

Remediation

Management of Care (5)

- Ethical Responsibilities: Demonstrating Client Advocacy
 - When making an ethical decision, we must identify whether the issue is indeed an ethical dilemma.
 - Ethics committees generally address unusual or complex ethical issues.
 - Moral distress occurs when the nurse is placed in a difficult situation where the actions taken are different from what the nurse feels is ethically correct.
- The Interprofessional Team: Coordinating Client Care Among the Health Care Team
 - The nurse is most often the manager of care and must understand the roles and responsibilities of other health care team members.
 - Registered dietitians will assess, plan for, and educate clients regarding their nutritional needs.
 - A laboratory technician will obtain blood specimens of body fluids and will perform diagnostic tests.
- Legal Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Inquiry About Surgery
 - A person who signs the consent form must be able to understand the information from the healthcare professional who is going to perform the surgery.
 - The provider must be notified if that client has more questions regarding the procedure.
 - The provider must explain the procedure and the consequences that could happen if the client refuses the procedure.
- Legal Responsibilities: Identifying Resources for Information About a Procedure
 - Nurses should document subjective data as direct quotes.
 - Avoid using derogatory words, judgments or opinions while documenting objective data.
 - Flow charts show trends in vital signs, blood glucose levels, and pain levels.
- Legal Responsibilities: Identifying Negligence
 - Battery is intentional or wrongful physical contact with a person that involves an injury or offensive contact.
 - False imprisonment is when a person is confined or restrained against their will.
 - If a nurse uses restraints on a competent client, this is considered false imprisonment.

Safety and Infection Control (4)

- Heck and neck: Performing the Weber's test
 - The Rinne test consists of placing a vibrating tuning fork firmly against the mastoid bone and determining when the client can no longer hear the sound.
 - The Weber tests consists of placing a vibrating tuning fork on top of the client's head. The client should hear sounds equally in both ears.

- o The Whisper test consists of occlude one ear and testing the other to see if the client can hear whispered sounds without seeing your mouth move.
- Medical and surgical asepsis
 - o Hand hygiene is the number one way to prevent the spread of illness-producing micro-organisms.
 - o Surgical asepsis refers to the use of precise practices to eliminate all micro-organisms from an object or area and prevent contamination.
 - o Soap, running water and friction are the three essential components of handwashing.
- Information technology: Situation Requiring an incident report
 - o Do not use correction fluid, erase, scratch out, or blacken out errors in a medical record.
 - o Narrative documentation records information as a sequence of events in a story-like manner.
 - o Nurses can give change of shift reports face to face, audiotaping, or presentation during walking rounds in each client's room.
- Home safety: Teaching about home care of oxygen equipment
 - o A decrease in tactile sensitivity can place an elderly client at risk for burns or other types of tissue injury.
 - o Impaired vision or hearing is a risk factor for falls in older adults.
 - o Put a no-smoking sign outside of the home for a client who is using oxygen therapy.

Health Promotion and Maintenance (2)

- Hygiene: Bathing a client who has dementia
 - o It is important to maintain skin integrity to relieve discomfort and prevent transmission of infection.
 - o Replace bath water if it becomes cool and use fresh water to perform perineal care.
 - o Document skin assessment, type of bath, and the client's response.
- Thorax, heart, and abdomen: Client teaching about breast self-examination
 - o Breast examinations should be performed on both females and males.
 - o The best position for a breast exam is for the client to lay down with their arm up by their head and a small pillow or folded towel under the shoulder of the side you are examining.
 - o During a breast exam, we will feel for lumps using the finger pads of our three middle fingers.

Basic Care and Comfort (4)

- Ergonomic Principles: Safely Transferring a Client From the Bed to a Chair
 - o It is important to avoid twisting at the spine or bending at the waist to minimize the risk for injury.
 - o When pushing or pulling a load, widen your base of support.

