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Ati Remediation Focused Review

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1. Legal Responsibilities: Nursing Role While Observing Client Care (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 4 Legal Responsibilities)
 - a. The patient has the rights to refuse, accept, or request modification to their plan of care.
 - b. It is the nurses responsibility to ensure that client understands their rights and that the nurse protects those rights.
 - c. Patient's have the right to be apart of the decision-making process of their plan of care.
2. Information Technology: Commonly Used Abbreviations (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 5 Information Technology)
 - a. Only symbols and abbreviations approved by The Joint Commission and facility are acceptable.
 - b. An example of abbreviations no to use are u for units, q.d., trailing zeros, and @ symbol. Actually write out the word units instead of u. Write out daily instead of q.d. No trailing zeros write 0.2mg or 2mg. Write out the word at instead of using the symbol. Also, do not use < or > symbols, write out greater than or less than.
 - c. Common abbreviations used are NKA, TPN, mg, mL, mcg, and NPO.
3. Information Technology: Receiving a Telephone Prescription (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 5 Information Technology)
 - a. The nurse should repeat the order back to the provider, making sure to say the medications name, dose, route, and time.
 - b. Question the prescription if it seems inappropriate for the patient.
 - c. Make sure the provider signs the perception in person within a 24 hour time frame.
4. Legal Responsibilities: Identifying Resources for Information About a Procedure (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 4 Legal Responsibilities)
 - a. Health care facilities policies and procedures, which establish the standard of practice for an employee of that facility.
 - b. They will provide detail information about how a nurse should respond or provide care in certain situations or procedures.
 - c. The nurse needs to ensure that the provider gave all the information necessary for that procedure to the client.
5. Legal Responsibilities: Identifying Negligence (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 4 Legal Responsibilities)
 - a. One negligence issue that occur from most malpractice suits are faiure to follow professional and facility- established standards of care.
 - b. Another issue of negligence is failure to notify the provider of a client's change in status or condition.

- c. Last negligence issue is failure to complete a prescribed procedure or not document the care that was provided by the nurse.
6. Head and Neck: Performing the Weber's Test (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 28 Head and Neck)
 - a. Place an activated tuning fork on top of the patient's head.
 - b. The nurse will ask the client if they can hear the sound best in their right ear, left ear, or equally in both ears.
 - c. The expected outcome of the Weber's test is that the patient should hear the sound equally in both ears. Which means a negative Weber's test.
7. Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Latex Allergy (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 10 Medical and Surgical Asepsis)
 - a. Before beginning a procedure that involves aseptic technique a health care member must check for or ask the client if they have any latex allergies.
 - b. It is the health care team's responsibility to identify latex allergies and provide a latex free environment.
 - c. If the patient does have latex allergies then the health care team must ensure that the use of latex free gloves, equipment, and supplies
8. Nursing Process: Priority Action Following a Missed Provider Prescription (Active Learning Template – Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 7 Nursing Process)
 - a. The first priority is for the nurse to notify the provider.
 - b. Therapeutic interventions include measures to prevent or minimize risk. Nurses will need to intervene or respond to unplanned events.
 - c. Provider-initiated/dependent interventions are used. Interventions nurses initiate as a result of a provider's prescription.
9. Home Safety: Teaching About Home Care of Oxygen Equipment (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 13 Home Safety)
 - a. The nurse should educate the patient, family, and friends on the danger of smoking in the presence of oxygen. Visitors should go outside to smoke. Also, a "no smoking" sign should be posted for a notifier or a reminder.
 - b. Keep flammable materials such as heating oil or nail polish away from the client who is using oxygen at that moment.
 - c. Replace bedding that can generate static electricity. Use items made with cotton.
10. Infection Control: Caring for a Client Who Is Immunocompromised (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 11 Infection Control)
 - a. The nurse should educate the client who is immunocompromised and their family members about recommended immunizations and where to obtain them.
 - b. Use aseptic techniques as a nurse and proper personal protective equipment when provided care to an immunopurified patient to help prevent unnecessary exposure to micro-organisms.
 - c. Make sure each health care member and visitors are performing hand hygiene. That is the best way to prevent the spread of infection.

