

## Simulation Prebriefing

**Questions to answer in the prebriefing are based on Tanner's Clinical Judgment Model:**

**Directions:** Provide in-depth, thorough answers to each of the following questions. Answers should be added directly into this document. Details from the patient's chart can be located on Edvance360 in the Simulation Resources folder labeled Scenario # 1 or Scenario # 2. Bring your completed prebriefing assignment (hand written report sheet and typed prebrief responses related to noticing and interpreting) to your simulation.

### **Report:**

Listen to the pre-recorded hand off report located on Edvance360 in Resources. Utilize the hand off report sheet while listening to report. This will be checked for completion immediately prior to completing each simulation scenario.

Formulate additional questions for the off-going nurse to clarify unclear information or missing details from report. These questions can be written on the back of your report sheet.

### **Noticing:**

What is one thing you notice from the patient's history or report that will guide your initial nursing care (maybe it is specific labs, their diagnosis, or past medical history, etc.)?

I think I would initially focus on doing a GI assessment. I would do this based on his complaints upon admission to the ER of nausea, vomiting, and tarry stools. I would question how often he had been using the Aspirin because it can increase his chances for bleeding. I would assess him for other signs and symptoms of bleeding such as bruising. Also, I would ask about his previous peptic ulcer location and the treatment he received for this.

What expectations do you have about the patient prior to caring for the patient?

I expect this patient to be a little lethargic and weak based on his hemoglobin and hematocrit being low. This patient will be on continually monitored for his heart, blood work, and other vitals. Also, I expect he needs some education on lifestyle changes due to his history of diabetes, smoking, and increased weight.

What previous knowledge do you have that will guide your expectations?

I know we learned that once some has an ulcer, they are more likely to get more ulcers. I know his vitals need to be monitored frequently for symptoms of shock. The changes in vitals that I will be watching for are decreased blood pressure and tachycardia with weak peripheral pulses. Also, we learned in lecture that his CBC will have to be drawn every six hours to monitor for changes in his blood levels.

**Interpreting:**

Interpret the following data:

Admitting medical diagnosis (definition of the diagnosis): GI bleed: is a when there is a blood leaking somewhere in your digestive tract.

Laboratory data (give rationale for all abnormal lab results):

<b>Abnormal Lab Values</b>	<b>Rationale for Abnormal Lab Values</b>
HGB L 9.5	This could be decreased due to blood loss, which is what is tarry stool is a sign of. (Van Leeuwen, A. M., & Bladh, M. L., 2017)
HCT L 30.2%	This could be decreased due to a GI bleed. (Van Leeuwen, A. M., & Bladh, M. L., 2017)
PT H 17 seconds	This level is elevated, this may be caused by the overuse of the NSAID. Aspirin thins the blood and makes clotting take longer which increases the chance of bleeding. (Van Leeuwen, A. M., & Bladh, M. L., 2017)
PTT H 90	This level is elevated when the blood is thinned and takes longer to clot, this may be caused by his use of aspirin. (Van Leeuwen, A. M., & Bladh, M. L., 2017)
INR H 2.2	This level can be increased in salicylate intoxication which is the category of drug aspirin is in. (Van Leeuwen, A. M., & Bladh, M. L., 2017)

Diagnostic testing (explain what diagnostic tests were done with results):

<b>Diagnostic Testing</b>	<b>Results of Diagnostic Testing</b>
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Medications (provide a list of all medications with classification, indication for use, and nursing interventions):

<b>Medication (generic and trade name)</b>	<b>Classification (therapeutic and pharmacologic)</b>	<b>Indication for use (specific to this patient)</b>	<b>Nursing Interventions (Assessment)</b>
Famotidine	Antiulcer agent  Histamine h2 antagonists	GERD	Assess abdomen for pain, or abnormal gi symptoms such as emesis and blood in stool  Monitor CBC
metformin	Antidiabetics  biguanides	Diabetes type 2	Monitor for signs of hypoglycemia  Monitor glucose levels and renal function  Monitor folic acid and b12 levels for the first 2 years of use
Aspirin	Nonopioid analgesic  salicylates	Headache pain	Assess the pain symptoms such as location, duration, intensity  Monitor hepatic function, prothrombin time, et hematocrit levels  Monitor for signs of toxicity

			headache, ringing in the ears, lethargy

Deglin, J. H., Vallernard, A. H., & Sanoski, C. A., (2020). Davis's drug guide for nurses. Seventeenth edition. Philadelphia, PA: F.A. Davis Company., Skyscape

Van Leeuwen, A. M., & Bladh, M. L. (2017). Davis's comprehensive handbook of laboratory & diagnostic tests with nursing implications. Seventh edition. Philadelphia, PA: F.A. Davis Company., Skyscape