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Med Surge Remediation

Multiple Sclerosis: Identifying the Need for a Referral (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 10)

- Refer to speech language therapist for dysarthria and dysphagia.
- Refer to occupational and physical therapy to determine safety and ease of mobility
- Emphasize the need to avoid overexertion, stress, extreme temperatures, and individuals with an illness.

Spinal Cord Injury: Care of a Client Who Has a Halo Device (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 16)

- Maintain alignment of body and ensure cervical long weights are free hanging.
- Monitor skin integrity, provide pin care assessing skin under the halo fixation vest as appropriate.
- Do not use the halo device to turn the client.

Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91)

- Brachytherapy is the use of internal radiation to treat some sort of cancer.
- This client must remain in a private room with the door remaining closed as much as possible.
- Healthcare providers assisting this client must wear a dosimeter badge while providing care for this client.

Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Proper Needle Disposal (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM FUND 10.0 Chp 46)

- Never dispose of a needle in the trash, toilet, or recycle bin.
- Do not try to break, bend, or recap needles used by another person.
- Needles should be disposed of in a designated puncture proof container.

Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 69)

- Rehabilitation will include adaptation to new body image and integration of a new prosthetic limb or adaptive devices.
- Facilitate a supportive environment for the client and family to grieve and process the drastic changes being made to their lives.
- Expect feelings of depression, anger, withdrawal, and grief from the client or family member.

Alzheimer's Disease: Assessing a Client's Abstract Thinking (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 8)

- Assessing abstract thinking can assist with determine the client intellectual functioning.
- Assess this in a client by asking a proverb or asking to identify similarities between a pair of objects.
- Abstract thinking is the ability to make associations or interpretations about a situation,

Postoperative Nursing Care: Preventing Complications (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96)

- Vital signs should be frequent postoperative. Every 15 minutes for the first hour, 30 minutes for the next 2 hours, then hourly for the next four.

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Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Dietary Teaching About Sodium Restrictions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 32)

- Heart failure clients should restrict sodium to less than 2 grams per day.
- A low sodium diet will help the client reduce blood pressure as well as enhance the effectiveness of antihypertensives.
- Changing taste buds to a low sodium diet can take 7 to 14 days. With persistence strict adherence to low sodium diet your body will get used to eating less sodium.

Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Preparing to Administer a Blood Transfusion (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 40)

- Explain the procedure to the client and obtain signed informed consent for the procedure.
- Remain with client during the initial 15 to 30 min of the transfusion.
- Initiate large bore IV access of an 18- or 20-gauge needle.

Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation: Priority Finding in a Client Who Is Receiving Epidural Analgesia (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 94)

- An epidural is a type of regional anesthesia used for the reduction of sensation in selected parts of the body due to blockage of the spinal cord.
- High spinal anesthesia can lead to depressed respirations, respiratory arrest, or severe hypotension.
- Headaches are a very common side effect with clients receiving an epidural.

Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Reinforcing Teaching About Nitroglycerin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 31)

- Nitroglycerin is a vasodilator used to prevent coronary artery vasospasms. It reduces the preload and afterload reducing the oxygen demand of the heart.
- Clients experiencing chest pain should stop activity, rest, and place a nitroglycerin tablet under the tongue.
- Up to 2 more doses may be taken, emergency services must be contacted if angina continues to be unrelieved with nitroglycerin.

Osteoarthritis and Low-Back Pain: Planning Pain Relief for a Client Who Has Osteoarthritis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 72)

- Heat can assist with stiffness. Use hot baths and showers but be careful to avoid causing burns.
- Cold therapy may be used to reduce inflammation and numb nerve endings. Do not exceed 20 minutes contact with ice products.

- On days with increased pain, exercise should still be attempted but the number of repetitions should be reduced. Resistance exercise should be avoided.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Expected ABG Results (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 22)

- Hypoxemia is a decreased PaO₂ less than 80 mm Hg.
- Hypercarbia or an increased PaCO₂ greater than 45 mm Hg.
- Clients with COPD are likely to see an INCREASED Hct due to low oxygenation levels in the blood stream.

Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Cardiac Catheterization (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 27)

- Keep client NPO 8 hrs prior to Cardiac Angiography.
- Have client withhold metformin medication for up to 48 hr prior to procedure.
- Maintain client in bedrest position for 4 to 6 hours after procedure.

