

Module Report

Tutorial: Real Life RN Medical Surgical

Module: COPD



Individual Name: **Cindy Bores**

Institution: **Firelands Reg Medical Center SON**

Program Type: **Diploma**

Standard Use Time and Score

	Date/Time	Time Use	Score
COPD	3/7/2013 10:49:20 AM	6 min	Strong

Reasoning Scenario Details

COPD - Use on 3/7/2013 10:49:20 AM

Reasoning Scenario Performance related to Outcomes:

Body Function	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Cognition and Sensation	100%		
Immunity	100%		
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption & Elimination	100%		
Integument	100%		
Oxygenation	100%		

NCLEX RN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Management of Care RN 2010	100%		
Psychosocial Integrity RN 2010	100%		
Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies RN 2010	100%		
Reduction of Risk Potential RN 2010	100%		
Physiological Adaptation RN 2010	100%		

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

Decision Log:

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse is planning care in anticipation of Mr. Gomez, who is coming from the emergency department to the medical surgical unit.
Question	The nurse is planning care for Mr. Gomez. He is coming from the emergency department. Which of the following actions should the nurse include in the plan of care? (Select all that apply. Click on the EMR and review the data. Also, review the assignment/worksheet below that the nurse initiated.)
Selected Option	Arterial blood gases (ABGs) Last dose of bronchodilator medication.

Rationale	<p>Code status is incorrect. The GOLD (2008) guidelines for hospital admission provide indications for assessment of a client with COPD. These include worsening respiratory status, signs of right-sided heart failure, and reduced alertness. Using the ABC priority setting framework, assessment of respiratory status is necessary to determine a course of action. Knowing the client's code status is not needed at this time.</p> <p>Arterial blood gases (ABGs) is correct. ABGs establish a client's baseline oxygenation and gas exchange, and are a basis for evaluating a client's respiratory status.</p> <p>Dietary preferences is incorrect. Nutrition concerns are relevant to the rehabilitation process of a client with COPD, not the client in an acute stage of respiratory failure.</p> <p>Activity tolerance is incorrect. The GOLD (2008) guidelines focus on assessing the respiratory status of a client with COPD. Activity tolerance is not a priority concern at this time.</p> <p>Last dose of bronchodilator medication is correct. Exacerbation of COPD necessitates bronchodilator medications as first-line therapy and identifying the best combination of medications to be given on a regular schedule.</p>
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Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse is assessing Mr. Gomez's respiratory and oxygenation status after his recent admission to the medical-surgical unit.
Question	The nurse assessed Mr. Gomez's respiratory status. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
Selected Option	Decrease the rate of oxygen flow to maintain oxygen saturation \geq 90%.
Rationale	Decreasing the rate of oxygen flow is the appropriate action since the lowest possible rate maintains oxygen status without depressing the respiratory drive. The client with COPD with hypoxemia requires lower levels of oxygen delivery, usually in the range of 1 to 2 L/min. Some clients are chronic CO ₂ retainers (hypercapnia) and can be more oxygen sensitive, so too much oxygen increases CO ₂ retention and can result in lowered respiratory rates.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse is preparing to administer an intermittent intravenous (IV) bolus antibiotic medication to Mr. Gomez.
Question	Review the five videos below related to the administration of the IV piggy-back ceftriaxone (Rocephin) to Mr. Gomez. Click on the video thumbnails to view the videos in pop up window effect. Select the correct order for the procedure of administering the intermittent intravenous (IV) bolus medication. (Move the steps into the box on the right, placing them in the selected order of performance. All steps must be used. When you have finished making your selections, click on the submit button.)
Selected Option	Complete the six rights using the MAR and note client allergies. Gather supplies and equipment needed. Complete client identification using two forms and note client's allergy band. Inform the client about the procedure. 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.
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Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse completes a calculation in order to correctly set the IV controller pump to infuse an intermittent intravenous (IV) bolus medication.
Question	The physician ordered ceftriaxone (Rocephin) 1 g IV every 12 hr for Mr. Gomez. The pharmacy used 100 mL of sterile water as the diluent. The nurse needs to give the medication over 30 min. At what rate should the nurse set the IV controller pump?
Selected Option	200 mL/hr
Rationale	This is the correct IV rate. $(100 \text{ mL} / 30 \text{ min}) \times (60 \text{ min} / 1 \text{ hr}) = 200 \text{ mL/hr}$

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse responds to a request from Mr. Gomez's daughter related to a change in his condition.
Question	Mr. Gomez's daughter expresses concern to the nurse about her father's skin irritation and itching. Which of the following is a correct response by the nurse?
Selected Option	"I'll be right there."
Rationale	The nurse knows the client has an allergy to ampicillin (Unasyn) and is now receiving ceftriaxone (Rocephin). Itching and pruritis indicate the presence of an allergic response. The client's report of pruritis should be evaluated promptly.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse utilizes therapeutic communication when discussing psychosocial issues with Mr. Gomez and his daughter.
Question	Which nursing intervention is appropriate to meet the needs of Mr. Gomez and his daughter at this time?
Selected Option	Encourage the patient and his daughter to further express their emotions.
Rationale	This is the correct response. Using active listening and an expression of the patient's feelings helps to validate the feelings and their content. This approach conveys an attitude of caring and fosters ongoing communication.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse recognizes the anatomical and physical changes that are occurring when Mr. Gomez develops a pleural effusion.
Question	Jessica, the nurse caring for Mr. Gomez, is aware that he has a pleural effusion. Which of the following images depicts a pleural effusion?
Selected Option	Image of a pleural effusion

Rationale	In a pleural effusion, fluid occupies the space that is normally filled with air in the pleural cavity.
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Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse assesses Mr. Gomez, who has a chest tube and chest drainage system in place.
Question	The nurse is caring for Mr. Gomez who has a chest tube and drainage system. Which of the following activities should be included in the nurse's plan of care?
Selected Option	Assess all tube connections between the chest and the drainage system.
Rationale	Securing the chest tube to the drainage system reduces the risk of air leaks in an airtight system.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse understands the basis for Mr. Gomez's protein nutrition status.
Question	Nurse Allyson recognizes that Mr. Gomez has an acute protein deficiency. Which lab test result is useful in determining a client's protein nutrition status?
Selected Option	Prealbumin
Rationale	Prealbumin is a sensitive indicator of protein nutrition status, more than albumin.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Review risk factors that make Mr. Gomez prone to skin breakdown.
Question	Review the list of risk factors that make Mr. Gomez prone to skin breakdown, and select five priority risk factors. (When you have finished making your selections, click on the submit button.)
Selected Option	Chronic illness (COPD) Alcohol intake History of corticosteroid use Limited mobility Skin integrity altered (IV and chest tube)
Rationale	Risk factors that make Mr. Gomez prone to skin breakdown include a history of alcohol abuse, which alters nutrition status; a history of corticosteroid use, which reduces immune response; limited mobility, which decreases circulation; existing alterations in skin integrity due to the IV catheter and chest tube; and having a chronic illness, such as COPD, which alters oxygenation.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The nurse is planning discharge teaching for a client with pneumonia and an acute exacerbation of COPD.
Question	Nurse Allyson is planning discharge teaching for Mr. Gomez. Which of the following should be included in the discharge instructions?
Selected Option	Begin a pulmonary rehabilitation program.
Rationale	Pulmonary rehabilitation can improve the endurance and pulmonary function of a client with COPD. It increases the client's activity, which reduces dyspnea.

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.