

## Remediation – Happy Kalavadia

Assessment Name	Date Completed	Individual Score	National Mean	National PR	Level ⓘ	Focused Review
<a href="#">RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 - Retake 1</a>	4/21/2022	72.2%	69.2%	61	Level 2	03:18:18

### Safety and Infection control

- **Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials - (1)**
  - o Cancer Treatment Options: Nursing Care for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy
    1. It is important to wear a lead based apron for a nurse as well as visitor to protect from internal radiation therapy.
    2. It is important for a nurse to teach client's family to limit the visitor time.
    3. It is important for a nurse to teach client to eliminate fresh fruits and raw vegetables from their diet.

### Health Promotion and maintenance

- Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Instructions for Home Care
  1. It is important for nurse to teach the client to notify the manifestations of swelling and shortness of breath to call to the provider.
  2. Diuretics help in decreasing pulmonary edema.
  3. Digoxin is a heart failure medication used in treating pulmonary edema.
- Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients
  1. Pneumococcal vaccines are recommended to older adults .
  2. Shingles vaccine is recommended to older adults.
  3. Influenzas vaccine is recommended to older adults.

### Psychosocial integrity

- **Mental Health Concepts - (1)**
  - o Alzheimer's Disease: Assessing a Client's Abstract Thinking
    1. In Alzheimer's disease, there is irreversible form of dementia.
    2. It is important to orient the patient if they are confused.
    3. It is important for a nurse to check for medication allergy before giving medications.

## Pharmacological and parental therapies

- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (1)**

1. Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Leuprolide

1. Leuprolide causes increased weight and fluid retention in clients.
2. Leuprolide causes hypertension and increased blood pressure.
3. Leuprolide causes hair loss and fluid retention.

- **Blood and Blood Products - (1)**

1. Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Treatment for Circulatory Overload

1. A nurse should verify with another nurse before doing blood transfusion.
2. Blood transfusion must be verified by using two patient identifiers.
3. Blood transfusion should be typed and cross matched.

- **Medication Administration - (1)**

1. Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Client Teaching About Opioid Use

- Opioids can cause respiratory depression and bradycardia in clients .
- Opioids can cause constipation so client should increase fiber in diet.
- Opioids can cause potential for addiction and hence the nurse should monitor the client.

- **Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) - (1)**

1. Nutrition Assessment/Data Collection: Caring for a Client Who Has Pancreatitis

- Amylase and lipase are increased in acute pancreatitis.
- Nurse should teach client to avoid fatty foods high in saturated fat .
- Nurse should teach client to take the medication regularly as prescribed.

## Reduction of risk potential

- **Diagnostic Tests - (1)**

- o Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for Suspected Septicemia

1. There is an increased fever and client might experience chills in patients with septicemia.

2. In septicemia, there is increased WBC count.
  3. In septicemia, the Creative protein is increased.
- **Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (1)**
    - o Cancer Disorders: Monitoring a Client Who Has Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
      1. Client should be allowed adequate rest periods as they break more protein.
      2. The client should increase protein in their diet due to increased muscle breakdown.
      3. The client should be placed on neutropenic precautions by the nurse.
  - **System Specific Assessments - (1)**
    - o Inflammatory Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Has a Friction Rub
      1. S3 and S4 can be heard with the friction rub .
      2. If client experience dyspnea, then the HOB should be elevated.
      3. Client should be given adequate fluids and their output should be monitored.
  - **Therapeutic Procedures - (1)**
    - o Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Actions for an Abdominal Paracentesis
      1. Do not massage the lv site as it can impose risk of GI bleeding.
      2. Given scheduled pain medication to the client.
      3. Give pain medication to the client only as tolerated.

## **Physiologic adaptation**

### Alterations in Body Systems - (2)

#### Asthma: Using a Peak Flow Meter

1. Flow meter should be on a particular amount.
2. The nurse should teach client to breathe deeply when using it.
3. The nurse should instruct the client to exhale slowly.

### Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes

1. Genital herpes can be transmitted by contaminated wound.
2. Acyclovir can be used to treat genital herpes.
3. Hand washing should be done before and after touching the lesion.

### Hemodynamics - (3)

#### Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

1. Fatigue and pallor are the manifestations.
2. Iron can be taken oral or IV form.
3. Iron pills can cause constipation .

#### Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

1. Client head of bed should be elevated.
2. Client should be given adequate IV fluids.
3. Client should be given pressors such as vasopressin.

#### Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Monitoring Client's Permanent Pacemaker Rhythm

1. Look for the normal sinus rhythm.
2. Measure the vital signs especially the heart rate.
3. Measure the rate and depth of breathing.

### Illness Management - (5)

#### Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

1. Black tag clients are unresponsive and low respiratory rate.
2. Burns client should be given humidified Oxygen.
3. Burns client should be lactated ringer's solution.

#### Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

1. Red tag is immediate priority.
2. Yellow tag is the next immediate priority.
3. Green tag can wait hours and is not a priority.

#### Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Foot Care

1. Wash the foot with mild soap and water.
2. Teach the client to inspect the foot daily.
3. Report any numbness and tingling sensation to the provider.

Esophageal Disorders: Teaching About Self-Management of GERD

1. Do not lie down for 30 minutes after a meal.
2. Limit caffeine intake to prevent GERD.
3. Do not eat large meals .

Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis

1. Pain and hypotension are sign of rupture.
2. Patient should be given iv fluids if he is in shock.
3. In peritonitis, there is increased C reactive protein.

Medical Emergencies - (2)

Hypertension: Actions for Hypertensive Crisis

1. Monitor the hypertension .
2. Give antihypertensives to control the crisis.
3. Give iv fluids and beta blockers to reduce the blood pressure.

Peptic Ulcer Disease: Emergency Care for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding

1. Give prescribed medications.
2. Give the medications only if client wants to take it as he has the right to refuse the medication.
3. Monitor for any signs of pain and distress.

Pathophysiology - (1)

Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Caring for a Client Who Has Venous Insufficiency

1. Teach the client to wear compression stockings.
2. Report to the provider if you see bluish skin upon skin assessment.
3. Report to the provider if clients complains of pain.