

- **Case Management - (1)**
 - o Hematologic Disorders: Immunizations for a Client Who Has Sickle Cell Anemia (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 21 Hematologic Disorders)
 - Sickle cell disease is a group of diseases in which abnormal sickle hemoglobin S replaces normal adult hemoglobin.
 - Sickle cell anemia is a homozygous and most common form of SCD.
 - It is important for these patients to stay up to date on immunizations.
- **Legal Rights and Responsibilities - (1)**
 - o Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Sexually Transmitted Infections (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM CH RN 8.0 Chp 3 Epidemiology and Communicable Disease)
 - Diseases that pose a significant threat to community health include viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections.
 - HIV, AIDS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, HPV, genital herpes, and hepatitis B, C, and D are all transmitted through direct contact.
 - Sexually active persons should use a condom to decrease the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection.
- **Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)**
 - o Health Promotion of School-Age Children (6 to 12 Years): Teaching About Bicycle Safety (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 6 Health Promotion of School-Age Children (6 to 12 Years))
 - It is an appropriate age activity for children to start riding bicycles at six years old.
 - Children should wear helmets and pads when riding a bicycle to decrease their risk of bodily harm.
 - A child should be able to touch the bottom of the ground with the balls of their feet while on a bicycle.
- **Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (2)**
 - o Acute Neurologic Disorders: Indications to Discontinue Droplet Precautions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 12 Acute Neurological Disorders)
 - The presence of petechiae or a purpuric-type rash requires immediate medical attention.
 - Isolate the client as soon as meningitis is suspected and maintain droplet precautions per facility protocol.
 - Droplet precautions require a private room or a room with clients who have an infection from the same microorganism, ensuring that each client has his or her own designated equipment.
 - o Professional Responsibilities: Caring for a Child Who Has Pertussis (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Leadership 8.0 Chp 3)
 - Intraosseous is a temporary route of administration for use in an emergent situation in which venous access cannot be obtained.
 - Use an intraosseous or large bore needle that is inserted into the tibia.
 - Monitor site for infection, leakage of fluid.
- **Use of Restraints/Safety Devices - (1)**
 - o Safe Administration of Medication: Restraining Methods for an Infant (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 8 Safe Administration of Medication)
 - Growth and organ system maturity affect the metabolism and excretion of medications in infants and children.
 - Administering medications to the pediatric population can be challenging and requires nursing patience and creativity.

- Pediatric dosages are based on age, body weight, and body surface area.
- **Grief and Loss - (1)**
 - o Death and Dying: Age-Appropriate Response to Death (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 11 Death and Dying)
 - A nurse must meet the physical, psychological, spiritual, and emotional needs of a client and the family during illness and at the time of death.
 - Palliative care is an interprofessional approach that focuses on improving quality of life rather than prolonging life when cures are not possible.
 - Focus on control of managing the client's manifestations and offering supportive care.
- **Therapeutic Communication - (1)**
 - o Cognitive and Sensory Impairments: Facilitating Communication With a Child Who Has Hearing Loss (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 15 Cognitive and Sensory Impairments)
 - Central auditory imperception involves hearing losses related to natural causes.
 - Use sign language or an interpreter if appropriate when working with a child who has hearing loss.
 - Always talk to the child, not the interpreter.
- **Elimination - (1)**
 - o Bowel Elimination: Evaluating Teaching About Encopresis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM FUND 10.0 Chp 43)
 - Physical assessment findings for a child with encopresis include abdominal distention and constipation.
 - It is essential for a nurse to immediately identify complications and implement appropriate interventions for complications of newborns and infants.
 - Ongoing emotional support to a newborn's parents is also imperative to the plan of care.
- **Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (1)**
 - o Complications of Infants: Teaching About Meal Planning for a Toddler Who Has Phenylketonuria (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 42 Complications of Infants)
 - PKU is an inherited metabolic disorder in which the newborn lacks the enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase.
 - This enzyme converts phenylalanine, as an essential amino acid, into tyrosine.
 - This lack of this enzyme leads to the accumulation of phenylalanine the newborn's bloodstream and tissues.
- **Rest and Sleep - (1)**
 - o Health Promotion of the Preschoolers (3 to 6 Years): Teaching About Home Interventions for Night Terrors (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 5 Health Promotion of Preschoolers (3 to 6 Years))
 - On average, preschoolers need about twelve hours of sleep per day, and infrequently take daytime naps.
 - Sleep disturbances frequently occur during early childhood, and problems range from difficulty going to bed to night terrors.
 - Interventions for night terrors can include a bedtime routine, a night light, a favorite toy, a drink of water by bed, and reassurance from parents.
- **Medication Administration - (1)**
 - o Immunizations: Contraindication for Receiving the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 35 Immunizations)
 - Reassure parents that there is no association of autism with the MMR vaccine.