Postoperative Nursing Care: Assessment of Postoperative Dressing (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96)

- Observe the cast or dressing for postoperative drainage. The cast can have a window cut in it through which the incision can be viewed.
- Position the client in a comfortable way with ice on the surgical site.
- Encourage client maintain a high calorie high protein diet to promote wound healing.

Seizures and Epilepsy: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Status Epilepticus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 6)

- Establish IV with a large bore IV and administer NS if seizure is imminent. Initiate a saline lock.
- Status epilepticus is repeated seizure activity within a 30-minute time frame.
- Administer diazepam or lorazepam IV push followed by IV phenytoin. Perform EKG and monitor ABG results.

Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessments Following a Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96)

- Ambulate the client 25 to 100 ft three times a day by first postoperative day. Dangle the client's legs and turn the client from side to side as tolerated within 2 hr. following extubating.
- Monitor blood pressure. Hypotension can result in graft collapse. Hypertension can result in bleeding from grafts and sutures.
- Prevent and monitor for infection. Good hand hygiene. Use surgical aseptic technique for dressing changes.

Sensory Perception: Performing Ear Irrigation (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM FUND 10.0 Chp 45)

- Sit client upright with a towel on the shoulder or an emesis basin to catch ear drainage.
- Insert syringe in ear, inserting up and toward the back of the ear.
- Gently press on the syringe and allow water to enter the ear.

Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM FUND 10.0 Chp 53)

- Keep two extra tubes readily available, one client's size and one slightly smaller in case of accidental decannulation.
- Reposition client every 2 hours to prevent atelectasis and pneumonia- minimize dust in room. do not shake bedding.
- If a knot needed, tie a square knot that is visible on the side of the neck. check that one or two fingers fit between the tie and the neck.

Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 62)

- False positives for syphilis testing can be caused by pregnancy, malignancy, and certain autoimmune disorders.
- Testing for syphilis include the CDRL and the RRR, both tests require a blood sample.
- Confirmation with a FTA-ABS pr a microagglutination assays for antibody to T. pallidum.

Hyperthyroidism: Priority Finding Following Complete Thyroidectomy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 78)

- Total thyroidectomy is performed to treat an overactive thyroid gland. These clients will need to be on lifelong thyroid replacement therapy.
- Keep client in a semi-fowlers position. Support the head and neck, preventing neck extension.
- Check for symptoms of possible hypocalcemia, which can result as a result of damage to the parathyroid gland.

Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 37)

- For hypotension, place the client flat with his legs elevated to increase venous return.
- During hypovolemic shock, replace volume first, and administer fluids intravenously.
- Be prepared to intubate the client. Have emergency resuscitation equipment ready.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client Findings Associated with Raynaud's Disease (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 87)

- Positive antinuclear antibody (ANA) titer is an expected finding in a client who has SLE. The ANA test identifies the presence of antibody produced against the client's own DNA.
- Increased urine protein is an expected finding due to renal involvement because of SLE.
- Elevated BUN is an expected finding due to renal involvement in a client who has SLE.

Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Interventions for Mechanical Ventilation (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 19)

- Mechanical ventilation can be given via ET tube or a tracheostomy tube.
- Mechanical ventilators can be cycled based on pressure, volume, and/or flow.
- Benefits of positive pressure ventilation are forced lung expansion, improved gas exchange, and decreased work of breathing.

Intravenous Therapy: Priority Action for Central Venous Access Device Complication (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM FUND 10.0 Chp 49)

- Infiltration is the leak of a non-vesicant; extravasation is the leak of a vesicant solution which can damage the tissues.
- Phlebitis is edema, throbbing, burning, or pain at the site. Cellulitis will see pain, warmth, edema, and chills with malaise.
- Tourniquet high on extremity to limit venous flow. Prepare for removal under x-ray or surgery. Save the catheter tip to send to lab and determine the cause.

Pulmonary Embolism: Planning Interventions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 24)

- A chest X-ray can provide important data to support or refute presence of a pulmonary embolism, such as elevation of the diaphragm or pleural effusion.
- Administer oxygen and position the client in a high fowlers position (90 degrees).
- Assess respiratory status at least every 30 min, auscultating lung sounds for rate rhythm and clarity. Check capillary refill and the position of the trachea.