

N431 Remediation

I Management of care:

1. Alzheimer's disease is a nonreversible dementia subtype, which occurs progressively over time.
2. Risk factors are advanced age, chemical imbalances, family history or down syndrome, genetic predisposition, environmental agents, history of head injury, and ethnicity.
3. Findings of Alzheimer disease including forgetfulness, decreased attention span, short-term memory loss, loss of cognitive function.

II Safety and infection control:

1. Spinal cord injury involves the loss of motor function, sensory function, reflexes, and control of elimination. Injury in the cervical region may result in quadriplegia.
2. Nursing actions are to maintain body alignment and ensure cervical tong weights hang freely. Monitor skin integrity by providing skin care and assess under the halo. Do not use the halo device to turn a client.
3. Patient education: educate the client about lifestyle adaption, family support, the length of rehabilitation and referral, avoid removing rods, and perform range of motion.

III Health promotion and maintenance

1. Cataracts is characterized by an opacity in the lens of an eye that impairs vision.
2. Common causes are age, trauma, toxic, associated with diabetes mellitus, hypoparathyroidism, down syndrome, chronic sunlight exposure. This disease is complicated by intraocular disease pigmentosa, glaucoma, retinal detachment.
3. Health promotion: teach the client to wear sunglasses while outside, encourage annual eye examinations and good eye health, especially over the age of 40. Educate the client to wear protective eyewear while playing sports and performing hazardous activities.

IV Basic care and comfort

1. Stroke occurs when blood flow to part of the brain is disrupted. This action prevent brain from getting oxygen and nutrients, which result in brain cells damage.
2. Manifestation of stroke including trouble speaking and understanding, paralysis, visual disturbance, headache, facial droop, and trouble walking.
3. risk factors are being overweight or obese, physical inactivity, heavy or binge drinking, and substance abuse.

V Reduction of risk potential:

1. Pancreatitis is an autodigestion of the pancreas by pancreatic digestive enzymes that activate prematurely before reaching the intestines. The inflammation of the pancreatic tissue causes duct obstruction, which can lead to increased pressure and duct rupture, causing the release of pancreatic enzymes into the pancreatic tissue. Pancreatitis can result in necrosis, hemorrhage, and pancreatic inflammation
2. Health promotion: teach client to avoid excessive alcohol consumption, eat a low fat diet.

- Expected findings are sudden onset of severe, boring pain radiate to the epigastric, back, left flank, and worsen when lying down. Pain relieved somewhat by fetal position or sitting upright, bending forward, nausea, vomiting, and weight loss.

VI Physiological adaptation

- Airway management compromise such as respiratory assessment and measuring vital signs like oxygen saturation and administration of oxygen. Oxygen helps maintain adequate cellular oxygenation for clients who have many acute and chronic respiratory issues.
- Respiratory compromise finding including wheezing, coughing, cyanosis, labored respiration, restlessness, irritability, confusion, dyspnea, and orthopnea.
- Oxygen therapy indications are tachycardia, tachypnea, restless, anxiety, confusion, pale skin, mucous membranes, elevated blood pressure, use of accessory muscles, nasal flaring, adventitious lung sounds.

VII Pharmacological and parenteral therapy

- Medications affecting blood pressure. Blood pressure medication is used to control high blood pressure. The main goal of this treatment is to reduce the production of angiotensin II by blocking the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II and increasing levels of bradykinin, leading to the vasodilation, excretion of sodium and water.
- Blood pressure medications are used during hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, diabetes, and nondiabetic nephropathy. Also use for client who are at risk for cardiovascular event, ramipril is used to prevent MI, stroke, or death.
- Blood pressure medication is contraindication to client who have a history of allergy to angioedema from ACE inhibitors, use caution in client with kidney problem, and this medicine is pregnancy category D.

Individual Performance Profile

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE: **65.6%**
 TIME SPENT: **01:30:10**

Individual Name: christine nlandu
 Student Number: NL1691469
 Institution: Lakeview CON
 Program Type: BSN
 Test Completed Date: 12/9/2021
 # of Points: 90 Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress
 View missed topics and launch study materials below.
 Last accessed: 12/9/2021 Time spent: 03:08:56

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 1	69.2%	69.1%	35	36

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

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

