

## Leadership Assessment Remediation

1. Assessing a client's home for safety hazards
  - a. Home assessments can help the client identify risks that are present in their home
  - b. Throw rugs should be removed to help reduce their risk for falls
  - c. The nurse should ensure their electronics are not near a water source and that they have working fire alarms in place
2. Evaluating nurse response to a client fall
  - a. The first thing that should be done after a fall is assessing the client for any injuries
  - b. An incident report should be made but this should not be placed in the client's records
  - c. The provider should be notified of the fall
3. Appropriate take for assistive personnel
  - a. APs can assist clients with performing ADLs
  - b. APs can also ambulate patients
  - c. APs can check intake and outputs but they can not chart on the quality of their output
4. Appropriate task to delegate to assistive personnel
  - a. Tasks should only be delegated if the fall within the staff members scope of practice
  - b. Always follow the five rights of delegation: right task, right circumstance, right person, right communication, and right supervision
  - c. Assistive personnel should only feed or check vital signs on stable clients
5. Discharge planning for a client who has tracheostomy
  - a. Promote oral hygiene
  - b. Case management will be responsible for setting up any home care they may need
  - c. Assess how the client can take care of the trach using demonstration
6. Assessing client need for referral at discharge
  - a. The nurse is responsible for assessing the client and coordinating care with other care providers
  - b. Assess the clients for needs they will have after returning home to identify referral needs
  - c. Home visits prior to discharge can improve referral decisions
7. Priority intervention as client advocate
  - a. The nurse should ensure that clients are properly informed, their rights are respected, and they are receiving the proper level of care
  - b. Advocacy is important especially when caring for clients who cannot speak up for themselves
  - c. Many times, the clients best interests are not being acknowledged and this is when the nurse should use advocacy to help the client.
8. Evaluating staff understanding of the nursing code of ethics
  - a. Ethics is based on an expected behavior of a group to know what is right and wrong
  - b. This serves as a set of standards for nursing practice

- c. The nurse should be an agent for a client facing an ethical decision and a decisionmaker in regards to nursing practice
- 9. Identifying ethical principles related to client care
  - a. Autonomy means allowing the client to make personal decisions, even if the nurse does not believe these are in their best interest
  - b. Beneficence is do only good and work in the client's best interest
  - c. Fidelity is keeping a promise that is made
- 10. Identifying ethical principles
  - a. Justice is using fair treatment
  - b. Nonmaleficence is do no harm
  - c. Veracity is always telling the truth
- 11. Priority action to take when floating
  - a. When floating to a different floor, the nurse should not perform tasks that they do not feel comfortable performing
  - b. Care by the float nurse should focus on a stable patient that the nurse will need specific skills to care for
  - c. The floor manager should work with the float nurse to ensure they are working within their comfort zone

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL  
TOTAL SCORE

81.7%

TIME SPENT

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**Program Type:** BSN

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