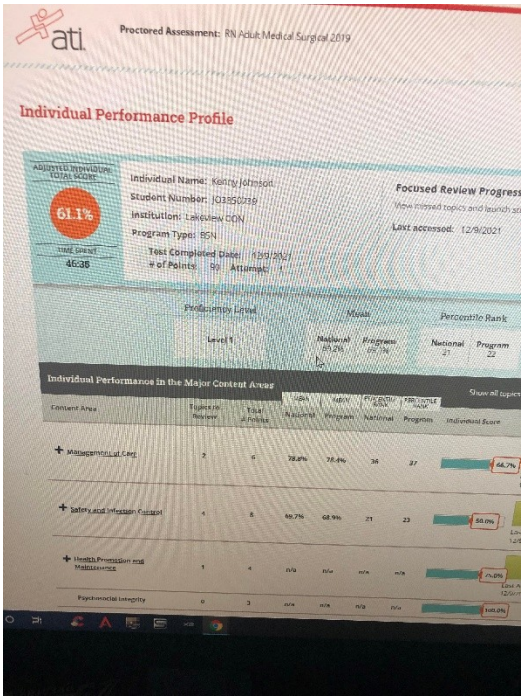

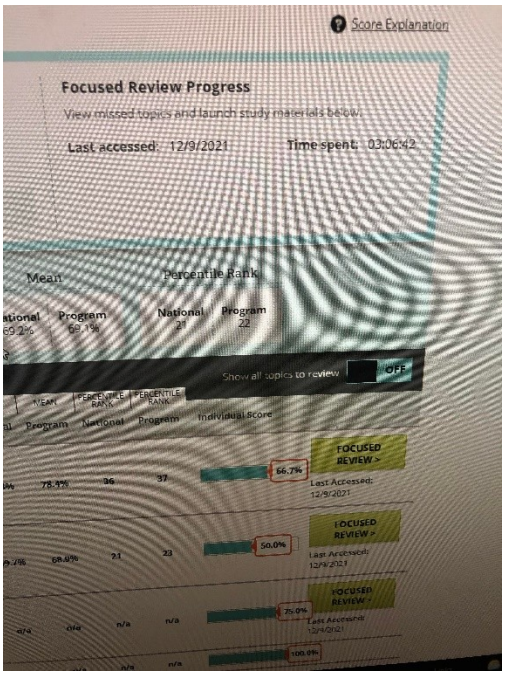

Anemia: Discharge teaching for a client who is recovering from a sickle cell crisis]

- **Have hemoglobin checked in 4-6 weeks**
- **Vitamin C can help with iron absorption**
- **Stay way from excessive heat or cold**

Multiple Sclerosis: Identifying the need for a referral

- **Dysphagia**
- **Muscle spasticity**
- **Bowel dysfunction**

Spinal cord injury: Care of a client who has a halo device

- **Maintain body alignment and ensure the cervical tong weights hang freely**
- **Monitor skin integrity**
- **Do not use the device to turn or move a client**

Spinal cord injury: Caring for a client who has a spinal cord injury

- **Assess neuro and vitals every hour for the first 4 hours**
- **Monitor for airway compromise**
- **Sit the client up**

Cancer treatment options: Caring for a client who has a sealed radiation implant

- **Ensure no one touches excretions**
- **Limit visitors to 30 minutes**
- **Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal radiation levels**

Cancer treatment options: Caring for a client who is receiving brachytherapy

- **Wear lead apron while providing care**
- **Pregnant women and children under 16 should not enter the pts room**
- **All linens kept in clients room to ensure they are not lost (they are radioactive)**

Immunizations: Recommended vaccinations for older adult patients

- **Pneumococcal**
- **Herpes Zoster**
- **HPSV4**

Stroke: Caring for a patient with left sided hemiplegia

- **Expressive aphasia**
- **Right extremity paralysis/weakness**
- **Agraphia**

Disorders of the eye: Priority action for eye irrigation

- **Irrigate with sterile water**
- **Check pH**
- **Morgan lens if chemical injury**

BPH, ED, and Prostatitis: Preventing complications following a TURP

- **Irrigate with 50 mL if cath becomes obstructed**
- **Avoid kinks in tubing**

- **Monitor urinary output**

Kidney disease: Dietary recommendations for a client who has nephrotic syndrome

- **High in carbs**
- **Low phosphorus**
- **Low potassium**

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Expected ABG results

- **PaO2 less than 80 mm Hg**
- **PaCO2 greater than 45 mm Hg**
- **Acidic pH under 7.35**

