

## **Remediation for Adult Health ATI (CONOR)**

### ● **Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (1)**

- HIV/AIDS: Teaching Home Care (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 86 HIV/AIDS)
  - Bathe daily uses antimicrobial soap
  - Don't clean litter boxes
  - Do not eat fresh fruit, undercooked meat.

### ● **Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (2)**

- Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Instructions for Home Care (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 32 Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema)
  - Energy conservation with ADLs should be encouraged
  - Restricted sodium and fluid intake apply
  - High-fowlers will maximize ventilation for this patient.
- Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 85 Immunizations)
  - Recommended vaccinations for elderly
    - Influenza (not live attenuated)
    - Pneumococcal
    - Meningococcal

### ● **Mobility/Immobility - (1)**

- Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 15 Stroke)
  - Monitor vital signs every 1-2 hours
  - Monitor the client's temperature
  - Provide O2 therapy if LOC is decreased

### ● **Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (1)**

- Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Caring for a Client Receiving Radiation (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 16 Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders)
  - Are at risk for immunosuppression
  - Do not eat prior to chemotherapy or radiation
  - Do not use harsh seasonings with food

### ● **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (2)**

- 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 before any elective radiographic test with contrast dye for 24-48 hrs.

- Do not administer insulin during a hypoglycemic episode
- Do not administer glucagon for a hyperglycemic episode
- Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Leuprolide (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 63 Menstrual Disorders and Menopause)
  - Leuprolide
    - Reduces follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone amounts.
    - Suppresses estrogen and testosterone production
    - Can cause birth defects in pregnancy

### ● Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (1)

- Seizures and Epilepsy: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Status Epilepticus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 6 Seizures and Epilepsy)
  - Status epileptics
    - Multiple seizures within 30 minutes or single seizure longer than 5 min.
    - Decreased oxygen levels can complicate the patient.
    - Usual cause is substance withdrawal, head injury, or withdraw from AED suddenly.

### ● Therapeutic Procedures - (1)

- Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Teaching About Left-Sided Cardiac Catheterization (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 30 Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures)
  - Perforation of an artery by the cardiac catheter may cause cardiac tamponade.
  - Artery dissection will manifest with hypotension and tachycardia in the patient.
  - If clot formation occurs, prepare the client to return to the cardiac cath lab.

### ● Alterations in Body Systems - (2)

- Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 62 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders)
  - Lab testing options include
    - Herpes viral culture
    - PCR testing
    - Antibody testing
- Renal Calculi: Dietary Recommendations for a Low-Purine Diet (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 61 Renal Calculi)
  - Purine sources
    - Organ meats
    - Poultry
    - Fish

- Gravy
- Wine
- Sardines

### ● Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (1)

- Electrolyte Imbalances: Treatment for Hypokalemia (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 44 Electrolyte Imbalances)
  - Can be treated with supplementing potassium
  - Must perform cardiac monitoring
  - Intubation may be indicated due to respiratory failure

### ● Hemodynamics - (1)

- Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 37 Hemodynamic Shock)
  - Types of non-distributive shock: cardiogenic, hypovolemic, obstructive
  - Types of distributive shock: Anaphylactic, Neurogenic, Septic
  - Initial, Compensatory, Progressive, and refractory/irreversible are stages of shock

### ● Illness Management - (3)

- Esophageal Disorders: Teaching About Self-Management of GERD (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 48 Esophageal Disorders)
  - A barium swallow test can identify the cause of GERD
  - Institute lifestyle changes like removing caffeine
  - Chronic GERD can lead to dysphagia
- Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 57 Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis)
  - Infection at the access site can result from leaking dialysate and can cause peritonitis
  - Monitor for fever and cloudy dialysate
  - Notify the provider immediately if any symptoms of infection occur
- Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Priority Finding to Report (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 55 Hepatitis and Cirrhosis)
  - An expected finding can be severe itching of the skin
  - GI bleeding can occur due to portal hypertension
  - Splenomegaly can occur, causing a backup of blood in the spleen