- Management of care
    - Advocacy
        - Support and defend clients' health, wellness, safety, wishes, and personal rights including privacy.
        - Ensuring that clients have the right to make decisions about their own health.
        - Facilitate open dialogue with clients about symptoms and self-care habits.
    - Continuity of care
        - Perform procedures necessary to safely admit, transfer, or discharge a client.
        - Provide and receive off care (report) on assigned clients.
        - Interventions promote continuity of care.
    - Establishing priorities
        - Prioritize the delivery of care
        - Set priorities.
        - Evaluate plan of care for multiple clients and revise.
    - Informed Consent
        - Participate in obtaining informed consent.
        - The client has the choice to refuse treatment, at any time.
        - A competent adult must sign the informed consent.
    - Information technology
        - SOAP
            - Subjective data
            - Objective data
            - Assessment
            - Plan
        - Privacy rule – nurses protect all written and verbal communication about clients.
        - Social media precautions
            - Do not use or view social networking media in clinical settings
    - Legal rights & responsibilities
        - Negligence: a nurse fails to implement safety measures for a client at risk for falls.
        - Intentional torts: assault, battery, and false imprisonment.
        - Clients rights are legal privileges or powers clients have when they receive healthcare services.
- Safety and Infection control
    - Accident/error/Injury prevention
        - Adequate amounts of sleep and rest promote health.
        - Ensure Proper identification of client when providing care.

        - Maintaining a secure and obstruction free environment aids in accident/error/injury prevention.
    - Handling hazardous and infectious materials
        - Follow procedures for handling biohazardous and hazardous materials.
        -
        - Place all needles in sharps container and ensure the needle falls into the basin.
    - Standard precautions/transmission-based precautions/surgical asepsis
        - Surgical asepsis applies to parenteral medication administration, sterile dressing changes, and many other common nursing procedures.
        - Ensure sterile field is free of potential contamination hazards.
        - Use dominant hand when inserting a catheter.
- Health promotion and maintenance
    - Developmental Stages and treatment
        - Assist the client in maintaining an optimum level of health
        - Immunizations
        - Education is essential to promote healthy choices and prevent illness
- Psychosocial Integrity
    - Coping Mechanism
        - Assist the client in clarifying personal values to facilitate effective decision making.
        - Encourage the client to participate in religious or other practices.
        - Encourage the client to attend group therapy sessions.
- Basic Care and Comfort
    - Assistive Devices
        - Eyeglasses
        - Hearing aids
        - Cane, walker, crutches.
    - Mobility/immobility.
        - Potential complications of immobility.
        - Immobile clients are at a risk for atelectasis.
        - Ensure bony prominences are padded to prevent pressure ulcers.
    - Nutrition and Oral Hygiene
        - Proper oral hygiene decreases the risk for infection clients living in long-term care facilities.
        - Clients who are seriously ill, injured, unconscious, dehydrated, or have an altered mental status or limited upper body mobility will require oral hygiene.
        - A nutrition assessment helps identify areas to modify.
- Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
    - Medication Administration
        - Documentation
        - The 5 rights

        - Education on medication
    - Parenteral/Intravenous therapies
        - Maintain fluid balance by administering IV fluids and restricting oral fluid intake.
        - Parenteral nutrients include lipids, electrolytes, minerals, vitamins, dextrose, and amino acids.
    - Pharmacological Pain Management
        - Evaluate and document the client's use and response to pain medications.
        - Assess when the pain started and has the client taken any other medications to help with the pain.
        - Four different types of pain
            - Acute
            - Chronic
            - Neuropathic
            - Nociceptive
- Reduction of risk Potential
    - Diagnostic test
        - Stool specimens are collected for both screening and for diagnostic tests
        - Kidneys, ureters, bladder: x-rays to determine size, shape, and position of these structures.
        - Monitor for complications with peripheral intravenous line.
- Physiological Adaption
    - Alterations in body Systems
        - Monitor wounds for signs and symptoms of infection.
        - Perform wound care or dressing changes.
        - Understand the general process of wound healing.