

Remediation (2 hrs, 3 questions for each subtitle)

1. Critical Thinking and Clinical Judgment: Caring for a Client Who Has Nausea
 - a. The nurse can improve their critical thinking and clinical reasoning ability through concept mapping and reflective journaling.
 - b. Mentoring and peer relationships can positively influence the nurse's critical thinking skills such as identifying clues
 - c. Critical thinking requires lifelong learning and the ability to acquire relevant experiences that can be reflected on to improve nursing judgement
2. Therapeutic Communication: Providing Written Materials in a Client's Primary Language
 - a. Provide an interpreter
 - b. Provide educational materials and instructions in the client's language
 - c. Address the client directly when the interpreter is present
3. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Client Identifiers
 - a. The clients name, an assigned identification number, telephone number, birth date, or other person-specific identifier (photo identification).
 - b. Nurses can also use bar-code scanners
4. Information Technology: Action to Take When a Visitor Reports a Fall
 - a. Fill out an incident report
 - b. Document facts without judgement or opinion
 - c. Incident reports contribute to changes that help improve health care quality
5. Young Adults (20 to 35 Years): Teaching Appropriate Health Promotion Guidelines
 - a. Immunizations: Primary vaccinations include annual influenza, tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis.
 - b. Health screening: young adults should follow age related guidelines for screening.
 - c. Encourage selecting a primary care provider for ongoing, routine medical care.
 - d. Provide education about contraception and regular physical activity.
6. Client Education: Caring for a Client Who Smokes Tobacco
 - a. Assist the client in setting goals to make the change
 - b. Develop a plan for the client to integrate the change into her lifestyle
 - c. Present information about the benefits of quitting smoking
7. Hygiene: Bathing a Client Who Has Dementia
 - a. Bathe clients only if their health problems have exhausted them or limited their mobility
 - b. Give a complete bath to clients who can tolerate it and whose hygiene warrants it
 - c. A client with dementia can quickly become disoriented when being bathed
8. Coping: Priority Intervention for a Client Who Has a Terminal Illness
 - a. Be empathetic in communication and encourage the client to verbalize feelings
 - b. Encourage client's autonomy with decision making
 - c. Discuss the client's and family's abilities to deal with the current situation.
9. Mobility and Immobility: Preventing a Plantar Flexion Contracture
 - a. Footboard keeps the feet from dropping
 - b. Encourage active or passive range of motion two to three times a day
 - c. A continuous passive motion device might be prescribed
10. Pain Management: Suggesting Nonpharmacological Pain Relief for a Client
 - a. Relaxation and guided imagery

- b. Distraction
 - c. Music
 - d. Message
11. Hygiene: Providing Instruction About Foot Care
- a. Instruct the client to inspect their feet daily, paying attention to the area between the toes
 - b. Instruct the client to use lukewarm water, and dry feet thoroughly
 - c. Instruct the client to apply moisturizer to the feet, but avoid applying it to the toes
12. Rest and Sleep: Identifying Findings That Indicate Sleep Deprivation
- a. Clients with sleep deprivation can develop slow reflexes
 - b. Clients with sleep deprivation can lose fine motor control
 - c. Clients with sleep deprivation can develop blurred vision
13. Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Self-Administration of Clotrimazole Suppositories
- a. Position client in left Sim's position
 - b. Insert the suppository just beyond the internal sphincter
 - c. Instruct client to remain in left Sim's position for at least 5 minutes after insertion to retain the suppository
14. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Confirming a Client's Identity
- a. Acceptable identifiers include clients name, & assigned identification number, telephone number, birth date, or other personal-specific identifiers.
 - b. Bar code scanners may be used to identify clients
 - c. Check for allergies by asking client, checking for a allergy bracelet, & checking medication administration record
15. Intravenous Therapy: Promoting Vein Dilation Prior to Inserting a Peripheral IV Catheter
- a. To promote vein dilation, warm the body
 - b. Using gravity can also help dilate veins. Allowing an arm to hang off the side of the bed increases blood flow
 - c. Ensure that the patient is hydrated, when the body is properly hydrated the veins become more diluted
16. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Administering a Controlled Substance
- a. Measure doses accurately and double check dosages of high-alert medications
 - b. Follow the rights of medication administration
 - c. Do not leave medication at the bedside
17. Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Preparing to Administer Feedings
- a. Review the prescription and purpose, plan for drainage or suction, and understand the need for placement for diagnostic purposes.
 - b. Identify the client and explain the procedure
 - c. Review the client's history (Nasal problems, anticoagulants, previous trauma, past history of aspiration)
18. Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Expected Findings of Skin Assessment
- a. Decreased skin turgor, subcutaneous fat, and connective tissue, which leads to wrinkles and dry, transparent skin
19. Preoperative Nursing Care: Providing Preoperative Teaching to a Client

- a. Understand the purpose and effect of preoperative medications that will be administered
- b. Be aware of postoperative pain control techniques
- c. Perform splinting, coughing, and deep breathing