

RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 Proctored ATI Review

1. Ethical Responsibilities: Demonstrating Client Advocacy for a client who has AIDS
 - Advocacy is to support and defend clients' health, wellness, safety, wishes, and personal rights, including privacy.
2. Cancer treatment options: Interventions for a client who has neutropenia
 - Cancer treatment options focus on removing or destroying cancer cells and preventing the continued abnormal cell growth and differentiation. Neutropenic precautions include assigning a client a private room, protect client from plants/water, have client/staff/visitors preform frequent hand hygiene, restrict visitors who are ill, avoid invasive procedures, and keep dedicated equipment. The client should avoid crowds, take temperature daily, avoid food sources that could contain bacteria, avoid yard work, discard liquid beverages that have been sitting at room temperature for longer than one hour, wash all dishes in hot, soapy water, and wash toothbrush daily in dishwasher.
3. Cancer treatment options: Nursing care for a client who is receiving internal radiation therapy
 - Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed as much as possible. Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source. Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal amount of radiation exposure. Limit visitors to 30-min visits, and have visitors maintain a distance of 6 feet from the source. Individuals who are pregnant, trying to conceive, or under the age of 16 years should not enter the client's room. Wear a lead apron while providing care, keeping the front of the apron facing the source of radiation. Keep a lead container in the client's room.
4. HIV/AIDS: Teaching home care
 - Be aware of the adverse effects of the medications and ways to decrease the severity of adverse effects. Take medications on a regular schedule and do not miss doses.
5. Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for older adult clients
 - Influenza, meningococcal, zoster
6. Alzheimer's Disease: Assessing a client's abstract thinking
 - Memory loss, problems with judgement, changes in personality, losing or misplacing items, difficulty concentrating, still able to perform ADLs, trouble remembering names, and wandering behavior.
7. Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Caring for a client receiving radiation
 - Ensure therapeutic nutrition, instruct client on strategies to manage adverse effects of treatment. Monitor effectiveness of nutrition.
8. Disorders of the Eye: Priority action for eye irrigation
 - Wait 5 to 10 minutes between eye drops if more than one is prescribed to prevent one medication from diluting another. Avoid touching the tip of the application bottle to the eye. Always wash hands before and after use. Once an eye drop is instilled, apply pressure using the punctual occlusion technique.
9. Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Teaching about blood transfusions
 - Explain the procedure to the patient. Assess vital signs and the client's temperature prior to transfusion. Remain with the client during the initial 15 to 30 min of the transfusion. Review lab

values to ensure the clients requires transfusion. Verify prescription. Obtain consent, type and cross, and history of reactions.

10. Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Treatment for circulatory overload
 - Slow or stop the transfusion depending on the severity of manifestations. Position the client upright with feet lower than the level of the heart. Administer oxygen, diuretics, and morphine as prescribed.
11. Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching about adverse effects of leuprolide
 - Can cause birth defects, so the client should use a reliable form of contraception. Can cause decreased libido and increased risk of osteoporosis.
12. Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Therapeutic effects of furosemide
 - Decrease preload.
13. Pituitary Disorders: Medications causing increased risk for diabetes insipidus
 - Lithium carbonate or demeclocycline
14. Acid-Base imbalances: Interpreting ABGs
 - PH less than 7.35, PaCO₂ greater than 45 is respiratory acidosis. PH less than 7.35 and HCO₃ less than 22 is metabolic acidosis. PH greater than 7.45 and PaCO₂ less than 35 is respiratory alkalosis. PH greater than 7.45 and HCO₃ greater than 26 is metabolic alkalosis.
15. Arthroplasty: Postoperative care for a total hip arthroplasty
 - Includes incentive spirometry, positions of flexion of the knee are limited to avoid flexion contractures. To prevent pressure injury on the heels, place a small blanket or pillow slightly above the ankle area to keep heels off the bed. Provide medications as prescribed.
16. Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Teaching about water-seal drainage
 - Tidaling is expected in the water seal chamber. With spontaneous respirations the fluid level will rise with inspiration and will fall with expiration. Cessation of tidaling in the water seal chamber signals lung re-expansion or an obstruction within the system.
17. Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Actions for an abdominal paracentesis
 - Assess blood testing results, verify consent, have the client void, position the client in an upright position, review vital signs.
18. Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Teaching about left-sided cardiac catheterization
 - A catheter is inserted through the artery. It will be placed in the wrist, arm, or upper groin. The patient will be awake during the procedure. Live Xray pictures will be used.
19. Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and chronic kidney disease: Nursing interventions to prevent acute kidney injury
 - Drink at least 2 L of water daily, stop smoking, limit alcohol intake, use diet and exercise, adhere to medication prescription, take all antibiotics until completed, and limit the use of NSAIDs.
20. Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for suspected septicemia
 - Broad spectrum antibiotics until bacteria is identified.
21. Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia
 - Pallor, fatigue, somnolence, headache, irritability, numbness and tingling of extremities, dyspnea upon exertion, and sensitivity to cold.
22. Asthma: Using a Peak Flow Meter
 - Use at the same time every day, ensure the marker is zeroed, have the pt stand upright, close lips tightly around the mouthpiece, blow out as hard and as quickly as possible, read the number

