

Proctored Assessment: RN Leadership 2019

**Individual Performance Profile**

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE: **75.0%**  
TIME SPENT: 33:10

Individual Name: Kenny Johnson  
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Institution: Lakeview CON  
Program Type: BSN  
Test Completed Date: 4/18/2022  
# of Points: 60 Attempt: 1

**Focused Review Progress**  
View missed topics and launch study materials below.  
Last accessed: 4/18/2022 Time spent: 04:12:39

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 1	72.9%	72.7%	60	60

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

to search

Show all topics to review  ON

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### Airway management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy

1. Extra cannulas
2. Extra trach ties
3. Ensure education on suctioning and how to keep the flange/neck plate from moving.

### Coordinating Client Care: Using SBAR Communication Tool

1. Background is pertinent brief info relating to the situation from the patient's past
2. Assessment includes vital signs and physical assessment of patient

3. Situation is where the patient's name goes

#### **Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to AP**

1. AP can take vitals
2. AP can ambulate patients
3. AP cannot provide teaching, perform procedures such as dressings, or give medications

#### **Managing Client Care: Feeding a Client Who Has Dysphagia**

1. AP cannot feed if patient is on swallowing precautions
2. PN can feed dysphagia patient
3. Thicken items such as water and milk

#### **Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Assessing for Evidence of Healing**

1. Vasoconstriction and fibrin accumulation in the inflammatory stage
2. Proliferative stage is when lost tissue begins to be replaced with granulated tissue and collagen
3. Tissue perfusion and protein increase effects of wound healing

#### **Professional Responsibilities: Identifying Ethical Principles**

1. Nonmaleficence is doing no harm to the patient
2. Beneficence is doing only good for the patient
3. Veracity is being truthful and honest

#### **Professional Responsibilities: Obtaining Consent**

1. Patient should be informed of benefits and complications of the procedure along with alternative treatments
2. Client can sign an AMA form only if the nurse has educated the client on risks of leaving the hospital
3. Nurse's role in informed consent is to witness the signature of the client and advocate that they understand the procedure they are consenting to

#### **Professional Responsibilities: Priority Action to take when Floating**

1. Be forthright with what you feel comfortable doing and ask for a nurse on the unit to be assigned for resources.
2. Ensure you are given a patient that you are comfortable taking care of (float nurse on OB unit should not get a problematic pregnancy)
3. Ask questions and learn from the nurse assigned to you as a resource

#### **Facility Protocols: Actions for Reporting Violation of Procedure**

1. Objective report of incident along with actions to safeguard client and treatment of injuries or assessment.
2. Incident reports go to risk management
3. Not placed or mentioned in client chart

#### **Facility Protocols: Emergency Evacuation of Clients**

1. Help patient's who cannot ambulate on their own first
2. Help patients who are in restraints
3. Give patient's who can ambulate on their own disaster instructions

**Facility Protocols: Evaluating Nurse Response to Client Fall**

1. The incident report for a fall should be objective with all of the facts from the incident
2. Forward to risk management
3. Provide data for quality improvement studies

**Facility Protocols: Planning for Discharge Following Community Disaster**

1. Discharge clients who are able to ambulate on their own and are stable
2. Make continuation of care arrangements for clients discharged for home care or tertiary care
3. Designate beds to patients with priority needs from the disaster

**Maintaining a Safe Environment: Assessing a Client's Home for Safety Hazards**

1. Remove items that can cause client to trip such as rugs
2. Provide safety equipment such as rails, shower chair, a cane, or walker.
3. Ensure adequate lighting so the client can see when ambulating

**Maintaining a Safe Environment: Teaching About Safe Handling Techniques**

1. Use protective gear that is accessible to handle hazardous materials
2. Provide measurement devices to measure exposure to hazardous materials over time
3. Follow rules and regulations of safe handling and wasting hazardous materials (sharps, blood, etc.).