

1. Management of care:

Violence:

- A) Homicide: -homicide is often related to substance abuse
 - Most homicides are committed by a familiar person to the victim
 - The rate of homicide is increasing among adolescents.

- B) Assault: -Male are more likely to be assaulted than women.
 - adolescents are at increased risk.
 - Nurses need to report child abuse to appropriate authority.

- C) Rape: -rape is usually unreported
 - Most cases of rape occur in married couples.
 - Females are more likely be raped than male.

2. Safety and infection control:

- A) Risk factors for client injury: -Age and developmental status
 - Mobility and balance
 - lifestyle choices

- B) Infants are at risk of: -aspiration
 - Suffocation
 - Poisoning

- C) Adolescents are at risk for: -motor vehicle injury
 - Gun violence and burn
 - Bulling

3. Health promotion and maintenance

- A) It is important to identify clients who are at risk developing illness, which depend on:
 - Genetics: gene is a risk factor when closer relatives develop illnesses like cancers.
 - Sex some diseases are more likely to occur in women than men like depression.
 - Environmental factors may be toxic substances exposure like pesticides.

- B) To identify diseases early for treatment, clients are taught to have:
 - routine physical examination. Generally, one to three years for female.
 - Dental visit every 6 months
 - Blood cholesterol starts at 20 years, minimum of every 5 years.

- C) 3 types of illness prevention
 - A) Primary prevention includes immunization, child and parent education, and health education in schools.

- B) Secondary prevention includes
 - Screening for communicable diseases.
 - Early detection, treatment and of diabetes mellitus.
 - Exercise program for older adult who are frail.
- C) Tertiary prevention such as:
 - Referrals to support groups
 - rehabilitation center.
 - Preventing pressure ulcer after spinal cord injury.

4. Psychological integrity:

Community health nursing theories:

- A) Nightingale's environmental theory:
 - Emphasize the relationship between individual environment and health.
 - Considered health as a continuum
 - Underlying preventive care.

- B) Health belief model:
 - This theory predicts health behavior.
 - Using primary prevention to prevent diseases.
 - Describes changes at individual level.

- C) Milio's framework for prevention:
 - Emphasize change at community level.
 - Identify the relationship between health deficits and available health promotion resources.
 - If a large number of people change their behavior can lead to social change.

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p>70.0%</p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>57:35</p>	<p>Individual Name: christine nlandu</p> <p>Student Number: NL1691469</p> <p>Institution: Lakeview CON</p> <p>Program Type: BSN</p> <p>Test Completed Date: 4/19/2022</p> <p># of Points: 50 Attempt: 1</p>	<p>Focused Review Progress</p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p>Last accessed: 4/20/2022 Time spent: 03:03:42</p>
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Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Level 1	National 73.4%	Program 74.5%	National 36	Program 32

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	
Management of Care	4	14	74.3%	75.2%	48	45	71.4%