- Administration of a vaccine stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies against a specific disease.
 - Vaccines contain the infectious organism, but it is either killed or weakened to prevent causing the disease.
- **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (1)**
 - o Intravenous Therapy: Planning Antibiotic Therapy for an Infant (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 49 Intravenous Therapy)
 - Intravenous therapy involves infusing fluids via an IV catheter to administer medications, supplemented fluid intake, or provide replacement electrolytes or nutrients.
 - Give some antibiotics intermittently in a small amount of solution through continuous IV fluid system.
 - Nurses administer large-volume IV infusions, as well as IV boluses, usually in a small amount of fluid.
- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
 - o Diabetes Mellitus: Priority Finding for an Adolescent Who Has Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 33 Diabetes Mellitus)
 - Diabetes mellitus is characterized by a partial or complete metabolic deficiency of insulin.
 - Findings or hypoglycemia include hunger, headache, anxiety, pallor, diaphoresis, irritability, and tachycardia.
 - Findings of hyperglycemia include thirst, polyuria, oliguria, nausea, vomiting, confusion, and weakness.
- **System Specific Assessments - (3)**
 - o Blood Neoplasms: Analyzing Data for a Child Who Has Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 40 Blood Neoplasms)
 - Leukemia is the term for a group of malignancies that affect the bone marrow and lymphatic system.
 - Peak onset in children is between ages 2 and 5 years.
 - Leukemia is classified by the type of WBCs that becomes neoplastic and is commonly divided into two groups.
 - o Cardiovascular Disorders: Postprocedural Care for Cardiac Catheterization (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 20 Cardiovascular Disorders)
 - Support clients and family regarding diagnosis and decisions of treatment options
 - Postprocedural, assess heart rate and respiratory rate for a full one minute.
 - Postprocedural, assess pulses for equality and symmetry.
 - o Health Promotion of Preschoolers (3 to 6 years): Assessing for Lead Poisoning (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 5 Health Promotion of Preschoolers (3 to 6 Years))
 - Preschoolers should show improvement in fine motor skills, which will be displayed by activities like copying figures on paper and dressing independently.
 - Preschoolers should gain about 2-3 kilograms per year.
 - Preschoolers should grow about 6.2-9 centimeters per year.
- **Therapeutic Procedures - (1)**
 - o Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Planning Postoperative Care for Meckel Diverticulum (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 23: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders)
 - Meckel's diverticulum is an inflammatory disorder.

- Meckel's diverticulum is a complication resulting from failure of the omphalomesenteric duct to fuse during embryonic development.
 - Assessment findings for this disease include rectal bleeding, abdominal pain, and bloody or mucus stool.
- **Alterations in Body Systems - (1)**
 - o Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying the Location of a Patent Ductus Arteriosus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 20 Cardiovascular Disorders)
 - PDA is a condition in which the normal fetal circulation conduit between the pulmonary artery and the aorta fails to close and results in increased pulmonary blood flow.
 - The blood flow is a left to right shunt with this condition.
 - Symptoms of PDA include systolic murmur, wide pulse pressure, bounding pulses, heart failure, and rales.
- **Illness Management - (3)**
 - o Blood Neoplasms: Identifying Effective Treatment for a Child Who Has Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 40 Blood Neoplasms)
 - Chemotherapy is an agent to be used to help treat leukemia.
 - The agent must be administered through a central line or port.
 - The goal of therapy is complete remission with less than 5% of blast cells present.
 - o Communicable Diseases: Varicella Management (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 36 Communicable Diseases)
 - Communicable diseases are spread through airborne, droplet, or direct contact transmission.
 - Most communicable diseases can be prevented with immunizations.
 - Acyclovir is used for high-risk clients who have varicella.
 - o HIV/AIDS: Evaluating Parent Understanding (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 38 HIV/AIDS)
 - It is important that the nurse educates the child and parents about transmissions of HIV as well as high-risk behaviors.
 - Prevent infection using standard precautions.
 - Teach the child and parents to avoid individuals who have colds, infections, or viruses.
- **Medical Emergencies - (1)**
 - o Burns: Findings to Report for a Toddler Who Has a Full-Thickness Burn (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 32 Burns)
 - Artificial skin can be used as a biological product that allows the dermis to regenerate for full-thickness burns.
 - Monitor for infection before and after skin coverings or grafts are applied.
 - Look for discoloration, green color, granulation tissue, and hemorrhage and report these findings to the provider.



Individual Performance Profile

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