

Shawn Weber

ATI Remediation

Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Adverse Reactions (Active Learning Template - Medication,)

1. Monitor Kidney function (I&Os)
2. Monitor for hyperkalemia/dysrhythmias
3. Monitor for hypernatremia

Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Priority Finding to Report to Provider (Active Learning Template - Medication,)

1. Notify provider if indication of allergy appears (urticaria, rash, hypotension)
2. Ask client about history of allergies to penicillin's
3. Notify provider if client has diarrhea

Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Risk Factors for Digoxin Toxicity (Active Learning Template - Medication,)

1. Thyroid disorders, such as hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism increase risk of toxicity
2. Renal failure and recent myocardial infarction are other major risk factors.
3. Conditions such as dehydration and hypokalemia (due to diuretics increase risk for digoxin toxicity).

Antilipemic Agents: Medications for High Cholesterol (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 24 Antilipemic Agents v2)

1. Atorvastatin is hepatotoxic, monitor Liver function, obtain baseline before beginning therapy.
2. Client should report any muscle pain or tenderness while using cholesterol medications.
3. Ezetimibe is another common high cholesterol medication; it increased the reabsorption of cholesterol secreted by bile.

Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Actions for a Client Who Has Heart Failure (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 32 Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema)

1. Monitor weight daily, and Ins and Outs.
2. Administer oxygen as prescribed to relieve SOB.
3. Keep client in high fowlers position to promote respirations.

Airflow Disorders: Teaching About Fluticasone Metered-Dose Inhaler (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 17 Airflow Disorders v2)

1. This device does not require shaking, does not require spacer or priming.
2. Exhale completely, put lips on mouthpiece, and push in green cap to take medication.
3. Breathe in through mouth quickly, a deep full breath and hold for 10 seconds.

Angina: Client Teaching About Sublingual Nitroglycerin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 22 Angina v2)

1. Place SL tablet under tongue and allow it to dissolve
2. Store in original bottle, in a cool dark place.
3. In case of Angina, put under tongue and rest for five mins, repeat every 5 mins if pain is not resolved but do not take more than 3 sublingual tabs.

Bipolar Disorders: Teaching About Lithium Carbonate (Active Learning Template - Medication,)

1. Works as a mood stabilizer for clients suffering from Bipolar disorder.
2. Client needs to maintain adequate fluid and sodium intake.
3. Monitor for manifestation of hypothyroidism (cool, dry, skin, decreased heart rate, and weight gain).

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)

1. Monitor platelets, and discontinue therapy if lower than 100,000
2. Do not use if chance client is pregnant.
3. Give medication subcutaneously 2 in from client's umbilicus and do not aspirate.

Vitamins and Minerals: Verifying a Prescription for a Potassium Infusion (Active Learning Template - Medication,)

1. Symptoms of potassium deficiency are muscle weakness and presence of U wave.
2. May be necessary due to potassium loss from medications such as furosemide.
3. Monitor for signs of hyperkalemia, bradycardia, peaked T waves, vomiting, confusion, and anxiety.

Intravenous Therapy: Actions for an IV Infusion Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill,)

1. Findings of infiltration, pallor, local swelling, decreased temp, and slow infusion.
2. Stop infusion, remove IV, and elevate the extremity.
3. If client needs IV infusion, start new IV on another extremity.

Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill,)

1. Prevent infiltration by selecting good site and appropriate catheter.
2. Assess IV site frequently for findings of infiltration.
3. Infiltration is when the IV solution leaks into surrounding tissues.

Total Parenteral Nutrition: Initiating Therapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 10 Total Parenteral Nutrition)

1. Review client's weight and BMI before beginning TPN therapy.
2. Use electronic infusions device to prevent overload.
3. Micron filter on the IV tubing is REQUIRED when giving PN solution.

Pain Management: Assessing a 4-Year-Old Child for Pain (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 41 Pain Management)

1. Children, older adults, and disabled populations are at risk for misunderstandings of pain.
2. Children aged 2 to 7 can use the FLACC scale to assess pain.

3. FLACC assesses facial expression, extremity movements, and extent of crying to determine and estimation of clients pain.

Bipolar Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Is Taking Lithium for an Electrolyte Imbalance (Active Learning Template - Medication,)

1. Lithium Carbonate can lead to bradycardia hypotension and dysrhythmia.
2. Clients using Lithium should maintain good fluid and sodium intake.
3. Low sodium can lead to Lithium Toxicity which can be fatal.