

- **Case Management - (1)**
 - o Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Blood Glucose Monitoring (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 82 Diabetes Mellitus Management)
 - Screening is done with fasting blood glucose levels or glycosylated hemoglobin.
 - Symptoms of hyperglycemia include hot, dry skin and fruity breath.
 - Teach clients that symptoms of hypoglycemia include milk shakiness, mental confusion, sweating, and palpitation.
- **Establishing Priorities - (1)**
 - o Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessment Finding Following a Total Laryngectomy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96 Postoperative Nursing Care)
 - Initial postoperative treatment involves making assessments, administering medications, managing pain, and preventing complications.
 - A client who is stable and able to breathe spontaneously is discharged to a postsurgical unit or home.
 - Airway is the priority assessment and intervention following a total laryngectomy.
- **Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials - (1)**
 - o Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91 Cancer Treatment Options)
 - Radiation therapy is usually given as a series of divided small doses daily for a set period.
 - External beam radiation therapy does not cause the client to become radioactive.
 - Radiation exposure to health care personnel and visitors is reduced by limiting indirect contact time.
- **Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (1)**
 - o Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Educating Staff About Hepatitis A (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 55 Hepatitis and Cirrhosis)
 - Hepatitis A is spread fecal-oral.
 - Risk factors include ingestion of contaminated food or water.
 - Contact with infected stool is an increased risk factor for contracting hepatitis A.
- **Mental Health Concepts - (1)**
 - o Alzheimer's Disease: Assessing a Client's Abstract Thinking (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 8 Alzheimer's Disease)
 - Alzheimer's can negatively affect a patient's abstract thinking.
 - Manifestations can include forgetfulness, no memory of problems, and cognitive deficits such as losing or misplacing important objects.
 - Decreases ability to plan and short-term memory loss may be noticeable to friends and relatives.
- **Elimination - (2)**
 - o Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Complication of Continuous Bladder Irrigation Following Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP) (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 66 Disorders of the Male Reproductive System)
 - TURP complications include urethral trauma, urinary retention, bleeding, and infection.
 - Nurses should monitor the client and intervene for bleeding.
 - The nurse should provide antibiotic prophylaxis to the client.
 - o Disorders of the Eye: Priority Action for Eye Irrigation (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 12 Disorders of the Eye)
 - If exposed to an irritant, the eye should be irrigated.

- Anticholinergic agents prevents pupil constriction and relax muscles in the eye and can be used preoperatively.
 - An example of an anticholinergic agent is atropine 1% ophthalmic solution.
- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (2)**
 - o Diabetes Mellitus Management: Medication to Withhold Prior to CT Scan with Contrast Media (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 82 Diabetes Mellitus Management)
 - Stop medication for 24 – 48 hours before and type of elective radiographic test with iodinated contrast dye.
 - Medications can be restarted 48 hours after a CT scan with contrast media.
 - Medications can cause lactic acidosis due to acute kidney injury.
 - o Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Leuprolide (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 63 Menstrual Disorders and Menopause)
 - Side effects of Leuprolide may include hot flashes, sweating, and headache.
 - Ketones can accumulate in the blood due to breakdown of fatty acids when insulin is not available.
 - High ketones in urine is associated with hyperglycemia.
- **Central Venous Access Devices - (1)**
 - o Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Discharge Teaching for Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Line (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 27 Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures)
 - Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures evaluate the functioning of the heart by monitoring for enzymes in the blood.
 - Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures that nurses should be familiar with include cardiac enzymes and lipid profile, echocardiogram, and stress testing.
 - Cardiovascular therapeutic procedures include central vascular IV access placement and percutaneous coronary interventions.
- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (1)**
 - o Pituitary Disorders: Medications Causing Increased Risk for Diabetes Insipidus (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 77 Pituitary Disorders)
 - Risk factors for diabetes insipidus include conditions that stimulate the hypothalamus to hyper secrete ADH, and head injury.
 - Expected findings of this disease include headache, weakness, and anorexia.
 - Medications that can increase risk for diabetes insipidus include cidofovir and demeclocycline.
- **Medication Administration - (1)**
 - o Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Client Teaching About Opioid Use (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 36 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists v2)
 - Opioid analgesics are medications used to treat moderate to severe pain.
 - Most opioid analgesics reduce pain by attaching to a receptor in the central nervous system.
 - Opioid are classified as agonists, agonist-agonists, and antagonists.
- **Diagnostic Tests - (1)**
 - o Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for Suspected Septicemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
 - Antibiotics, IV fluids, and vasopressors may be used to treat septicemia.
 - Fluid replacement therapy and nutritional therapy is important for these patients.
 - Monitoring urine output is essential for patients who are on a fluid replacement treatment.

- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
 - o Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting ABGs (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 45 Acid-Base Imbalances)
 - Monitor respiratory status as the priority assessment.
 - Monitor cranial nerve function.
 - Assess pupils for size, equality, and reaction to light.
- **Potential for Alterations in Body Systems - (1)**
 - o Head Injury: Monitoring Neurological Status (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 14 Head Injury)
 - Expected findings in a patient with a head injury include amnesia and loss of consciousness.
 - CSF leakage from the nose or ears can indicate a basilar skull fracture.
 - Manifestations of increased intracranial pressure include severe headache, nausea, and vomiting.
- **Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (2)**
 - o Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care for Total Hip Arthroplasty (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 68 Arthroplasty)
 - Extensive physical therapy is required to regain mobility.
 - Monitor for evidence of incisional infection.
 - Care for the incision by cleaning it daily with soap and water.
 - o Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Nursing Interventions to Prevent Acute Kidney Injury (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 59 Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease)
 - Drink at least 2 L of water daily to help prevent acute kidney injury.
 - Smoking cessation and maintaining a healthy weight can help to prevent AKI.
 - The patient will need to take antibiotics for infection as prescribed.
- **System Specific Assessments - (1)**
 - o Cancer Disorders: Expected Findings of Colon Cancer (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 92 Cancer Disorders)
 - Changes in stool consistency or shape is a sign of colon cancer.
 - Blood in stool is an expected finding with colon cancer.
 - Cramps and or gas is common in patients with colon cancer.
- **Therapeutic Procedures - (1)**
 - o Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Teaching About Left-Sided Cardiac Catheterization (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 30 Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures)
 - Monitor the patient for hematoma formation near insertion site.
 - Monitor for sensation, color, capillary refill, and peripheral pulses in the extremity distal to the insertion site.
 - Hold pressure to the site for uncontrolled oozing and bleeding.
- **Alterations in Body Systems - (2)**
 - o Asthma: Using a Peak Flow Meter (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 18 Asthma)
 - Use a peak flow meter at the same time each day.
 - Ensure the marker is zeroed.
 - The child should stand up straight before using a peak flow meter.
 - o Head Injury: Responding to Change in Level of Consciousness (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 14 Head Injury)

- Monitor fluid and electrolyte values as well as osmolality.
 - Provide adequate fluids to maintain cerebral perfusion and to minimize cerebral edema.
 - Even if the level of consciousness is decreased, explain to the client the action being taken and why.
- **Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (2)**
 - o Burns: Assessment Findings of Early Phase of Injury (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 75 Burns)
 - The emergent phase is also called the resuscitative phase.
 - This phase begins with the injury and continues for 24 - 48 hours.
 - Priorities include securing the airway, supporting circulation and organ perfusion with fluid replacement, and managing pain.
 - o Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 43 Fluid Imbalances)
 - Hypovolemia is a lack of both water and electrolytes, causing a decrease in circulating blood volume.
 - Patients may have dizziness, syncope, and confusion with dehydration.
 - Thirst, dry furrowed tongue, nausea, and vomiting are symptoms of hypovolemia.
- **Hemodynamics - (3)**
 - o Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 41 Anemias)
 - Shortness of breath, fatigue, and tachycardia are findings of anemia.
 - Dizziness and syncope upon standing are manifestations of anemia.
 - Pallor the nail beds and mucous membranes may be observed in these patients.
 - o Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 37 Hemodynamic Shock)
 - Place patient in Semi-Fowler's position.
 - Continuously monitor airway and vital signs.
 - Have resuscitation equipment available when transporting the client to and from procedures.
 - o Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Monitoring Client's Permanent Pacemaker Rhythm (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 29 Pacemakers)
 - Complications relate to improper sensing or pacing electrical charge being outside the heart.
 - Causes include insufficient pacemaker settings, lead wire placement and function, battery function, myocardial damage, and electrolyte imbalance.
 - Monitor ECG to ensure heart rate is within programmed parameters.
- **Illness Management - (6)**
 - o Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 75 Burns)
 - Thermoregulation can be used to control the body's temperature.
 - With skin injury, the body loses heat.
 - Decreased temperatures can occur in the first few hours following burn injury.
 - o Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91 Cancer Treatment Options)
 - Chemotherapeutic agents are often selected in relation to their effect on various stages of cell division.
 - Most chemotherapy agents are cytotoxic.

- For some cancer medications, agents that protect healthy cells are given to decrease the effect on normal tissue.
 - o Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Foot Care (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 82 Diabetes Mellitus Management)
 - Inspect feet daily.
 - Wash your feet with mild soap and warm water.
 - Test water temperature with the arms of a thermometer before washing feet.
 - o Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 57 Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis)
 - Peritoneal dialysis is the treatment of choice for the older adults who require dialysis.
 - Peritoneal dialysis treats clients requiring dialysis who are unable to tolerate anticoagulation.
 - These patients also have much difficulty with vascular access.
 - o Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Priority Finding to Report (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 55 Hepatitis and Cirrhosis)
 - Patients with cirrhosis must report oliguria.
 - If febrile or vomiting, go to the emergency room.
 - Report signs of jaundice.
 - o Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Selecting Equipment for Gastric Lavage (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 54 Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings)
 - The nurse will need to provide a feeding bag and tube for this procedure.
 - A 30-60 mL syringe compatible with the tubing must also be used.
 - A stethoscope will be necessary for gastric lavage.
- **Medical Emergencies - (2)**
 - o Hypertension: Actions for Hypertensive Crisis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 36 Hypertension)
 - Recognize manifestations of hypertensive crisis such as severe headache and extremely high blood pressure.
 - A systolic blood pressure greater than 180 mm Hg, diastolic greater than 120 mm Hg.
 - Administer IV antihypertensive therapies such as nitroprusside and nicardipine.
 - o Peptic Ulcer Disease: Emergency Care for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 49 Peptic Ulcer Disease)
 - Notify the provider of obvious or occult GI bleeding.
 - Coffee-ground emesis can be a manifestation of upper GI bleed.
 - Alert the provider if GI bleed is found.
- **Pathophysiology - (1)**
 - o Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Caring for a Client Who Has Venous Insufficiency (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 35 Peripheral Vascular Diseases)
 - Encourage the client to exercise to build up collateral circulation.
 - Initiate exercise gradually and increase slowly.
 - Instruct the client to walk until the point of pain, stop and rest, and then walk a little farther.
- **Unexpected Response to Therapies - (1)**
 - o Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 35 Peripheral Vascular Diseases)
 - The priority action is to maintain adequate circulation in the repaired artery.

- Color, temperature, sensation, and capillary refill should be compared with the contralateral extremity on a scheduled basis.
- Assess for warmth, redness, and possibly edema of the affected limb as a result of increased blood flow.