- o Sliding, rolling, and pushing require less energy than lifting and offer less risk for injury.
- Pain Management: Suggesting Nonpharmacological Pain Relief for a Client
 - o Cognitive-behavioral measures consists of changing the way a client perceives pain, and physical approaches to improve comfort.
 - o Deep breathing, visitors, games, television, and music are forms of distraction from pain.
 - o Imagery consists of focusing on a pleasant thought to divert focus.
- Fluid Imbalances: Calculating a Client's Net Fluid Intake
 - o Rapid or severe dehydration can induce seizures.
 - o Older adults have an increased risk for dehydration due to multiple physiological factors including a decrease in total body mass.
 - o Severe fluid overload can lead to pulmonary edema and heart failure.
- Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Advancing to a Full Liquid Diet
 - o Symptoms of poor nutrition could include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, and inflammation.
 - o A full liquid diet consists of clear liquids plus liquid dairy products, and all juices.
 - o Calcium and iron are essential minerals for women.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (4)

- Diabetes Mellitus: Mixing Insulin
 - o Insulin is used for glycemia control of diabetes mellitus to prevent complications, like DKA.
 - o For insulin suspensions, gently rotate the vial between the palms to disperse the particle throughout the vial.
 - o Unopened vials of a single type of insulin can be stored in the refrigerator until their expiration date.
- Administration
 - o Have clients remain in the side-lying position, if possible, for 2-3 minutes after instilling ear drops.
 - o For eye ointment, apply a thin ribbon to the edge of the lower eyelid from the inner to the outer canthus.
 - o Use surgical asepsis to apply topical medications to open wounds.
- Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Confirming a Client's Identity
 - o Nurses must identify a client's name and date of birth before administering medication.
 - o When performing medication calculations or conversions, have another nurse check the calculated dose.
 - o Always use different syringes for enteral and parenteral medication administration.
- Intravenous Therapy: Promoting Vein Dilation Prior to Inserting a Peripheral IV Catheter
 - o Intravenous injections increase the risk of infection or embolism.
 - o Poor circulation can inhibit the medication's distribution from an IV injection.

- o Intravenous injections allow for administration of large volumes of fluid.

Reduction of Risk Potential (4)

- Airway Management: Collecting a Sputum Specimen
 - o Coughing is more effective than artificial suctioning at moving secretions into the upper trachea and laryngopharynx.
 - o Suction orally, nasally, or endotracheally, not routinely but only as needed.
 - o Collect sputum specimens by suctioning during coughing.
- Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Preparing to Administer Feedings
 - o Enteral feeding is a method of providing nutrients to clients who cannot consume foods orally but whose GI tract is functioning.
 - o If diarrhea happens three or more times in a 24-hr period, slow the instillation rate and notify the provider.
 - o If there is skin irritation around the tubing site, provide a skin barrier for any drainage at the site.
- Older Adults
 - o Metabolic rates and activity decline as individuals age, so caloric intake should decrease to maintain a healthy weight.
 - o Older adults should limit sodium, fat, refined sugar, and alcohol.
 - o Older adults should install bath rails, grab bars, and handrails on stairways to reduce the risk of falls.
- Bowel Elimination: Discharge Teaching About Ostomy Care
 - o Stomas should appear moist, shiny, and pink. The peristomal area should be intact, and the skin should appear healthy.
 - o Foods like cabbage, cauliflower, and apples increase gas.
 - o Emotional distress increases peristalsis and exacerbates chronic conditions like Crohn's disease.

Physiological Adaptation (2)

- Airway Management: Performing Chest Physiotherapy
 - o Percussion is the use of cupped hands to clap rhythmically on the chest to break up secretions.
 - o Oxygen toxicity can result from high concentrations of oxygen, long durations of oxygen therapy, and the severity of lung disease.
 - o Use the lowest level of oxygen necessary to maintain an adequate SpO₂.
- Airway Management: Suctioning a Tracheostomy Tube
 - o A tracheostomy is the opening that results from a tracheotomy to provide and secure a patent airway.
 - o The outside cannula has a flange or neck plate that sits against the skin of the neck and has holes on each side for attaching ties around the neck to stabilize the tracheotomy tube.
 - o Do not use single lumen cannulas for clients that have excessive secretions.