

Remediation – Happy Kalavadia

Establishing Priorities

- 1) The first step according to ABC is airway , breathing and circulation.
- 2) The next step is to choose noninvasive before invasive.
- 3) Patient should in high fowler’s position if in respiratory distress.

Referrals:

- 1) The first step is to initiate therapeutic communication.
- 2) The second step is to give all the options.
- 3) The third step is to accept the patient decision with nonjudgmental attitude.

Accident/Error/Injury Prevention –

- 1) Bed should be in the lowest position.
- 2) Side rails should be up.
- 3) Needles should be properly placed in caps.

Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

- 1) Label all the chemicals and keep in lock drawers.
- 2) Do not remove the labels and correctly mark the expiration date.
- 3) Keep the chemicals out of reach of children.

Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis:

- 1) Keep the isolation precautions for airborne diseases.
- 2) Make sure to don sterile gloves before performing any surgical procedures.
- 3) Make sure to have informed consent prior to the procedure.

Health Promotion/Disease Prevention:

- 1) Diet should be high fiber and low-fat diet for maintaining of good health.
- 2) Walking or any form of exercise for at least 30 minutes a day.
- 3) Patient should encourage to stop smoking.

Health Screening

- 1) Proper health screening should be done by performing blood draws.
- 2) Annual physical should be done every year .
- 3) Patient should be encouraged to follow good and healthy lifestyle.

Coping Mechanisms

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- 1) Providing an emotional support after an amputation .
- 2) Providing an option of prosthetic knee after an amputation.
- 3) Encouraging patient to join support groups.

Mental Health Concepts

- 1) Clients with Alzheimer disease should be given to option to choose their meals .
- 2) Patients with dementia should not be forced to provide 24 hour food call and history from their family members should be obtained.
- 3) Patients should be encouraged to ask questions if you have.

Elimination –

- 1) Stool softeners should be prescribed to a client having constipation.
- 2) Patient should be encouraged to have yogurt .
- 3) Patient should be encouraged to drink plenty of fluids.

Mobility/Immobility

- 1) Assistive devices should be provided for immobile patients.
- 2) Fall prevention risk should be implemented for immobile patients.
- 3) Anticoagulants should be started on immobile patients to prevent blood clots.

Nutrition and Oral Hydration

- 1) Patient should be encouraged to drink at least three liters of water daily.
- 2) Patient with poor skin turgor should be given IV fluids.
- 3) Patient who have dysphagia should be stated on TPN.

Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions –

- 1) The side effect of aspirin is bleeding.
- 2) The side effect of SSRI is weight gain.
- 3) The side effect of PPI is nausea and vomiting.

Diagnostic Tests

- 1) Patient should be encouraged to undergo the diagnosis tests as per the provider's guidelines.
- 2) Tests should be encouraged for pain management by giving them cooling packs before the blood draw.
- 3) Specimens should be thawed or centrifuged as per the facility protocol.

Laboratory Values

- 1) Patient's lab values should be compared to baseline for diagnosis purposes.
- 2) Patient should be given knowledge regarding the procedures.
- 3) Patient should be informed about the abnormal results and their treatment.

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Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures –

- 1) Hypotension is a complication for some diagnostic procedures.
- 2) Patient should be on cardiac medication before the catheterization.
- 3) Patient should be their hypertensive medications before any invasive procedure.

System Specific Assessments –

- 1) Patient should be given the exact dose of insulin to prevent hypoglycemia.
- 2) Patient should be encouraged to stop smoking.
- 3) Patient should be encouraged to follow a healthy lifestyle.

Therapeutic Procedures

- 1) Amputations should be done after giving proper sedation to avoid discomfort the patient.
- 2) Patient should be advised to remove all their jewelry before the procedure.
- 3) Patient should be given the option if using nonpharmacological approach if they desire along with sedation.

Hemodynamics:

- 1) Patient should be monitored for signs and symptoms of altered hemodynamics.
- 2) Hemodynamics means what the drug does to the body.
- 3) Patient should be monitored for hypotensive episodes as well.