the time to assess everything and ask all the questions so I wouldn't miss anything.

How could you prepare for clinical to anticipate potential patient emergencies? Know the signs and symptoms of allergic reaction so I can report it to the TPCN as needed.

* The Scenario Analysis Questions are correlated to the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) competencies: Patient-Centered Care (PCC), Teamwork and Collaboration (T&C),

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP), Quality Improvement (QI), Safety (S), and Informatics (I). Find more information at: <http://qse>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL phoenix-sim.thepoint.lww.com. The page title is "Medical Scenario 1: Kenneth Bronson". On the left, there is a "Reading List" sidebar with various links. The main content area is titled "Quiz Results" and contains the following information:

| Quiz Name | Completed Date |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 2021vSIM_PostQ_Kbronson | 2022-08-29 12:51:19 |

| Quiz Completed in | Total Questions |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 00:01:28 | 10 |

| Questions Answered | Answered Correctly |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10 | 10 (100.0%) |

A pie chart shows a 100% score, with a legend indicating "Correct".

Quiz Answers

1 The nurse understands that which of the following is the most common cause of anaphylaxis? Time Spent - 00:00:04

Your Response: Penicillin

Rationale:
Penicillin is the most common cause of anaphylaxis and accounts for about 75% of fatal anaphylactic reactions in the United States each year. Substances that most commonly cause anaphylaxis include foods, medications, insect stings, and latex. Opioids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and radiocontrast agents are some of the medications that are frequently reported as causing anaphylaxis.

Remediation:
Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing, 14th Edition, p. 1065

n.org/

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Medical Scenario 1: Kenneth Bronson

1 Suggested Readings
2 Pre-Simulation Quiz
3 vSim
4 Post-Simulation Quiz
5 Documentation Assignme...
6 Guided Reflection Questio...

Quiz Results

| Quiz Name | Completed Date |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2021vSIM_PreQ_Kbronson | 2022-08-29 11:56:53 |
| Quiz Completed in | Total Questions |
| 00:00:55 | 6 |
| Questions Answered | Answered Correctly |
| 6 | 5 (83.3%) |

Quiz Answers

1 A patient experiencing respiratory distress at home from pneumonia is brought to the hospital and upon presentation requires intubation. How would the nurse classify this type of pneumonia? Time Spent - 00:00:05

Your Response: Community-acquired pneumonia

Rationale: Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) is pneumonia occurring in the community or within less than 48 hours of hospital admission. Health care-associated pneumonia (HCAP) occurs in a nonhospitalized patient with extensive health care contact. Hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) occurs 48 hours or more after hospital admission. Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a type of HAP that develops 48 hours or more after intubation.

Remediation:

vSim for Nursing | MEDICAL-SURGICAL

Kenneth Bronson



Adm on 8/29/2022
Date of birth 10/5/1994
Age 27
Gender Male
Diagnosis Pneumonia

Your main opportunities for improvement

- You should attach 3-lead ECG monitoring as ordered.

Basic view Detailed view Simulation time: 12:56 Mins

- You introduced yourself.
- 0024 You **washed your hands**. To maintain patient safety, it is important to wash your hands as soon as you enter the room.
- 0147 You identified the patient. To maintain patient safety, it is important that you quickly identify the patient.
- 0202 You provided **patient education**. This is correct. It is important to use every opportunity to provide **patient education**.
- 0254 You looked for **normal breathing**. He is breathing at 17 breaths per minute. The chest is moving normally on both sides.
- 0324 You attached the **pulse oximeter**. It is a good idea to monitor the saturation and pulse here. This will allow you to reassess the patient continuously.
- 0349 You measured the blood pressure at 136/80 mm Hg. It is appropriate to monitor the patient by measuring the blood pressure.
- 0406 You checked the **temperature** at the mouth. The **temperature** was 102 F (39.1 C).

1 0 0
 0 0 0
 0 0 0

→ **91% SCORE**

Retry Continue