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Proctored Assessment: RN Nursing Care of Children 2019

Individual Performance Profile

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE
60.0%

TIME SPENT
34:33

Individual Name: Lindsay Cox
Student Number: 6825448
Institution: Lakeview CON
Program Type: BSN
Test Completed Date: 12/6/2021
of Points: 60 Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress
View missed topics and launch study materials below.
Last accessed: 12/9/2021 Time spent: 03:01:11

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 1	64.8%	65.7%	34	32

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	

FOCUSED

Management of care

- **Case Management - (1)**
 - Hematologic Disorders
 - A client with Sickle cell anemia should receive a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
 - A client with Sickle cell anemia should receive a meningococcal vaccine.
 - A client with Sickle cell anemia should receive a Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine.
- **Legal Rights and Responsibilities - (1)**
 - Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases
 - Chlamydia is a nationally notifiable sexually transmitted infection.
 - Gonorrhea is a nationally notifiable sexually transmitted infection.
 - Syphilis is a nationally notifiable sexually transmitted infection.

Safety and infection control

- **Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)**
 - Health Promotion of School-Age Children (6 to 12 Years)
 - Teach children to wear helmets and pads while riding their bikes.
 - Bikes should be ridden in the direction of traffic.
 - Children should walk bikes through intersections.
- **Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (1)**
 - Professional Responsibilities
 - Pertussis is also known as whooping cough.
 - Give child with pertussis frequent meals and fluid.
 - Monitor child for any signs of difficulty breathing.

Health promotion and maintenance

- **Developmental Stages and Transitions - (2)**
 - Health Promotion of Adolescents (12 to 20 Years)

- Early adolescence is characterized by the development of the ability to through more than two categories of variables concurrently.
- Early adolescence is characterized by the development of the ability to evaluate the quality of their own thinking.
- Early adolescence is characterized by the development of the ability to think beyond current circumstances.

O Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years)

- A reportable finding would be a one-year-old who is not using one-word sentences or holophrases.
- A reportable finding would be a two-year-old who is not able to use multiword sentences.
- A reportable finding would be a three-year-old who is not able to create simple sentences.

• **Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (1)**

O Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Procedures

- To perform a testicular self-examination, grasp and roll the testicle between your thumbs and forefingers.
- A testicular self-exam is an inspection of the appearance and feel of your testicles.
- Look for lumps, swelling, hardness, or any other testicular changes when performing a self-exam.

Psychosocial integrity

• **Grief and Loss - (1)**

O Death and Dying

- Toddlers may mirror their parents' emotions in response to a death.
- Preschool children may view dying as temporary.
- School-age children can be curious about funeral services and what happens to the body after death.

Basic care and comfort

• **Elimination - (1)**

O Bowel Elimination

- Encopresis is inappropriate soiling without evidence of fecal constipation and retention
- Developmental factors that can cause encopresis is toilet training before the child is ready.
- Hirschsprung's disease can cause encopresis.

• **Rest and Sleep - (1)**

O Health Promotion of the Preschoolers (3 to 6 Years)

- Keep a consistent bedtime routine for children with night terrors.
- Use a night light for children with night terrors.
- Provide a child with night terrors their favorite toy at bedtime.

Pharmacological and parenteral therapies

• **Medication Administration - (1)**

O Immunizations

- A contraindication for an MMR vaccination is a history of a severe reaction to a previous dose.
- A contraindication for MMR vaccination is a gelatin allergy.
- A contraindication for MMR vaccination is pregnancy.

• **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (1)**

O Intravenous Therapy

- Check the prescription before administering antibiotic therapy to an infant.
- Check compatibility of IV solution and medication.
- Identify allergy to latex or tape.

Reduction of risk potential

- **Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)**
 - Physical Assessment Findings
 - Palpable lymph nodes are reportable findings.
 - Hair that is stringy, dull, brittle, and dry can indicate a nutritional deficiency and is a reportable finding.
 - Bulging or sunken fontanel are a reportable finding.
- **Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (1)**
 - Oxygen and Inhalation Therapy
 - Provide tracheostomy care every 8 hours.
 - Maintain surgical aseptic technique when suctioning a tracheostomy to prevent infection.
 - Change non-disposable tracheostomy tubes every 6 to 8 weeks or per protocol.
- **Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations - (1)**
 - Fractures
 - Compartment syndrome is the compression of nerves, blood vessels, and muscle inside a confined space, resulting in neuromuscular ischemia.
 - If compartment syndrome is left untreated, it can lead to deformity of the extremity, paralysis, or infection.
 - The space between the skin and the cast should allow for one finger to be placed.
- **Therapeutic Procedures - (2)**
 - Complications of Infants
 - Monitor vital signs of a toddler who is recovering following a routine surgical procedure.
 - Monitor intake and output of a toddler who is recovering following a routine surgical procedure.
 - Assess for manifestation of infection in a toddler who is recovering following a routine surgical procedure.
 - Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders
 - Assess respiratory status and maintain airway after a postoperative procedure for Meckel's diverticulum.
 - Administer analgesics for pain after a postoperative procedure for Meckel's diverticulum.
 - Assess bowel sounds and bowel function after a postoperative procedure for Meckel's diverticulum.

Physiological adaptation

- **Alterations in Body Systems - (1)**
 - Cardiovascular Disorders
 - Patent ductus arteriosus 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 (left to right shunt).
 - Signs and symptoms of a patent ductus arteriosus is a systolic murmur, wide pulse pressure, bounding pulses, heart failure, and rales.
 - Nonsurgical procedures include indomethacin, furosemide, extra calories, and insertion of coils to occlude PDA during cardiac catheterization.
- **Illness Management - (3)**
 - Blood Neoplasms
 - Liver function studies are used for baseline functioning before chemotherapy and also during therapy to monitor effectiveness.
 - Kidney function studies are used for baseline functioning before chemotherapy and also during therapy to monitor effectiveness.
 - The patient should understand the length of time to receive results.

O Fractures

- Assess and monitor neurovascular status of a patient with a cast.
- Monitor for drainage on the cast.
- Instruct the client not to place any foreign objects inside the cast to avoid trauma to the skin.

O HIV/AIDS

- The parent of a child with HIV/AIDS should understand that the illness is chronic and there is need for lifelong medication administration.
- The parent of a child with HIV/AIDS should notify the provider if their child shows manifestations such as headache, fever, lethargy, and warmth.
- The parent of a child with HIV/AIDS should perform safe practice when using needles/syringes and administering medications.

• **Medical Emergencies - (3)**

O Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses

- Protect the airway of a child with epiglottitis.
- Avoid a throat culture or using a tongue blade on a patient with epiglottitis.
- Prepare for intubation of a child with epiglottitis.

O Burns

- Notify the provider of alterations in sensorium, increased capillary refill, spiking fever, mottled extremities, decreased bowel sounds. Tachycardia, and tachypnea.
- Notify the provider of a decreased urinary output.
- Notify the provider if there are any manifestations of infection.

O Pediatric Emergencies

- Administer oxygen, they may need mechanical ventilation.
- Monitor vitals of a patient with a submersion injury.
- Provide chest physiotherapy for a patient with a submersion injury.