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Ati Remediation Focused Review

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1. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Completing an Incident Report for a Medication Error (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)
  - a. Always contact the provider when an error is noticed and implement corrective measures to immediately due to the medication error.
  - b. An incident report should include client's identification, name and dose of the medication that was given, time and place of the incident, objective account of the accident, who the person notified and what actions were taken, and the person who filled out the incident reports signature.
  - c. Do not reference the medication error or incident report in the client's medical record.
2. Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Adverse Reactions (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Penicillin's adverse reactions are hypersensitivity to the medication, renal impairment, hyperkalemia, dysrhythmias, and hypernatremia. The nurse should always check to make sure the person is not allergic to penicillin. The nurse should be monitoring lab values like electrolytes and kidney functions.
  - b. Cephalosporins adverse reactions are allergic reactions, hypersensitivity to medication, bleeding tendencies, thrombophlebitis, renal insufficiency, risk for developing c. difficile, and pain with IM injection.
  - c. Other inhibitors of cell wall synthesis adverse reactions include ototoxicity, red man's syndrome, renal toxicity, and thrombophlebitis or pain at injection site.
3. Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Medications That Interact With Carbamazepine (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Carbamazepine interact with warfarin and oral contraceptives. Carbamazepine decreases effects of oral contraceptives and warfarin due to similar hepatic medication-metabolizing enzymes.
  - b. Grapefruit juice inhibits metabolism increasing carbamazepine levels.
  - c. Phenytoin's decrease carbamazepine effects.
4. Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Assessing a Client's Response to Phenytoin (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Absence or decreased occurrence of seizures, absence of injury, ability to perform ADLs is all ways to tell the effectiveness of phenytoin
  - b. The nurse should monitor for skin rash and hypersensitivity to medication.
  - c. The nurse should report changes like coarsening facial features and hirsutism

5. Depressive Disorders: Supplements to Avoid While Taking Sertraline (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), Monoamine oxidase inhibitors(MAOIs), and St. John's wort all increase the risk of serotonin syndrome. St. John's wort is the supplement that should be avoided.
  - b. MAOIs should be stopped 14 days before the patient starts taking an SSRI. Which sertraline is an SSRI. SSRI stands for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.
  - c. St. John's wort and TCA increase the risk for bleeding due to suppression of platelet aggregations.
6. Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Lisinopril (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 20 Medications Affecting Blood Pressure v2)
  - a. If the patient is experiencing a cough report it to the provider and the medication should be discontinued. Rash and altered taste are common adverse effects and will stop when the medication is discontinued.
  - b. An adverse effect of lisinopril is orthostatic hypotension. The nurse should always check blood pressure for two hours after initiation of giving this medication. Instruct or help the client change positions slowly, or lie down if feeling dizzy, lightheadedness, or the feeling of fainting.
  - c. Hyperkalemia is another main adverse effect of lisinopril. The nurse should monitor potassium levels, instruct client to avoid salt substitutes that contain potassium, and report numbness or tingling in hands or feet.
7. Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Reporting Adverse Effects of Furosemide (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 19 Medications Affecting Urinary Output v2)
  - a. Dehydration, hyponatremia, hypokalemia and hypochloremia are adverse effects of furosemide. The nurse should watch for signs of dehydration, monitor daily weights, and monitor electrolytes.
  - b. Hypotension can occur. The nurse should monitor blood pressures and instruct the client to change positions slowly.
  - c. Ototoxicity can occur. The nurse should not use furosemide with any other ototoxic medication. Have the client report to the provider any tinnitus.
8. Psychotic Disorders: Teaching a Client About Clozapine (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 10 Psychotic Disorders v2)
  - a. First atypical antipsychotic developed, but is no longer used as first line medication because of serious side effects. Some side effects include high risk of weight gain, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, orthostatic hypotension ,and anticholinergic effects.
  - b. Agranulocytosis is an adverse effect, so the client should understand a baseline WBC is going to be obtained often.
  - c. The client should report any symptoms of infection. Those include fever, sore throat, and lesions in mouth.

9. Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Priority Treatment for Anaphylaxis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, )
  - a. Administer bronchodilators if needed. Main priority is to establish an airway to maintain ventilation.
  - b. Rapid interventions. Call the rapid response team. Stop the use of that medication. Administer epinephrine IV or IM every 5 to 15 minutes as needed.
  - c. Administer diphenhydramine to decrease angioedema and urticaria. Administer oxygen and obtain blood gasses.
10. 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)
  - a. The patient should stop or refrain from smoking. The patient should also follow their medication regimen.
  - b. The patient should eat a diet that is low in sodium.
  - c. The patient should also make an exercise regimen and be consistent with physical activity.
11. Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Evaluating Use of Anti-Infective Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Evaluating antifungals effectiveness include improvement of systemic fungal infections.
  - b. Evaluation of effectiveness for antiprotozoals includes patient stool is more formed and resolved bloody mucoid diarrhea.
  - c. Broad spectrum antimycobacterial effectiveness include improvement of tuberculosis signs and symptoms.
12. Airflow Disorders: Teaching About Fluticasone Metered-Dose Inhaler (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 17 Airflow Disorders v2)
  - a. Use glucocorticoids inhalers on a regular, fixed schedule. Therapy is for long term use not for acute asthma attacks.
  - b. Rinse mouth with water after use.
  - c. Monitor for candidiasis. Signs and symptoms include redness, sores, or white patches.
13. Angina: Teaching About a Nitroglycerin Transdermal Patch (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 22 Angina v2)
  - a. Patches should not be cut.
  - b. Remove the patch at night. The patient should be medication free for 10-12 hours.
  - c. Apply patch to a hairless area of skin and rotate sites.
14. Bipolar Disorders: Teaching About Lithium Carbonate (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Maintain adequate fluid intake by consuming 1,500 to 3,000 mL of fluid to help side effect of mild thirst
  - b. Withhold medication if lithium level is 1.5-2.0 mEq/L
  - c. Explain to the client that low level lithium level manifestations like diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, thirst, and lethargy will improve over time.

15. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)
  - a. Monitoring lab values is not required like heparin.
  - b. Prefilled syringes are available for subcutaneous injections. Do not expel bubble in prefilled syringe.
  - c. Rotate injection sites. Injection has to be at least 2 inches away from the umbilicus. Pinch skin and inject at a 90 degree angle. DO not rub site afterwards.
16. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Preparing to Administer Digoxin (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)
  - a. Digoxin is on the high alert medication list. If medication results in an error the effects will be significantly harmful to the patient.
  - b. Avoid distractions during medication preparation. Follow the rights of medication. Double check labels and doses.
  - c. A second nurse will have to double check doses for high alert medications.
17. Vitamins and Minerals: Verifying a Prescription for a Potassium Infusion (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
  - a. Never administer through bolus. IV infusion can result in hyperkalemia.
  - b. Always use a IV pump to control infusion rate. Never infuse faster than 10mEq an hour.
  - c. Dilute potassium and do not give more than 40 mEq per liter.
18. Intravenous Therapy: Actions for an IV Infusion Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, )
  - a. Stop the infusion and remove the catheter.
  - b. Elevate the extremity.
  - c. If another IV is required place proximal to the infiltration site or in another extremity.
19. Intravenous Therapy: Expected Finding Following Albumin Administration (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, )
  - a. Use the IV port that is closest to the client.
  - b. Always make sure that the is patent prior to administration.
  - c. Verify medication compatibility with the IV solution before infusing.
20. Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, )
  - a. Carefully select the site and catheter
  - b. Make sure the catheter is secured with dressing.
  - c. Inspect IV site frequently for any signs of infiltration.
21. Intravenous Therapy: Selecting a Site to Initiate IV Therapy (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 49 Intravenous Therapy)
  - a. Select the vein by using visualization, gravity, fist clenching, friction with the cleaning solution, or even heat.
  - b. Always try distal veins first on the patient's non dominant hand.

- c. The vein should be soft and have a bouncy sensation on palpitation.
22. Total Parenteral Nutrition: Initiating Therapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 10 Total Parenteral Nutrition)
- a. Before initiating total parenteral nutrition review the clients weight, BMI, nutritional status, diagnosis, and laboratory values.
  - b. Maintain strict aseptic technique to reduce risk of infection. Especially when changing dressing of central line.
  - c. Verify parenteral nutrition solution with a second nurse.
23. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)
- a. A major adverse effect for heparin is bleeding. The nurse should always be monitoring for bleeding when a patient is taking heparin. The nurse should put the patient on bleeding precautions.
  - b. Heparin- induced thrombocytopenia is a complication that can occur when a patient is taking heparin. The nurse should monitor platelet counts and a platelet count of less than 100,000 heparin should not be administered.
  - c. Hypersensitivity is also an adverse effect of heparin. Some signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity include chills, fever, and urticaria.
24. Bipolar Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Is Taking Lithium for an Electrolyte Imbalance (Active Learning Template - Medication, )
- a. The nurse should asses baseline kidney function test and monitor kidney function due to adverse effect of renal toxicity.
  - b. Maintain adequate fluid and sodium intake due to electrolyte imbalances. Nurse should monitor electrolyte labs. Lithium can cause sodium depletion.
  - c. The nurse should administer spironolactone for the patients adverse effect of polyuria.
25. Intravenous Therapy: Manifestations of Fluid Volume Excess (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, )
- a. The nurse will be able to see vein distension, edema, and notice weight gain.
  - b. The patient's blood pressure will be high, dyspnea, tachycardia, and bounding pulses will occur.
  - c. The nurse will hear crackles which means fluid in the lungs.