



Individual Performance Profile

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ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE  50.0% TIME SPENT 27:55	Individual Name: Alfonso A Crane Student Number: CR8794437 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 4/25/2022 # of Points: 60 Attempt: 1	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/27/2022 Time spent: 04:04:17
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Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Below Level 1	National 66.7%	Program 66.9%	National 10	Program 10

Safety and Infection Control

Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

- Common medication errors include, but are not limited to:
 - Wrong medication or IV fluid
 - Incorrect dose or IV rate
 - Wrong client, route, or time
- Using the nursing process to prevent medication errors:
 - Assessment
 - Planning
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
- Know the rights of safe medication administration
 - Right client
 - Right medication
 - Right dose
 - Right time
 - Right route
 - Right documentation
 - Right client education
 - Right to refuse
 - Right assessment
 - Right evaluation

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

- Pregnancy Risk
- Contraindications in clients who have disturbances in heart rhythm:
 - Ventricular fibrillation
 - Ventricular tachycardia
 - Second- and third-degree heart block
- Use cautiously in clients who have:
 - Hypokalemia
 - Partial AV block
 - Advanced heart failure
 - Impaired kidney function

Expected Actions/Outcomes

- Using the nursing process to aid in therapies:
 - Assessment
 - Diagnosis
 - Planning
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
- Dosages should be based on blood levels and client response to medications
- Nursing actions are dependent on the type of medication that a client is receiving
 - i.e. Terbutaline
 - Dosage might need to be reduced
 - i.e. Beta-adrenergic blockers
 - These medications should not be used concurrently.

Medication Administration

- Know the rights of safe medication administration:
 - Right client
 - Right medication
 - Right dose
 - Right time
 - Right route
 - Right documentation
 - Right client education
 - Right to refuse
 - Right assessment
 - Right evaluation
- Perform hand hygiene before and after entering the client's room
- Certain medications need additional information before administering:
 - i.e. Taking vital signs before administering cardiac medications

Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

- Using the nursing process to aid in therapies:
 - Assessment
 - Diagnosis
 - Planning
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
- Parenteral therapies include:
 - Intravenous
 - Intramuscular
 - Subcutaneous
- The benefits of parenteral therapy include:
 - First-pass metabolism avoidance
 - Better bioavailability
 - Reliable dosage

Pharmacological Pain Management

- Opioid analgesics are medications used to treat moderate to severe pain
- Opioid agonists
 - Prototype: Morphine
 - Relief of moderate to severe pain
 - Sedation
 - Reduction of bowel motility
 - Cough suppression
- Know pain medication contraindications, interactions, and nursing actions associated with these specific medications.
 - i.e. Assessing pain level on a regular basis – document the client's response
 - i.e. Avoid the use of these medications in conjunction with opioid agonists
 - i.e. Avoid consumption of alcohol

Reduction of Risk Potential

Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

- Monitoring vital signs can help determine if the client is experiencing any complications due to medications
- Vital signs to observe is client who has a possible bleed include:
 - Increased heart rate
 - Decreased blood pressure
- Certain medications need additional information before administering, such as vital signs

Laboratory Values

- Obtaining laboratory values helps ensure safe and effective medication therapy.

- Obtaining laboratory values helps determine a medication's therapeutic range.
- There are many medications that affect laboratory values, so it is crucial to obtain laboratory values frequently with certain medications.

Physiological Adaptation

Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

- Intravenous therapy involves administering fluids via an IV catheter to administer electrolytes or give fluid replacement for imbalances.
- Circulatory fluid overload is possible if the infusion is large or too rapid
- IV fluid administration can irritate the lining of the vein.
- Maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance is a key component of keeping homeostasis in the body.