

Management of Care (2) Ch.10

1. Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Action for a Client During an Initial Visit
 - a. Monitor cognitive changes and plan interventions to promote cognitive function
 - b. Discuss coping mechanisms and sources of support
 - c. Encourage fluid intake and other measures to decrease the risk of developing a UTI
2. Multiple Sclerosis: Identifying the Need for a Referral
 - a. Refer to speech language therapist for dysarthria and dysphagia
 - b. Consider referral to occupational and physical therapy for at home
 - c. Provide community resources and respite services for the client and family

Safety and Infection Control (2)

1. Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Proper Needle Disposal Ch.46
 - a. Discard all sharps in leak and puncture proof containers
 - b. Recap needle after using the syringe
 - c. Dispose of used sharp containers according to community guidelines
2. Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Has a Sealed Radiation Implant Ch.91
 - a. Assign client a private room, keep door closed as much as possible
 - b. Wastes should be disposed of appropriately as directed by the facility
 - c. Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal amount of radiation exposure

Health Promotion and Maintenance (1)

1. Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients Ch.85
 - a. Pneumococcal vaccine
 - b. Influenza vaccine
 - c. Meningococcal conjugate polysaccharide vaccine

Psychosocial Integrity (2)

1. Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image Ch.69
 - a. Allow for the client to grieve the loss of the body part and change
 - b. Feelings can include depression, anger, withdrawal and grief
 - c. Assess psychosocial well-being and the willingness and motivation for rehabilitation
2. Alzheimer's Disease: Assessing a Client's Abstract Thinking Ch.8
 - a. Ask the client what "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" means
 - b. Ability to understand concepts that are real but not directly tied to concrete physical objects
 - c. Absorb information from our senses and make connections to the world

Basic Care and Comfort (3)

1. Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia
 - a. Expressive aphasia
 - b. Right hemiplegia

- c. One-sided neglect
- 2. Pain Management: Use of Nonpharmacological Methods of Pain Relief
 - a. Gentle massages provide relief
 - b. Guided imagery or meditation with breathing techniques
 - c. Ice/heat therapy
- 3. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Preventing Complications Following a Transurethral Resection of the Prostate
 - a. Do exercises to strengthen the pelvic floor muscles
 - b. Limit how much caffeine and alcohol is consumed
 - c. Lower the number of fluids taken in before bedtime

Reduction of Risk Potential (3)

- 1. Pancreatitis: Expected Laboratory Findings
 - a. Elevated amylase levels
 - b. Decreased calcium
 - c. Decreased magnesium
- 2. Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures: Determining a Glasgow Coma Scale Score
 - a. Score of 3-15
 - b. 3-8 = coma
 - c. Eye opening response, verbal response, motor response
- 3. Sensory Perception: Performing Ear Irrigation
 - a. Have client sit with affected ear tilted slightly downwards
 - b. Clean external ear with moistened cotton ball
 - c. Pour warm solution in a sterile basin and fill 50cc syringe
 - d. Insert into ear canal and aim toward the roof of the canal

Physiological Adaptation (12)

- 1. Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care
 - a. Clean the stoma site then the trach plate
 - b. Use surgical asepsis to remove the inner cannula
 - c. Place fresh split gauze dressing around the holder
- 2. Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Findings Following General Anesthesia
 - a. Assess respiratory status frequently
 - b. Check circulation
 - c. Check gag reflex
- 3. Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis
 - a. Consult social worker to determine home care needs
 - b. Prevent the spread by communicating to sexual partners of diagnosis within the past 3 months
 - c. Get tested for HIV, as syphilis is increased risk
- 4. Hyperthyroidism: Caring for Client Following a Thyroidectomy
 - a. Will need thyroid hormone replacement therapy
 - b. Keep client in high-Fowler's position

- c. Check the surgical dressing and back of neck for excessive bleeding
 - 5. Fluid Imbalances: Clinical Manifestation of Hypervolemia
 - a. Rapid weight gain
 - b. Edema in arms, legs and face
 - c. Hypertension
 - 6. Pituitary Disorders: Medications to Treat Diabetes Insipidus
 - a. Lithium carbonate
 - b. Demeclocycline
 - c. Vasopressin
 - 7. Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning
 - a. Keep client flat and supine
 - b. Trendelenburg position
 - c. Elevate legs 20 degrees with knees straight
 - 8. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client Findings Associated with Raynaud's Disease
 - a. Pallor followed by cyanotic fingers
 - b. Normal nail bed capillaries
 - c. Sequence of color changes white-blue-red
 - 9. Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Identifying Postoperative Complications
 - a. Arrhythmias
 - b. Infection or hematoma at insertion site
 - c. Pneumothorax and hemothorax
 - 10. Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Priority Action for Abdominal Trauma
 - a. ABC's
 - b. Remove clothing to obtain complete physical assessment
 - c. Hypothermia is a primary concern
 - 11. Pulmonary Embolism: Planning Interventions
 - a. Promote smoking cessation
 - b. Encourage avoiding long periods of immobility
 - c. Embolectomy or a filter in the vena cava
 - 12. Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Recognizing Manifestations of Left-Sided Heart Failure
 - a. Hypertension, fatigue, dyspnea, frothy sputum
 - b. Coronary artery disease, angina, MI
 - c. Organ failure, such as oliguria
- Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (2) Ch.31
- 1. Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Client Teaching About Medications
 - a. Analgesics should be used cautiously with clients who have asthma or emphysema due to the risk of respiratory depression
 - b. Beta-blockers decrease infarct size and improve short and long-term survival rates

- c. Thrombolytic agents break up blood clots for the best results within 6 hr of infarction
2. Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Reinforcing Teaching About Nitroglycerin
 - a. Stable or exertional angina is relieved by rest and nitro
 - b. Monitor closely for orthostatic hypotension
 - c. Ensure phosphodiesterase inhibitor for erectile dysfunction is not taken within 24-48 hrs

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- **Individual Performance Profile**

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

70.0

TIME SPENT

01:00:38

Individual Name:Michaela Hallett

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Institution:Lakeview CON

Program Type:BSN

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of Questions:90

Attempt:2

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

- **Last accessed:** 4/20/2021
- **Time spent:** 02:01:06