

Princess Hernandez

N441

ATI Medical-Surgical Remediation



Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 - Retake 2

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Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 75.6% TIME SPENT 36:48	Individual Name: Princess Anne Hernandez Student Number: 6662928 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 11/30/2021 # of Points: 90 Attempt: 2	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 12/3/2021 Time spent: 02:11:56
Proficiency Level Level 2	Mean National 69.2% Program 69.1%	Percentile Rank National 74 Program 73

Level 2: two hours remediation

✚ Management of Care -1

- **Chapter 10 Multiple Sclerosis: Priority action for a client during an initial visit.**
 - Assess visual acuity, speech pattern, swallowing, activity intolerance and skin integrity.
 - Discuss coping mechanism and source of support.
 - Facilitate effective communication in those who have dysarthria using communication board.

✚ Health promotion and maintenance -3

- **Chapter 12 Disorders of the Eye: Priority assessment of age-related changes**
 - Check visual acuity using Snellen chart.
 - Examine external and internal eye structure using an ophthalmoscope.
 - Measure IOP, normal range 1- to 21 mm Hg). IOP is elevated with glaucoma.
- **Chapter 60 infections of Renal and Urinary System: Teaching about Prevention of urinary tract infection**
 - Client should drink at least 3 liters of fluid daily.
 - Bathe daily to promote good body hygiene.
 - Empty bladder every 3 to 4 hours instead of waiting until the bladder is completely full.
- **Chapter 85 Immunization: Recommend vaccinations for older adult clients**

- Pneumococcal vaccine is recommended to older adult clients especially those who are in long care term facilities.
- Influenza vaccines are recommended for all adult annually.
- Zoster vaccines are recommended in those adult age 50 and older.

✦ **Basic comfort and Care -3**

- **Chapter 55 Pressure ulcer, wounds, and wounds management: Implementing preventive strategies.**
 - Avoid skin trauma by keep skin clean, dry, and bed free from any wrinkles.
 - Ambulate client as soon as possible and as often as possible.
 - Reposition client every two hours.
- **Chapter 15 Stroke: Caring for a client who has left-sided hemiplegia.**
 - Assist with safe feeding by using thick liquids.
 - Protect and care for the affected extremity avoiding any injury.
 - Encourage range of motion exercise every 2 hours.
- **Chapter 32 Heart Failure and Pulmonary edema: Dietary Teaching about sodium restriction**
 - Choose fresh instead of processed foods.
 - Use the Nutrition Facts label to check the amount of sodium.
 - Look for foods labeled “low sodium” or “no salt added”.

✦ **Reduction of Risk potential -4**

- **Chapter 54 Pancreatitis: Expected Laboratory Findings**
 - Increase WBC count due to infection and inflammation and decrease platelet.
 - Amylase and lipase level increase
 - Elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
- **Chapter 27 Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Cardiac Catheterization**
 - A coronary angiogram, also called a cardiac catheterization, is an invasive diagnostic procedure used to evaluate the presence and degree of coronary artery blockage.
 - Angiography is also done on the lower extremities to determine blood flow and areas of blockage.
 - Angiography involves the insertion of a catheter into a femoral sometimes a brachial vessel and threading it into the right or left side of the heart.
- **Chapter 96 Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessments Following a Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting**
 - Assess circulation for hypervolemia and hypovolemia.
 - Observe for internal bleeding such as visible hematoma under the site, tachycardia, hypotension, and restlessness.
 - Compare apical and peripheral pulse to check for a pulse deficit that can indicate dysrhythmia.
- **Chapter 45 Sensory Perception: Performing ear irrigation**
 - Ear irrigation is a routine procedure used to remove excess earwax or cerumen and foreign materials from the ear.

- Hold the basin tightly to the skin below the ear to catch the water during irrigation.
- Gently insert syringe tip into affected ear, being careful not to insert too deeply. Direct the flow of solution upward toward roof of canal.

✦ **Physiological Adaptation -9**

o Chapter 96 Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Findings Following General Anesthesia

- Assess airway and breathing – assess for symmetry of breath sounds and chest wall movement.
- Monitor level of consciousness (weakness, restlessness, agitation and change in orientation).
- Assess for movement and sensation in extremities.

o Chapter 62 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis

- Do not have sexual intercourse until treatment is complete.
- Tell partner about infection because they need to be checked for infection and may need treatment.
- Use condoms and barrier methods for all types of sexual contact.

o Chapter 53 Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care

- Do not remove the outer cannula unless your healthcare provider has instructed you to do so.
- Use tracheostomy covers to protect your airway from outside elements such as dust and cold air.
- Inspect the skin around the stoma for redness, hardness, tenderness, drainage or a foul smell.

o Chapter 77 Pituitary Disorder: Medication to treat diabetes insipidus

- Diabetes insipidus results from a deficiency of ADH, secreted by the posterior pituitary gland that leads to a large quantity of diluted urine.
- Desmopressin Acetate, Carbamazepine Vasopressin are medication to treat diabetes insipidus
- Vasopressin is a man-made form of a hormone called "anti-diuretic hormone" that helps prevent loss of water from the body by reducing urine output and helping the kidneys reabsorb water into the body.

o Chapter 37 Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Place patient in a Trendelenburg position.
- It is a position in which the head is low, and the body and legs are on an inclined or raised plane.
- It used to manage hypotension and hypovolemic shock.

o Chapter 87 Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client Findings Associated with Raynaud's Disease

- Raynaud's disease is a condition in which some areas of the body feel numb and cool in certain circumstances.

- The fingers, toes, ears, and tip of the nose are commonly involved and feel numb and cool in response to cold temperatures or stress.
 - The fingers, toes and ears turn cyanotic in color.
- **Chapter 2 Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Priority action for abdominal trauma**
 - Abdominal trauma is injury to the structures located between the diaphragm and the pelvis, which occurs when the abdomen is subjected to blunt or penetrating forces.
 - Primary priorities are to maintain the patient's airway, breathing, and circulation
 - Mental status, vital signs, and skin perfusion are priority nursing assessment
- **Chapter 49 Intravenous therapy: Priority action for central venous access device complications**
 - Infiltration: Stop the infusion, remove catheter, and elevate the extremity
 - Phlebitis: stop the infusion, remove catheter. Elevate extremity and apply warm compress.
 - Fluid overload: Stop infusion, raise HOPB, and measure vital sign and oxygen saturation
- **Chapter 24 Pulmonary Embolism: Planning Intervention**
 - Encourage ambulation and active and passive leg exercises to prevent venous stasis.
 - Monitoring thrombolytic and anticoagulant therapy through INR or PTT.
 - Assess for signs of hypoxemia and monitor the pulse oximetry values.
- ✚ **Pharmacological pain management -2**
 - **Chapter 44 Electrolyte Imbalance: Manifestation of Hypokalemia**
 - Hypokalemia is the result of an increase loss of potassium from the body or movement of potassium into the cell resulting in a blood potassium less than 3.5 mEq/L
 - Vital signs: Decrease BP, thready weak pulse, orthostatic hypotension
 - ECG: Flattened T wave, prominent U waves ST depression, prolonged PR interval
 - **Chapter 72 Osteoarthritis and Low-Back Pain: Planning Pain Relief for a Client Who Has Osteoarthritis**
 - Heat can help with joint tenderness and muscle stiffness.
 - Cold therapy can reduce inflammation and numb nerve ending.
 - Limit use of ice pack to 20 minutes and wrap skin in cloth before placing the ice pack.

