

## N441 Adult Health 3 Remediation

### Management of Care

- MS- Neurologic disorder impairs the voluntary muscles
- MS- Labs Cerebrospinal fluid analysis reveals elevated protein level and slight increase in WBCs
- MS- MRI shows plaques of brain and spine-most diagnostic

### Safety and Infection Control

- Spinal Cord Injury- Log Roll
- Spinal Cord Injury- respiratory status 1<sup>st</sup> priority
- Neurogenic Shock- sudden loss of communication

### Health Promotion and Maintenance

- Active Immunity- develops when the body produces antibodies
- Passive Immunity- occurs when antibodies are passed from mother or infection
- MMR should not be given to Pregnant Woman

### Psychosocial Integrity

- Angiography- allows visualization of Peripheral vasculature and areas of impaired circulation
- Doppler laser and ultrasonography- speed of blood flow
- Phantom Limb Pain- sensation in limb after amputation

### Basic Care and Comfort

- Stroke Disease increases risk- HTN, DM, Smoking
- Left cerebral Hemisphere stroke- language, oxygenation
- Right cerebral hemisphere stroke- edema, visual awareness

### Reduction of Risk Potential

- Neurologic Procedure- Frequent GCS evaluations
- CT scan can identify tumors, infarctions, abnormalities, response to treatment, and guide needles for biopsy
- EEG- is used to determine brain function- needed to declare someone brain dead.

### Physiological Adaptation

- Immobility Risk factor- respiratory compromise, DVT, pressure injury
- Cardiovascular disease risk factor- fluid overload, DVT, arrhythmia
- Hypovolemia- tissue perfusion

### Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- Blood Products- vitals are needed within 15 min of starting blood and upon completion
- Blood Products- must use filtered tubing
- Blood Products-is hung with 0.9% Sodium Chloride

  
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- Stop the transfusion.
- Administer epinephrine, corticosteroids, vasopressors, oxygen, or CPR if indicated.
- Remove the blood tubing from the client's IV access.
- Initiate an infusion of 0.9% sodium chloride using new tubing.

### Bacterial transfusion reaction

ONSET: During or up to several hours after transfusion

#### FINDINGS

- Results from a transfusion of contaminated blood products.
- Findings include wheezing, dyspnea, chest tightness, cyanosis, hypotension, and shock.

#### NURSING ACTIONS

- Stop the transfusion.