

- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (3)**

- Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Recognizing Manifestations of an Allergic Reaction (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 - Penicillins are used to treat gram-positive infections
 - Ask for allergies before administering antibiotics
 - Hypotension, rash, or difficulty breathing can indicate a penicillin allergy
- Medical Conditions: Monitoring a Client Receiving Magnesium Sulfate for Preterm Labor (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)
 - Infusion control devices should be used to keep a regular flow rate
 - If magnesium toxicity is suspected, stop using it, administer calcium gluconate, and prevent adverse cardiorespiratory events.
 - Clients should be told that sensations like burning or heat at the IV site may occur with bolus magnesium sulfate.
- Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Effects of Diuretics (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 19 Medications Affecting Urinary Output v2)
 - Furosemide can decrease milk production in breastfeeding clients.
 - Thiazide diuretics are first choice for HTN
 - Cardiac monitoring should be done on patients using potassium-sparing diuretics who have values of K+ over 5 mEq/L, .

- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (2)**

- Endocrine Disorders: Evaluating Therapeutic Response of Desmopressin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 40 Endocrine Disorders v2)
 - Desmopressin treats diabetes insipidus.
 - Desmopressin effectiveness can be assessed by normal urine output.
 - Desmopressin can help cardiac arrest survival.
- Growth Factors: Evaluating Therapeutic Effect of Filgrastim (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 - Filgrastim is a leukopoietic growth factor that increases neutrophil production.
 - Filgrastim decreases infection risk in clients suffering from neutropenia.
 - Filgrastim allows for stem cells harvesting for transplant later.

- **Medication Administration - (4)**

- Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Priority Intervention for Diabetic Ketoacidosis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 83 Complications of Diabetes Mellitus)
 - Vital signs should be checked in DKA patients every 15 minutes until they are stable.
 - Treating the underlying cause of DKA is key.
 - The patient with DKA should be educated to prevent reoccurrence.
- Medications Affecting Coagulation: Interpreting a Client's INR (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)
 - INR levels are the most accurate monitoring tool.
 - An INR of 1.5 - 2 is therapeutic.
 - And INR of 2.5 is therapeutic for pulmonary embolism patients.
- Medications Affecting Coagulation: Teaching About Heparin Administration to a Newly Licensed Nurse (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)

- Heparin is used to prevent DVT.
- Stop heparin if platelet count is less than 100,000/mm³.
- Patients using heparin must not use aspirin.
- Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Reviewing a Medication Administration Record (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)
 - The medication administration record may be used to verify allergies.
 - The medications given to the patient must be checked against the MAR three times.
 - The right client, route, medication, dose, and time should be checked or documented in the MAR.

● Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (1)

- Intravenous Therapy: Expected Finding Following Albumin Administration (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)
 - IV therapy can provide precise amounts of medication.
 - IV therapy can maintain consistency in therapeutic serum levels.
 - IV therapy can result in faster onset of medication.

● Pharmacological Pain Management - (2)

- Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Pain Medication to Administer for a Client Who Reports Severe Pain (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 36 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists v2)
 - Opioid analgesics are used to change perception to moderate or severe pain.
 - Oxycodone can be administered via oral or rectal means
 - Patients should be monitored for respiratory depression
- Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Priority Action When Administering a Controlled Substance (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)
 - Controlled substances can be subject to dependence and misuse.
 - Schedule I medications are deemed to have no medical uses.
 - Controlled substances must be kept in a secure area.



Individual Performance Profile

DOWNLOAD REPORT

Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 	Individual Name: conor deering Student Number: cdeering Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 7/13/2021 Time spent: 02:38:29
	TIME SPENT 56:40	Test Completed Date: 7/13/2021 # of Questions: 60 Attempt: 1

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Level 2	National 66.7%	Program 66.9%	National 88	Program 86

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Questions	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score	
			National	Program	National	Program		
Management of Care	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	
Safety and Infection Control	0	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	
Psychosocial Integrity	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	
+ Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	12	47	65.1%	65.3%	78	75	74.5%	FOCUSED REVIEW > Last Accessed: 7/13/2021
Reduction of Risk Potential	0	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	
Pharmacology and Parenteral Therapies	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	