

N432 ATI Remediation

Health Promotion and Maintenance

Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Client Education and Discharge Teaching: Teaching a New Mother to Bottle Feed (ch 19)

- Determine readiness to learn
- Emphasize the importance of hand hygiene
- Allow the infant to nurse on demand

Prenatal Care: Managing Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy (ch 4)

- Eat crackers or dry toast before rising in the morning
- Avoid having an empty stomach
- Avoid spicy, greasy, gas-forming foods

Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Client Teaching for Postpartum Rubella Immunization (ch 17)

- The vaccine is administered subcutaneously
- The vaccine could be just rubella or MMR
- Do not get pregnant for 1 month following the immunization

Health Screening

Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing a Heel Stick (ch 24)

- Don clean gloves
- Warm the newborn's heel to increase circulation
- Cleanse the area with an appropriate antiseptic, and allow to dry

Lifestyle Choices

Contraception: Teaching About Birth Control Methods (ch 1)

- Abstinence eliminates the possibility of pregnancy
- Coitus interruptus (withdrawal): withdrawal of the penis before ejaculation

- Male condom: barrier method

Basic Care and Comfort

Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Pain Management: Nursing Actions to Reduce Pain (ch 12)

- Pharmacological management (Analgesics)
- Anesthesia
- Nonpharmacological management (Positioning)

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Medication Administration

Contraception: Evaluating Teaching About Medroxyprogesterone (ch 1)

- Avoid massaging injection site
- Make sure you monitor your glucose because this method can impair glucose tolerance with people who have diabetes
- Return to fertility can be delayed as long as up to 18 months after discontinuation

Medical Conditions: Client Teaching About Magnesium Sulfate (ch 9)

- Treatment to depress the CNS and prevent seizures
- This medication is used to treat preeclampsia
- Fluid restriction of 25-125 mL per hour

Prenatal Care: Immunization for a Client Who Is at 30 Weeks of Gestation (ch 4)

- Administer Rhogam for clients who are Rh-negative
- Evaluate client's immune status
- Evaluate client's current medications

Reduction of Risk Potential

Diagnostic Tests

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Caring for a Client Following Chorionic Villus Sampling (ch 6)

- This is a high-risk pregnancy
- Obtain informed consent
- May cause spontaneous abortion

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Reviewing Results of Nonstress Test (ch 6)

- Instruct client to press the button for each time they feel the fetus move
- Reactive if the FHR accelerates at least 15/min for 15 seconds
- Nonreactive does not demonstrate at least two qualifying accelerations in a 20-minute window

Laboratory Values

Prenatal Care: Laboratory Testing for Client Who Is at 24 Weeks of Gestation (ch 4)

- Blood type
- Rh factor
- Presence of irregular antibodies

Specific Health Assessments

Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings for the Babinski Reflex (ch 23)

- Toes fan upward and out
- Birth to 1 year
- Elicited by stroking outer edge of sole of the foot

Therapeutic Procedures

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Education About Abdominal Ultrasound (ch 6)

- Lasts approximately 20 minutes
- Consists of high-frequency sound waves to visualize internal organs and tissues
- Produces 3D image of the developing fetus and maternal structures

Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Education for Plastibell Circumcision (ch 26)

- Do not bathe by immersion if the circumcision has not healed

- Do not use soap until the circumcision is healed
- Report bleeding or purulent drainage around circumcision immediately

Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Priority Postpartum Assessment for Client Following Epidural Analgesia (ch 17)

- Monitor vital signs
- Monitor lochia
- Monitor pain

Physiological Adaptation

Alterations in Body Systems

Infections: Planning Care for a Client Who Has HIV (ch 8)

- Early treatment decreases the incidence of perinatal transmission
- Testing is recommended in the 3rd trimester
- Amniocentesis and episiotomy should be avoided

Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum (ch 9)

- Excessive nausea and vomiting
- Maternal age younger than 30
- May experience weight loss

Medical Emergencies

Oxygen and Inhalation Therapy: Need for Suctioning (ch 16)

- Assess neonate's respiratory efforts, muscle tone, and heart rate
- Suction mouth and nose using bulb syringe if respiratory efforts are strong
- Suction below the vocal cords using an endotracheal tube if respiration are depressed