



### Individual Performance Profile

DOWNLOAD REPORT

Score Explanation

**ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE**  
76.7%

**TIME SPENT**  
01:08:36

Individual Name: conor deering  
 Student Number: cdeering  
 Institution: Lakeview CON  
 Program Type: BSN

**Focused Review Progress**  
 View missed topics and launch study materials below.  
 Last accessed: 12/11/2021  
 Time spent: 03:02:03

Test Completed Date: 12/9/2021  
 # of Points: 90 Attempt: 1

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Level 2	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 77	Program 77

**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	
+ <u>Management of Care</u>	1	6	78.8%	78.4%	72	72	83.3% <b>FOCUSED REVIEW &gt;</b> Last Accessed: 12/11/2021
+ <u>Safety and Infection Control</u>	3	8	69.7%	68.9%	44	46	62.5% <b>FOCUSED REVIEW &gt;</b> Last Accessed: 12/11/2021

● **Case Management - (1)**

- Alzheimer's Disease: Interventions for a Client Who Has Dementia (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 8 Alzheimer's Disease)

- Alzheimer's cannot be diagnosed by using lab tests.
- Alzheimer's has no imaging diagnostic except for autopsy after death.
- Reminiscing with Alzheimer's disease clients can help clients utilize their mind, providing memory training.

● **Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)**

- Spinal Cord Injury: Care of a Client Who Has a Halo Device (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 16 Spinal Cord Injury)

- The purpose of a Halo device is to provide traction and immobilization to the spinal column.
- Do not use the device to move or manipulate the client.
- Patients should report skin breakdown and infection to their provider.

● **Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials - (2)**

- Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91 Cancer Treatment Options)
  - Brachytherapy is targeted radiation therapy limited to the area of a tumor.
  - Brachytherapy is mostly done inside a healthcare facility.
  - It is possible for clients to go home with radioactive seeds.
- Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Proper Needle Disposal (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 46 Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration)
  - A needle size should be appropriate for the medication and volume.
  - Discard all sharps in puncture-proof containers.
  - A needle should be inserted with the bevel up.
- **Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (2)**
  - Cancer Disorders: Risk Factors for Colorectal Cancer (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 92 Cancer Disorders)
    - Colorectal cancer is cancer that is present in the rectum/colon area.
    - African American descent is a non-modifiable risk factor for colorectal cancer.
    - A high-fat diet is a modifiable risk factor for colorectal cancer.
  - Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 85 Immunizations)
    - Pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for older adults 65 years and older
    - Influenza is recommended for older adults.
    - Meningococcal vaccines are recommended to adults older than 55 years.
- **Mobility/Immobility - (2)**
  - Postoperative Nursing Care: Preventing Complications (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96 Postoperative Nursing Care)
    - Assessing patients is essential for preventing complications.
    - Immobile clients are at risk for thrombophlebitis and may be treated with enoxaparin.
    - .Diabetes clients can suffer from delayed wound healing if they poorly control it.
  - Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 15 Stroke)
    - A right cerebral hemisphere stroke manifests in left-sided paralysis.
    - Left-sided neglect can occur with right-hemisphere strokes.
    - Poor impulse control and judgement is associated with right-hemisphere strokes.
- **Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (2)**
  - Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Dietary Teaching About Sodium Restrictions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 32 Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema)
    - Heart failure is the lack of effective pumping of myocardial muscle tissue resulting in hypertrophy.
    - Severe left-sided heart failure results in pulmonary edema.
    - Heart failure can be acute or chronic in etiology.
  - Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Dietary Recommendations for a Client Who Has Nephrotic Syndrome (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 59 Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease)
    - Sodium, potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium should be restricted.

- High carbohydrates with moderate fat should be encouraged.
- Intake of fluids should be dependent on urinary output; be careful with hypervolemia.

#### ● Blood and Blood Products - (1)

- Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Preparing to Administer a Blood Transfusion (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 40 Blood and Blood Product Transfusions)
  - Strictly adhere to blood transfusion protocols to help prevent incompatibility reactions.
  - Type and crossmatch is standard for transfusing RBCs.
  - Blood typing is based upon antigen presence and rhesus factors.

#### ● Medication Administration - (1)

- Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Reinforcing Teaching About Nitroglycerin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 31 Angina and Myocardial Infarction)
  - Anginal pain can radiate to the jaw, neck, or arm.
  - When feeling symptoms of angina, nitroglycerine should be used.
  - Stable angina is relieved by nitroglycerine

#### ● Potential for Alterations in Body Systems - (1)

- Head Injury: Monitoring Neurological Status (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 14 Head Injury)
  - The jaw-thrust should be used for a patient with head injury.
  - Monitor for irregular respirations and intervene accordingly.
  - If the client is responsive to verbal commands, elevate the head of the bed to the semi-fowler's position.

#### ● Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (2)

- Postoperative Nursing Care: Assessment of Postoperative Dressing (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96 Postoperative Nursing Care)
  - Paper tape for wound dressings is more appropriate for older adults.
  - Dressings should be checked for excessive drainage and be reinforced as needed.
  - The surgeon will usually do the first dressing change; this can be performed by the nurse using aseptic technique.
- Seizures and Epilepsy: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Status Epilepticus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 6 Seizures and Epilepsy)
  - Anticipate seizure activity repeated at 30 minute intervals or a duration of seizure longer than 5 minutes.
  - Airway should be maintained; give oxygen and establish IV access.
  - Diazepam IV push followed by phenytoin may be indicated.

#### ● System Specific Assessments - (2)

- Diabetes Mellitus Management: Clinical Findings of Hypoglycemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 82 Diabetes Mellitus Management)
  - Monitor blood glucose more frequently when hypoglycemia is known.
  - Hypoglycemia causes temporary blurred vision and fluctuation of vision with glucose levels.
  - Hypoglycemia manifests with sweating, weakness, dizziness, confusion, and headache.
- Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures: Determining a Glasgow Coma Scale Score (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 3 Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures)

- A Glasgow Coma Scale is indicated for patients with head injuries.
- Eye response, verbal response, and motor response make up the final result.
- A GCS score of 15 is normal, less than 8 is comatose, and 3 is unresponsive.

- **Therapeutic Procedures - (1)**

- Sensory Perception: Performing Ear Irrigation (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 45 Sensory Perception)
  - Conductive hearing loss can be due to a buildup of wax.
  - Sit and face clients who have hearing loss.
  - Speak slowly and clearly to clients with hearing loss.

- **Alterations in Body Systems - (1)**

- Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 53 Airway Management)
  - A tracheostomy is an opening that provides an airway for the patient.
  - Acute or chronic upper airway obstruction, edema, or burns can be reasons to obtain a tracheostomy.
  - Oral care should be given every 2 hours.

- **Hemodynamics - (1)**

- Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Identifying Postoperative Complications (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 29 Pacemakers)
  - Complications can come from a pacemaker's inability to sense electrical signals or an issue with pacing.
  - An ECG will be performed to detect pacemaker complications.
  - Pacemaker activation during a T wave can be life-threatening to the patient.

- **Medical Emergencies - (1)**

- Hemodynamic Shock: Priority Intervention for Hypovolemic Shock (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 37 Hemodynamic Shock)
  - Hypovolemic shock is a decrease in blood volume of at least 15%
  - The reason for hypovolemic shock should be addressed, such as hemorrhage.
  - Fluid volume replacement should be prioritized when dealing with hypovolemia. .