

Maternal Newborn ATI Proctored Remediation

Proctored Assessment Results

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Proctored Assessment: RN Maternal Newborn 2019

Individual Performance Profile

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE: **60.0%**

TIME SPENT: **50:16**

Individual Name: Cheyenne B Gardner
 Student Number: 6824607
 Institution: Lakeview CON
 Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/28/2022
 # of Points: 60 Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress
 View missed topics and launch study materials below.
 Last accessed: 5/3/2022 Time spent: 03:05:58

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 1	66.6%	67.2%	30	29

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	
Management of Care	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%

FOCUSED REVIEW >

- **Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)**

- Nursing Care of Newborns: Priority Action Following Delivery (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 24 Nursing Care of Newborns)
 - Monitor for excessive loss of heat resulting in increased respirations and lowered body temperature
 - Using bulb syringe to clear secretions in the airway
 - Inspect the umbilical cord. Observe for any bleeding from the cord, and ensure the cord is clamped securely to prevent hemorrhage

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

- Infections: Treatment for Gonorrhea (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 8 Infections)
 - Provide client education regarding disease transmission
 - Gonorrhea is a reportable disease. The provider must report cases of the disease to the local health department
 - Administer erythromycin to all infants following delivery

- **Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care - (4)**

- Client Education and Discharge Teaching: Teaching a New Mother to Bottle Feed (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 19 Client Education and Discharge Teaching)
 - Wear a well fitted supportive bra continuously for the first 72 hours
 - 6-8 wet diapers a day shows adequate nutrition. Feeding every 3-4 hours
 - For breast engorgement, apply cold compresses 15 minutes on and 45 minutes off. Fresh cold cabbage leaves placed inside the bra

- Consistent pressure is applied by the support person
 - Using the heel of the hand or fist against the client's sacral area to counteract pain in the lower back
- **Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (1)**
 - Sources of Nutrition: Teaching a Client About High-Calcium Food (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 1 Sources of Nutrition)
 - Some sources of high calcium food include dairy, broccoli, kale, fortified grains
 - Findings of deficiency of calcium include tetany, positive chvostek's and trousseau's signs, ECG changes and poor growth in children
 - Some findings of excess in calcium include constipation, renal stones, lethargy, depressed deep-tendon reflexes
- **Medication Administration - (1)**
 - Prenatal Care: Immunizations for a Client Who Is at 30 Weeks of Gestation (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 4 Prenatal Care)
 - Should not receive live vaccines
 - Should receive tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap)
 - Should not receive active influenzas or rubella during pregnancy
- **Diagnostic Tests - (2)**
 - Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Reviewing Results of Nonstress Test (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 6 Assessment of Fetal Well-Being)
 - Assessing for intact fetal CNS during the third trimester
 - FHR accelerates at least 15/min for at least 15 seconds and occurs two or more times during a 20 minute period. Reactive
 - Non-reactive indicates it does not have at least two qualifying accelerations in a 20 minute period
 - Complications Related to the Labor Process: Identifying Prolonged Decelerations (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 16 Complications Related to the Labor Process)
 - Seen with a prolapsed umbilical cord and see to indicate placental insufficiency
 - Does not return to baseline after contraction
 - More than 2 minutes, longer than 10 indicates bradycardia
- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
 - Medical Conditions: Evaluating Laboratory Findings for Client Who Has Preeclampsia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)
 - Elevated liver enzymes
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Increased creatinine
- **Specific Health Assessments - (1)**
 - Medical Conditions: Clinical Findings that Indicate Hyperglycemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)
 - Increased thirst and a dry mouth
 - Tiredness
 - Needing to pee frequently
- **Therapeutic Procedures - (1)**
 - Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Education for Plastibell Circumcision (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 26 Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching)
 - Gently clean the penis with soap and water 2 to 4 times every day until the ring comes off and the penis is healed

- Give sponge baths after surgery if umbilical cord is still attached
 - A lubricant can be applied to the penis after washing and cleaning the area with warm water
- **Alterations in Body Systems - (2)**
 - Infections: Planning Care for a Client Who Has HIV (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 8 Infections)
 - The client should be taking a combination therapy throughout pregnancy
 - Goal is to keep CD4 cells greater than 500. Encourage immunization of hep b, pneumococcal, and influenza
 - Wear gloves when caring for the newborn after delivery
 - Postpartum Disorders: Performing Fundal Massage for a Client Who Has Uterine Atony (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 20 Postpartum Disorders)
 - Ensure the urinary bladder is empty
 - Monitor fundal height, consistency and location
 - Express clots that have accumulated in the uterus
- **Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (1)**
 - Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)
 - Excessive nausea and vomiting that is prolonged past 16 weeks
 - Can cause excessive weight loss, dehydration, nutritional deficiencies, electrolyte imbalances and ketonuria
 - Risk for intrauterine growth restriction small for gestational age or preterm birth if condition persists
- **Medical Emergencies - (3)**
 - Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Planning Care for a Newborn Who Has a Myelomeningocele (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 27 Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications)
 - Place a wet sterile dressing over the sac and keep it moist to prevent infection
 - Provide pain medications
 - Turn the infant every 2 hours
 - Oxygen and Inhalation Therapy: Need for Suctioning (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 16 Oxygen and Inhalation Therapy)
 - Suction the mouth first then the nose
 - Use a bulb syringe
 - Avoid putting the bulb straight back to stimulate the gag reflex
 - Postpartum Disorders: Assessment Findings of Hypovolemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 20 Postpartum Disorders)
 - Tachycardia
 - Quick, shallow breathing
 - Hypotension