Kidney diseases: Laboratory findings

- **ABG metabolic acidosis**
- **Decreased Hematocrit**
- **Hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia**

Kidney diseases: Nursing interventions to prevent acute kidney injury

- **Monitor irregular findings such as BP increase or decrease**
- **Restrict sodium, potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium**
- **Monitor for weight gain trends**

Postoperative Nursing Care: Assessment of postoperative dressing

- **Outline drainage spots with pen noting date and time**
- **Report increasing drainage to the provider**
- **Observe drainage tube for patency and function**

Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Identifying placement of transverse colostomy

- **Upper abdomen**
- **Allows for stool to leave before reaching descending colon**
- **Diverticulitis is an indication**

Arthroplasty: preventing complications following hip arthroplasty

- **Place wedge between legs**
- **Monitor incision for infection**
- **Monitor for joint dislocation**
- **Provide early ambulation**

Amputations: Postoperative interventions to prevent complications

- **Assess surgical site for bleeding and monitor vital signs**
- **Compare pulse most proximal to incision with pulse of other extremity**
- **Position the affected extremity in dependent position to promote blood flow**

Postop nursing care: Priority assessments following a coronary artery bypass grafting

- **Monitor breath sounds**
- **Assess respiratory pattern, rate, and depth**
- **Suction accumulated secretions**

Osteoarthritis and low-back pain: Planning pain relief for a client who has osteoarthritis

- **Assist the client to change positions frequently**
- **Tramadol can be used to relieve pain**
- **Massage, spinal manipulation, mindfulness, and acupuncture can be helpful alternative or complimentary pain therapies**

Diabetes mellitus management: Sick day management

- **Monitor glucose every 2-4 hours**
- **Continue to take insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents**
- **Test urine for ketones every 3-4 hours if blood glucose exceeds 240 mg/dl**

Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for female reproductive disorder: Discharge instruction for Syphilis

- **Rapid plasma regain**
- **False positive can occur if pt. has an infection or is pregnant.**
- **Venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL)**

Airway management: Evaluating client understanding of tracheostomy care

- Provide trach care every 8 hours
- Clean the stoma site and then the tracheostomy plate
- Suction the tracheostomy

Hyperthyroidism: Priority finding following complete thyroidectomy

- **Check for indications of hypocalcemia**
- **Keep client in fowler's position**
- **Report incisional drainage, swelling, and redness**
- **Thyroid hormone replacement therapy for life**

Hyperthyroidism: Priority finding following partial thyroidectomy

- **No need for thyroid hormone replacement therapy**
- **Perform deep breathing and coughing exercises postoperatively**
- **Provide oral and tracheal suction and check for laryngeal nerve damage by asking the client to speak after waking up**

Fluid imbalances: Clinical manifestations of hypervolemia

- Lung crackles
- Ascites
- Tachycardia, hypertension, and tachypnea

Pituitary disorders: Findings of diabetes insipidus

- **Excretion of large quantity of dilute urine**
- **Polyuria and polydipsia**
- **Loss or absence of skin turgor, tachycardia, dry mucous membranes, and weak peripheral pulses**

Respiratory management and mechanical ventilation: interventions for mechanical ventilation

- **Monitor and document ventilator setting every hour**
- **Suction the tracheal tube to clear secretions**
- **Assess breath sounds and spontaneous breathing every 1-2 hours**

Hyperthyroidism: Teaching about the manifestations of thyroid storm

- **Maintain patent airway**
- **Provide supplemental oxygen**
- **Provide continuous cardiac monitoring**
- **Administer methimazole or propylthiouracil and beta blockers**

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client findings associated with Raynaud's disease

- **Cold fingers and toes**
- **Color changes in the skin related to thermoregulation**
- **Numbness or pain when heat is introduced**

Pulmonary embolism: Planning Interventions

- **Provide oxygen therapy**
- **Initiate and maintain IV access**
- **Assess respiratory status every 30 minutes**

Heart failure and pulmonary edema: Recognizing manifestations of left-sided heart failure

- **Dyspnea and orthopnea**
- **Fatigue**
- **S3 hear sound**
- **Pulmonary congestions**
- **Altered mental status**