

Princess Hernandez

N323

Remediation



Proctored Assessment: RN Mental Health 2019

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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| ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 66.7% TIME SPENT 32:12 | Individual Name: Princess Anne Hernandez Student Number: 6662928 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Date: 4/27/2021 # of Questions: 60 Attempt: 1 | Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/27/2021 Time spent: 02:01:08 |
| Proficiency Level Level 2 | Mean National: 69.8% Program: 70.5% | Percentile Rank National: 39 Program: 37 |

Management of Care -1

Chapter 19 Eating Disorders

1. *Manifestation of Anorexia Nervosa*

- Client with anorexia can have fine, downy hair (lanugo) on the face and back.
- Client with purging type of anorexia can have calluses or scars on the hands (Russell's sign) due to self-induced vomiting.
- Client can exhibit low self-esteem, impulsivity, and difficulty with interpersonal relationship.

Safety and Infection control -2

Chapter 12 Client Safety

1. *Use of restraints on a child.*

- Prescription allow 1hr for client younger than 9 years old.
- Prescription allow 2hrs for client ages 9 to 17 years old.
- Provider cannot write PRN prescription restraints.

Chapter 2 Legal and Ethics Issues

2. *Applying restraints*

- Nurses must know and follow federal/state/facility policies that govern the use of restraints.
- Restraints are either physical or chemical.
- Restraints should be prescribed for shortest duration necessary and only if less restrictive measure are not sufficient.

Basic Care and Comfort -1

Chapter 13 Depressive Disorder

1. *Recommendation to Decrease Social Isolation*

- Thirty minutes of exercise daily for 3 to 5 days each week improves the clinical finding of depression.
- Seek out regular interaction.
- Do counseling and using available community resources.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies -4

Chapter 24 Medication for Psychotic Disorders

1. *Contraindication for Aripiprazole*

- It should not be used in client with Alzheimer's diseases and suicidal thoughts.
- Use cautiously in clients with low blood pressure or orthostatic hypotension.
- Client should avoid concurrent use of alcohol.

2. *Adverse Effect of Clozapine*

- High risk for weight gain, diabetes, and dyslipidemia.
- Risk for fatal agranulocytosis.
- Other adverse effects are sedation, orthostatic hypotension, hypersalivation.

Chapter 22 Medication for Depressive disorders

3. *Contraindication for Selegiline*

- Selegiline is contraindicated in client taking carbamazepine or oxcarbazepine.
- Use cautiously in those who have diabetes and seizure disorders or taking TCA.
- MAOIs are contraindicated in clients taking SSRI.

Chapter 23 Medication for Bipolar Disorders

4. *Evaluating Effectiveness of Mood Stabilizer*

- Effectiveness can be evidenced by relief of manic manifestation.
- Clients verbalize of improvement in mood.
- Clients have appropriate interaction with peers.

Reduction of Risk Potential -1

Chapter 13 Medication for Anxiety and Trauma- and Stressor- Related Disorders

1. Reportable laboratory Results

- Hyponatremia can happen when taking SSRI.
- Older adult who are taking SSRI with diuretics must obtain baseline sodium levels and monitor periodically.
- The normal value for sodium level 135-145 mEq/L.

✚ Psychosocial Integrity -11

Chapter 32 Family and Community Violence

1. Priority Nursing Action for suspected child abuse

- All states have mandatory reporting laws that requires nurses to report suspected child abuse.
- Provide basic care to treat injuries.
- Document subjective and objective data obtained during assessment.

Chapter 33 Sexual Assault

2. Sexual Assault: Priority Intervention

- Perform a self-assessment.
- Administer prophylactic treatment for sexually transmitted infection.
- Evaluate for pregnancy risk and provide for prevention.

Chapter 29 Crisis Management

3. Assessing personal coping skills

- Ask patient what coping skills have they done in the past.
- Assess patient perceptions of the precipitating event.
- Assess support system they have.

Chapter 11 Anxiety disorders

4. Caring for a client during panic attack

- Use relaxation techniques with client during mild panic attack.
- Postpone health teaching until after acute anxiety subsides.
- Provide a safe environment for other clients and staff.

Chapter 16 Personality Disorders

5. Personality Disorder: Recommended Therapy

- Milieu management focuses on appropriate social interaction within a group context.
- Limit-setting and consistency are essential with client who are manipulative.
- Assertiveness training and modeling are used with histrionic personality.

Chapter 19 Eating Disorders

6. Planning care for a client who has anorexia nervosa.

- Use positive approach and support to promote client self-esteem and positive self-image.
- Establish realistic goal for weight loss or gain.
- Teach and encourage self-care activities.

Chapter 15 Psychotic Disorders

7. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia

- Positive symptoms are manifestation of things that are not normally present.
- These are the most easily identified manifestation.
- Manifestation includes hallucination, delusion, alteration in speech and bizarre behaviors.

Chapter 9 Stress Management

8. Evaluating a client's understanding of deep-breathing exercise

- Deep breathing exercise is used to decrease rapid breathing and promote relaxation.
- Pursed-lip breathing is a simple breathing technique that will help make deep breaths slower and more intentional.
- Keeping your mouth closed, inhale slowly through your nostrils for two seconds. Exhale through your mouth for four seconds, puckering your mouth as if giving a kiss.

Chapter 18 Substance Use and Addictive Disorders

9. Identifying manifestation of alcohol use withdrawal

- Alcohol withdrawal delirium can occur 2 to 3 days after cessation of alcohol.
- Alcohol withdrawal delirium manifestation includes severe disorientation, hallucination, severe hypertension, and cardiac dysrhythmias.
- Other manifestations are abdominal cramping, vomiting, tremors, anxiety, increase bp and respiratory rate.

10. Identifying manifestation of acute toxicity

- Opioids acute toxicity manifestations are slurred speech, impaired memory, pupillary changes.
- Amphetamines acute toxicity manifestation are impaired judgement, hypervigilance, extreme irritability.
- Cocaine acute toxicity manifestation are dizziness, irritability, tremor and blurred vision.

Chapter 3 Effective communication

11. Encouraging expression of feelings

- Express empathy and genuine concern for the client's and family's need
- Provide empathetic response and explanation to the client by using observation and providing hope, humor, and information.
- Show concern and facilitate an emotional connection with the client and their family.