11. Thorax, Heart, and Abdomen: Client Teaching About Breast Self-Examination (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 29 Thorax, Heart, and Abdomen)
 - a. The right time to conduct a breast self-exam is 4 to 7 days after menses begins or even right after menstruation ends.
 - b. The correct position for a self-breast exam is to be lying down with arm up by their head with a pillow under the shoulder of the side the patient is examining.
 - c. The patient should use the pads of their three middle finger. The patient should make circular, wedge, and vertical strip.
12. Data Collection and General Survey: Assessing a Client's Psychosocial History (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 26 Data Collection and General Survey)
 - a. One aspect to a client's psychosocial history is asking about the clients support system, and their relationship with their family members and friends.
 - b. Another aspect the nurse should ask about is if the client has any concerns about their living or work situations and financial status.
 - c. The nurse should also gather information about if the patient is able to perform their activities of daily living.
13. Complementary and Alternative Therapies: Identifying Potential Medication Interactions With Ginkgo Biloba (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 42 Complementary and Alternative Therapies)
 - a. Ginkgo Biloba is said to improve memory.
 - b. Ginkgo Biloba can interact with medications such as antihistamines, antidepressants, and antipsychotics. Any medication that lowers the seizure threshold.
 - c. Ginkgo Biloba can also interfere with coagulation.
14. Pain Management: Suggesting Nonpharmacological Pain Relief for a Client (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 41 Pain Management)
 - a. Imagery can be used as a nonpharmacological pain relief. Have the patient focus on pleasant thoughts to divert focus.
 - b. Skin stimulation can be used as well as a nonpharmacological pain relief. Examples are heat, cold, and massage.
 - c. The patient can try acupuncture or acupressure to relieve pain. Acupuncture is stimulating subcutaneous tissues at specific points using needles.
15. Fluid Imbalances: Calculating a Client's Net Fluid Intake (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 57 Fluid Imbalances)
 - a. Calculating a clients fluid volume intake and output is a necessity that will be performed when a client has fluid volume excessive or deficit.
 - b. Measure the clients intake and output in milliliters.
 - c. Calculating intake includes oral fluids, food that is liquefied, IV fluids, IV flushes, IV medications, enteral feedings, catheter irrigants, tube irrigants, and fluid instillations.

16. Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Advancing to a Full Liquid Diet (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 39 Nutrition and Oral Hydration)
 - a. The patient will start out on clear liquids before advancing to a full liquid diet.
 - b. A full liquid diet is clear liquids plus dairy products.
 - c. Some facilities incorporate pureed vegetables in a full liquid diet.
17. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Confirming a Client's Identity (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 47 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction)
 - a. Verify the client before each medication administration.
 - b. The nurse needs to require two patient identifiers. The two main ones are normally name and date of birth. The nurse also needs to scan the barcode on clients wristband every time as an identifier.
 - c. Other patient identifiers include telephone number, assigned identification number, and photo identification card.
18. Intravenous Therapy: Promoting Vein Dilation Prior to Inserting a Peripheral IV Catheter (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 49 Intravenous Therapy)
 - a. Apply a clean tourniquet or blood pressure cuff.
 - b. Gravity and fist clenching help dilate the vein.
 - c. Friction to the skin with the cleaning solution or heat can also help vein dilation.
19. Complementary and Alternative Therapies: Evaluating Appropriate Use of Herbal Supplements (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 42 Complementary and Alternative Therapies)
 - a. Make sure patients are taking echinacea to enhance immunity.
 - b. Make sure patients are taking ginger for the right reason which is for an antiemetic.
 - c. Make sure the client understand medication interact with herbal supplements. The nurse should evaluate the response the patient has to herbal supplements.
20. Airway Management: Performing Chest Physiotherapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 53 Airway Management)
 - a. Percussion, vibration, and postural drainage is all involved in chest physiotherapy to help move secretions.
 - b. Some contraindications of chest physiotherapy are pregnancy, chest, rib, or neck injury, increased intracranial pressure, recent abdominal surgery, bleeding disorders, and osteoporosis.
 - c. When percussing use cupped hand to clap on the client's chest. Vibrations when the nurse uses shaking movement during exhalation. Various positions allow secretions to drain that is postural drainage.
21. Airway Management: Suctioning a Tracheostomy Tube (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 53 Airway Management)
 - a. Use a suction catheter. The catheter should not be bigger than one half of the lumen of the endotracheal tube. Advance the catheter till resistance is met.
 - b. Apply suction intermittently by covering and releasing the suction port.
 - c. Apply suction only with withdrawing the catheter and rotating with the thumb.

22. Client Safety: Priority Action When Caring for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Seizure
(Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 12 Client Safety)
- a. Stay with the patient during a seizure and maintain airway patency.
 - b. Lower the client to the floor or bed, protect their head, remove nearby furniture, turn them to their side with head flexed slightly forward.
 - c. Do not put anything in the patient's mouth and always provide privacy when a client is experiencing a seizure. The nurse should document the duration of the seizure.