N443 ATI Remediation

Management of Care:

Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to Assistive Personnel

- Assistive personnel are specifically trained to function in an assistive role to licensed nurses in client care activities.
- Assistive personnel can complete activities of daily living, routine tasks, specimen collection, intake and output, and many more.
- Practical nurses can reinforce teaching, perform suctioning, administer enteral feedings, insert catheters, and etc.
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Managing Client Care: Using Time Appropriately

- Nurses must continuously set and reset priorities in order to meet the needs of multiple clients and to maintain client safety.
- Priority setting requires that decisions be made regarding the order in which: patients are seem, assessments completed, interventions provided, steps in a client procedure are complete, and components of client care completed.
- Establishing priorities in nursing practice require that the nurse make these decisions based on evidence obtained: during shift report, through review of documents, and continuously collecting client data.

Case Management

Airway Management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy

- Replace tracheostomy ties if they are wet or soiled. Secure the new ties before removing the soiled ones to prevent accidental decannulation.
- Place a fresh split-gauze tracheostomy dressing of nonraveling material under and around the tracheostomy holder and plate.
- Clean the stoma site and then the tracheostomy plate.

Coordinating Client Care: Addressing Priority Issues During Case Management

- Case management explores resources available to assist the client with achieving or maintaining independence.
- They act as liaison between the client and others.
- Case management recognize the client's rights to refuse treatment or procedures and advocate for clients rights and needs.

Client Rights

Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Family Regarding Treatment

- Client information cannot be disclosed to unauthorized individuals, including family members who request it and individuals who call on the phone.
- Communication about a client should only take place in a private setting where it cannot be overheard by unauthorized individuals.
- Many hospitals use a code system in which information is only disclosed to individuals who can provide the code.

Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Interdisciplinary Conferences

- Collaboration with interdisciplinary team reviews plan of care to ensure continuity across disciplines.
- Case management also identifies significant information to report to other disciplines.
- The use of documents are used to communicate client information and provide hand oof care on assigned clients.

Confidentiality/Information Security

Professional Responsibilities: Teaching About Confidentiality

- Clients have the right to privacy and confidentiality in relation to their health care information and medical recommendations.
- The security and privacy rules of HIPAA were enacted to protest the confidentiality of health care information and to give the client the right to control the release of information.
- Nurses who disclose client information to an unauthorized person can be liable for invasion of privacy, defamation, or slander.

Ethical Practice

Professional Responsibilities: Identifying Ethical Principles

- State laws regulate who is able to give informed consent. Laws vary regarding age limitation and emergencies. Nurses are responsible for knowing the laws in the state of practice.
- The nurse must verify that consent is informed and witness the client sign the consent form.
- The client provides implied consent when they comply with the instructions provided by the nurse.

Informed Consent

Professional Responsibilities: Obtaining Consent

- The person who signs the form must be capable of understanding the information provided by the health care professional who will be providing the service.
- The form for informed consent must be signed by a competent adult; emancipated minors can provide informed consent for themselves.
- When the person giving the informed consent is unable to communicate due to a language barrier or hearing impairment, a trained medical interpreter must be provided.

Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Professional Responsibilities: Priority Action to Take When Floating

- If the nurse truly feels unqualified to work on a unit, then this approach must be appropriate to have the nurse win and the manager must lose.
- Both the nurse manager and nurse must come to the agreement that providing safe and competent care on the unit is the common goal.
- They might need to negotiate to address the immediate need, they can collaborate to achieve a solution that avoid similar situations in the future.

Performance Improvement

Managing Client Care: Performance Improvement Process

- The quality improvement process focuses on assessment of outcomes and determines ways to improve the delivery of quality of care.
- The quality improvement process begins with identification of standard and outcome indicators based on evidence.
- All levels of employees are involved in the quality improvement process.

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

- Assess the length, width, and depth, and any undermining sinus tracts or tunnels, and redness or swelling.
- Note the color of open wounds as red means healthy regeneration of tissue, yellow equals the presence of purulent drainage and slough, and black is the presence of eschar that hinders healing and required removal.
- Use the RYB color guide for wound care: red (cover), yellow (clean), black (debride, remove necrotic tissue).

