

RN Community Health 2019 Remediation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 64.0%	Individual Name: Chelsea Blaase Student Number: BL3537468 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 12/1/2022 Time spent: 03:02:04
TIME SPENT 38:02	Test Completed Date: 11/29/2022 # of Points: 50 Attempt: 1	

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Level 1	National 73.4%	Program 74.5%	National 19	Program 16

- Management of Care
 - Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning
 - Living will is a directive document for medical treatment per the client's wishes and a health care proxy (durable power of attorney) appoints someone to make medical decisions when the client is unable to do it themselves.
 - Interprofessional team is included in palliative care which includes physicians, nurses, social workers, physical therapists, massage therapists, occupational therapists, music/art therapists, touch therapists, and spiritual support
 - The nurses' responsibilities include providing written information, documentation of status, reflection of current decisions, and health care team is informed of advance directives.
 - Case Management
 - Promoting interprofessional services and increased client and family involvement
 - Decreasing cost by improving client outcomes
 - Applying evidence-based protocols and pathways, and advocating for quality services and client rights
 - Concepts of Management
 - Community health nurses interact and establish contracts with community partners serving the community at large
 - Occupational nurses work to promote a healthy work environment to foster the and safety of workers
 - Occupational nurses will do site walk-through or survey to observe work processes and materials, job requirements, employee responsibilities, and incidence rates that are work related
 - Confidentiality/Information Security
 - Breach of confidentiality includes sharing protected information and HIPAA violations
 - Client information cannot be shared unless the client approves

- Client information is only shared among individuals involved in the direct care of the client included in the health care team
 - Legal Rights and Responsibilities
 - Client rights include the right to information disclosure, privacy, informed consent, information confidentiality, and participation in treatment decisions
 - It is the nurses' responsibility to advocate for resources and services that meet the client's health care needs
 - A responsibility of nurses is to provide beneficence which is maximizing benefits and minimizing harms.
- Safety and Infection Control
 - Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
 - Good body mechanics help to reduce the risk of injury, which nurses must use good body mechanics when lifting or moving clients
 - Elevating a client's head thirty degrees helps prevent regurgitation and aspiration for clients with difficulty swallowing
 - Educating adolescence about the dangers of substance use and driving to prevent harm
 - Emergency Response Plan
 - In a chemical incidents priority is to protect self and don personal protective equipment
 - In case of a fire use the RACE protocol rescue, alarm, contain, and extinguish
 - In triaging clients in a mass casualty nurses must label victims as emergent (red), Urgent or delayed (yellow), Nonurgent (green), and expectant (black).
 - Home Safety
 - Infants and toddlers are at risk of aspiration and suffocation due to their developmental stage. Small objects must be left out of reach and nothing should in the crib when the infant is inside.
 - Infants and toddlers must be in a rear facing car seat with a five point harness until the age of 2.
 - Fire arms and ammunition must be stored in separate locations, locked up, and out of reach of children
 - Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis
 - Airborne precautions include a private room and N95 mask by healthcare providers and visitors, and client must wear a mask outside the room for transportation. Airborne precaution for measles, varicella, and tuberculosis.
 - Droplet precautions for pneumonia, pertussis, mumps, and plague include private room masks for providers and visitors, and wear a mask outside of room.
 - Contact precautions for RSV, shigella, wound infections, herpes simplex, impetigo, scabies, and multidrug resistant organisms include gloves and gown.
- Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - Health Promotion/Disease Prevention
 - Identifying threats to health is a vital part in health promotion and disease prevention, this includes low income, difficult health care access, stress, and environmental factors.

- Teach alternative methods of conflict resolution, anger management, and coping strategies
 - The partnership of community members, agencies, and businesses is critical to the accomplishment of health promotion and disease prevention
 - o Health Screening
 - Older adults annual screenings include hearing, fecal occult blood test, prostate exam, DXA scan for osteoporosis, and eye exam for glaucoma
 - Adolescence are screened for scoliosis during their growth spurt
 - Preschoolers have routine vision screenings to detect any issue in the prevention of learning impairment
 - o Self-care
 - HPV vaccinations are recommended at age 11-12 before sexual activity to prevent future health issues
 - Educate the community on the appropriate nutrition and physical activity requirements to prevent disease and maintain health
 - Toddlers contribute to self-care activities by dressing, feeding, toilet-training at the age
 - o Techniques of Physical Assessment
 - Recognize potential child abuse by unexplained injury, unusual fear of the nurse, injuries not mentioned in history, fractures including older healed fractures, and poor hygiene
 - Recognize risk factors for violence like history of abuse, low self-esteem, fear of others, poor self-control, and weak coping skills
 - Substance abuse physical assessment includes disheveled with unsteady gait appearance, eyes show dilated or pin-point pupils that are red with poor eye contact, and skin is diaphoretic, cool, and clammy
- Psychosocial Integrity
 - o Coping Mechanisms
 - Help clients identify the source of the clients anxiety, depression, or stress and explore methods to help reduce those triggering reactions
 - When feelings of anger are towards one person but directed towards another it is called displacement
 - A client the refuses to accept information and ignore the health diagnoses they receive shows the client is in denial