on the meter, repeat the steps two or more times for a total of three attempts, and record highest number.

23. Burns: Care of a client following an explosion

- Remove clothing, apply cool water soaks or run cool water over injury, do not use ice, flush chemical burns with a large volume of water, cover the burn with a clean cloth to prevent contamination and hypothermia, and provide warmth.

24. Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching about foot care

- Inspect feet daily, pat feet dry gently, use mild foot powder on sweaty feet, do not use commercial remedies for the removal of calluses or corns, consult a podiatrist, separate overlapping toes with cotton, avoid open toe/heel shoes, wear shoes that fit, wear cotton stockings.

25. Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for female reproductive disorders: client teaching about genital herpes

- Fluid from a lesion is obtained using a swab, PRC test identifies genetic material of the virus, antibody test can also be done.

26. Fluid imbalances: assessment findings

- GI loss, excessive skin loss, excessive renal system losses, third spacing, hemorrhage/plasma loss, altered intake, hypothermia, tachycardia, hypotension, tachypnea, hypoxia.

27. Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: indications of peritonitis

- Renal insufficiency, AKI, CKD, medication or illicit drug toxicity, persistent hyperkalemia, hypervolemia that does not respond to diuretics.

28. Hemodynamic shock: Client positioning

- Trendelenburg

29. Hepatitis and cirrhosis: Priority finding to report

- Asterix (coarse tremor of wrists and fingers), change in weight, pain status.

30. Nasogastric intubation and enteral feedings: Selecting equipment for gastric lavage

- NG tube, clean gloves, lubricant, topical anesthetic, catheter-tipped syringe, basin to prepare for gag-induced nausea, Stethoscope, disposable towel, clamp, suction apparatus.

31. Pacemakers and implantable cardioverter/defibrillators: Monitoring clients permanent pacemaker rhythm

- Continually monitor heart rate and rhythm. Compare ECG rhythm to prescribed pacemaker settings. Notify provider of any discrepancies.

32. Peripheral vascular diseases: Caring for a client who has venous insufficiency

- Elevate legs for at least 20 min, four to five times a day. Elevate the legs about the level of the heart when in bed.

33. Renal Calculi: Dietary recommendations for a low-purine diet

- Decrease intake of purine sources: organ meats, poultry, fish, gravies, red wine, and sardines. Lemon juice or orange juice can be consumed to alkalinize the urine.



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Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p>63.3%</p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>38:27</p>	<p>Individual Name: Nikki a Brown</p> <p>Student Number: 4622084</p> <p>Institution: Lakeview CON</p> <p>Program Type: BSN</p> <p>Test Completed Date: 4/21/2022</p> <p># of Points: 90 Attempt: 2</p>	<p>Focused Review Progress</p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p>Last accessed: 4/24/2022 Time spent: 31:02:22</p>
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Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Level 1	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 28	Program 28

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	1	6	78.8%	78.4%	72	72	83.3%

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