

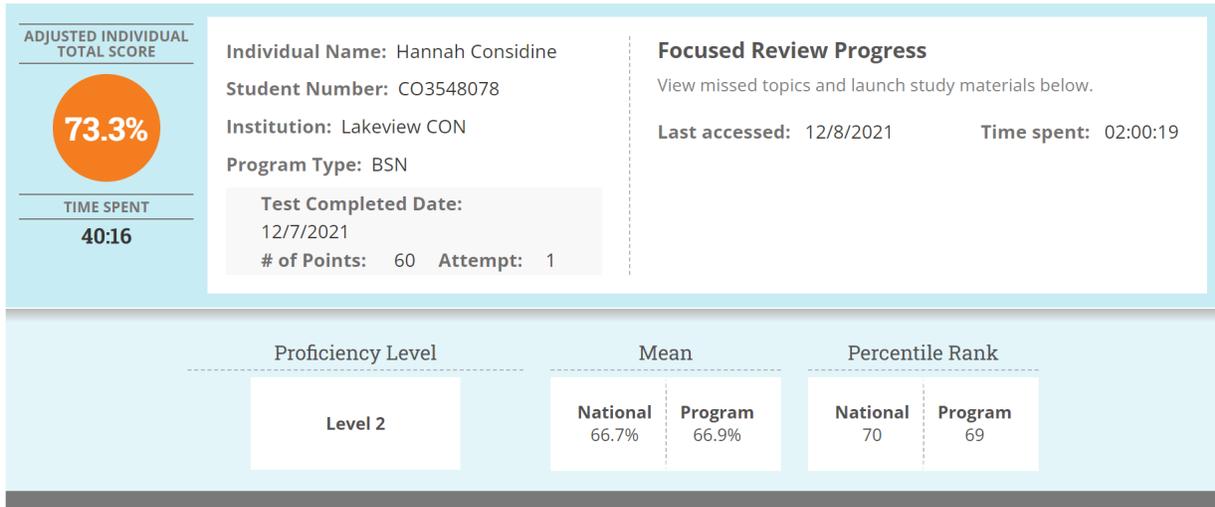
ATI focused review

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Individual Performance Profile

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Client Rights

Complementary, Alternative, and Integrative Therapies: Alternative Therapy for Benign Prostate Hypertrophy (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

1. Limit the intake of fluids you a few hours before bed
2. Limit intake of alcohol and caffeinated beverages
3. Avoid straining or forceful expulsion of urine

Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance - (2)

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Reviewing Laboratory Findings for a Client Receiving Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)

1. aPTT levels of 60 to 80 seconds means treatment has been effective
2. Therapeutic PT levels are 18 to 24 seconds
3. Therapeutic INR levels are 2 to 3 seconds

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)

1. Do not reference or include the incident report in the clients medical record

2. Report all errors to help the facilities risk managers determine how errors occur and what changes to make to avoid similar errors in the future
3. Complete an incident report within the time frame the facility specifies, usually 24 hours

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

Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Risk Factors for Digoxin Toxicity (Active Learning Template - Medication)

1. Quinidine increases the risk of digoxin toxicity when used concurrently by displacing digoxin from its binding site and reducing kidney excretion
2. Verapamil increases plasma levels of digoxin
3. High levels of potassium or calcium in the blood puts the client at risk

Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Medications That Interact With Carbamazepine (Active Learning Template - Medication)

1. Phenytoin
2. Phenobarbital
3. Grape fruit juice (not a medication but was listed in the ATI; It inhibits metabolism and can increase carbamazepine levels)

Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Lisinopril (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 20)

1. First dose orthostatic hypotension can occur
2. Cough can occur while on this medication
3. Hyperkalemia can occur so monitor potassium levels

Dosage Calculation - (1)

Dosage Calculation: Calculating Dosage for Potassium Elixir (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 3)

1. oral for adult dose for hypokalemia: 40 to 100 mEq per day, orally, in 2 to 5 divided doses
2. usual adult dose for prevention of hypokalemia: Typical dose: 20 mEq, orally, daily
3. pediatric dose for hypokalemia: Initial dose: 2 to 4 mEq/kg/day, orally, in divided doses

Expected Actions/Outcomes - (3)

Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 17)

1. Follow manufacturers instruction for use of metered-dose inhaler, dry powder inhaler and nebulizer
2. Do not exceed prescribed dosages

3. Rinse mouth or gargle with water after use

Antilipemic Agents: Medications for High Cholesterol (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 24 Antilipemic Agents v2)

1. Colesevelam is a bile-acid sequestrant that decreases LDL cholesterol

2. Gemfibrozil is a fibrate that decreases triglyceride levels

3. Alirocumab is a monoclonal antibody that decreases LDL by binding to low density lipoprotein receptors

Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Evaluating Use of Anti-Infective Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 47)

1. Isoniazid is an antituberculosis drug. For active TB direct observation therapy is done to ensure adherence.

2. When evaluating the effectiveness of Rifampin nurses should note improvement of TB manifestations such as clear breath sounds, no night sweats, increased appetite, and no afternoon rise in temp

3. Three negative sputum cultures for TB should be achieved. Usually taking 3 to 6 months to achieve.

Medication Administration - (1)

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25)

1. These medications cannot be absorbed by the GI tract and must be given via subQ injection or IV infusion

2. Administer deep subQ injections in the abdomen, ensuring to stay 2 inches away from the umbilicus

3. Use a 25 or 26 gauge needle for injection

Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (2)

Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 4)

1. Stop the infusion and remove catheter

2. Elevate the extremity

3. Apply cold or warm compress depending on the type of solution

Intravenous Therapy: Selecting a Site to Initiate IV Therapy (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM FUND 10.0 Chp 49)

1. Avoid tourniquets in older adults as their skin is fragile. Use a blood pressure cuff instead

2. Avoid using the back of a client's hand

3. Instruct client to hold their hand below the level of the heart to help distend and thus visualize the veins

Pharmacological Pain Management - (2)

Individual Considerations of Medication Administration: Risk Factors for Adverse Reactions in Older Adult Clients (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 6 Individual Considerations of Medication Administration v2)

1. Older adults have decreased GI motility and gastric emptying time. Resulting in a slower rate of absorption
2. Decrease blood flow through the cardiovascular system, liver, and kidneys
3. Decreased hepatic enzyme function

Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Administering Medication for Breakthrough Pain (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 36)

1. When placing a fentanyl patch short acting opioids may be used because the patches can take several hours to work
2. For clients with cancer, administer opioids on a fixed schedule around the clock. Administer supplement doses as needed.
3. PCA pump settings should be set to right dose, lockout interval, and 4-hr limit. Encourage patient to use the pump prophylactically prior to activities.

Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25)

1. Patients should monitor for bleeding of the gums as this is an adverse effect
2. Heparin can cause nose bleeds
3. Heparin can cause increased bruising