Safety and Infection Control:

Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

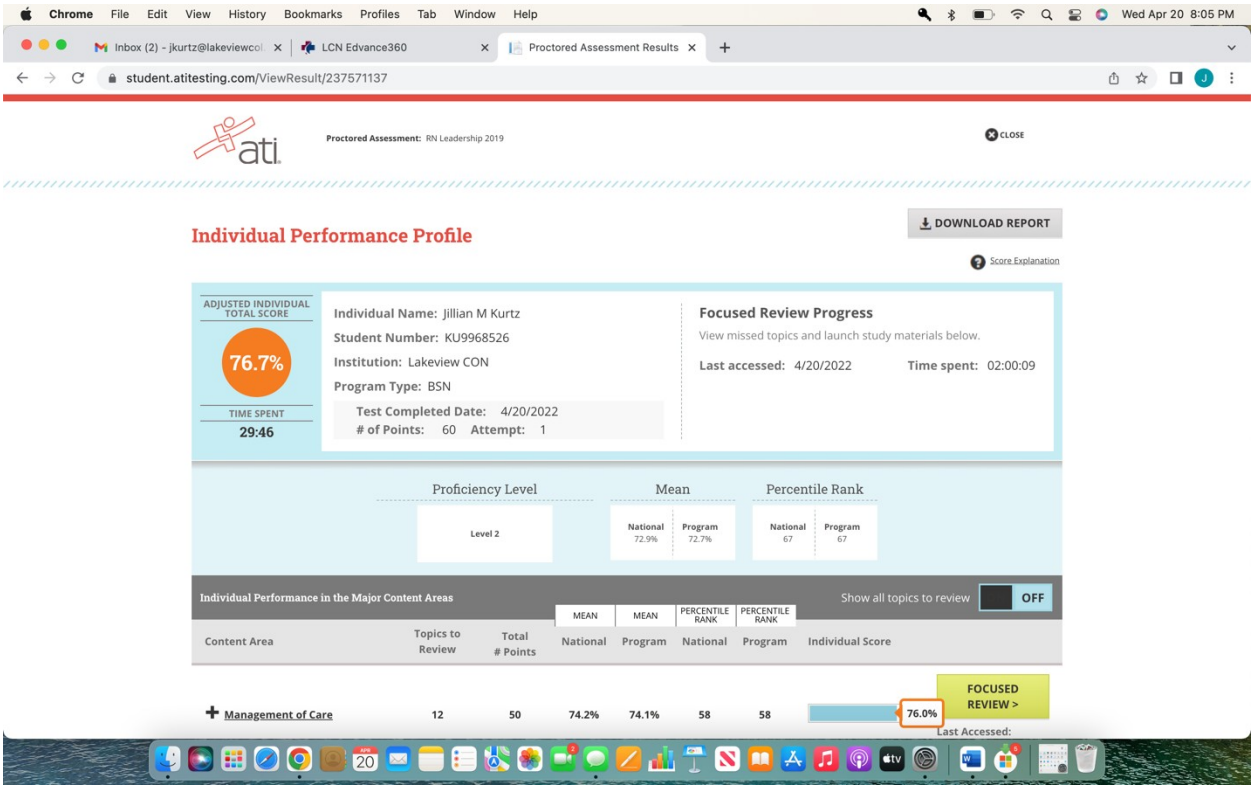
Facility Protocols: Evaluating Nurse Response to Client Fall

- Incident reports should be completely by the person who identifies that an unexpected event has occurred, this might not be the individual most directly involved in the incident.
- If the incident was client-related, notify the provider and implement additional tests or treatment as prescribed.
- The nurse's priority is to assess the individual for injuries and institute any immediate care measures necessary to decrease further injury.

Security Plan

Facility Protocols: Emergency Evacuation of Clients

- During an emergency, nurses help make decisions regarding discharging clients or relocating them so their beds can be used for clients who have higher priority needs.
- Do not discharge or relocate clients who are unstable or require continuing nursing care and assessment unless they are in imminent danger.
- First, discharge or relocate ambulatory clients requiring minimal care.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Institution: Lakeview CON
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