

RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 64.4%	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: 12/9/2022 Time spent: 03:01:12
TIME SPENT 57:05	Test Completed Date: 12/1/2022 # of Points: 90 Attempt: 2	

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Level 1	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 31	Program 32

- Management of Care
 - Onset of Multiple Sclerosis is 20 to 40 years of age and more prevalent in females.
 - Viruses, cold climate, physical injury, emotional stress, pregnancy, and fatigue trigger MS relapse
 - MS symptoms include diplopia, tinnitus, dysphagia, ataxia, and fatigue
- Safety and Infection Control
 - For brachytherapy, individuals that are pregnant or under the age of 16 should not enter the client's room
 - Client with brachytherapy will be in a private room and a sign will warn of radiation source
 - Limit visitors to 30 min visits, and have visitors maintain a distance of 6 feet
 - Middle ear disorders have risk factors of recurrent cold and otitis media, enlarged adenoids, trauma, and changes in air pressure
 - Middle ear disorder symptoms include hearing loss, red or inflamed ear canal, bulging tympanic membrane, and fluid behind the tympanic membrane
 - Inner ear disorder symptoms include hearing loss, tinnitus, dizziness or vertigo, and nystagmus
- Health promotion and Maintenance
 - Tetanus, diphtheria booster is given every 10 years
 - MMR vaccine should not be given to a client that is pregnant
 - Influenza vaccine should verify clients are not allergic to eggs prior to administration
- Psychosocial Integrity
 - Alzheimer's nursing care includes ensuring a safe environment by frequent monitoring checks, keep them from stairs, and removing dangerous items from their environment.
 - Symptoms of Alzheimer's are progressive and irreversible
 - Early stages of Alzheimer's include memory lapse, losing item, and difficulty concentrating
 - After amputation allow the client and family to grieve for the loss of the body part and changed image

- Amputation will bring up feelings of depression, anger, withdrawal, and grief
 - Refer the client to religious advisor, social worker, and counselor for a client after amputation
- Basic Care and Comfort
 - Nonpharmacological pain strategies help to improve coping by relieving stress associated to pain and reduce the amount of pharmacological interventions
 - Acetaminophen is most commonly used for pain management and should not exceed 4g per day, overdose need to use N-acetylcysteine
 - Most common side effects of opioid use is constipation and treated with fluids, fiber intake, exercise, and laxatives
 - Elevate the head of the bed 30 degrees to reduce ICP
 - After stroke assess swallowing and gag reflex before feeding
 - Have the client in high fowlers with head and neck flexed forward to swallow
- Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - Nitroglycerin is prescribed for chest pain, if chest pain is felt the client must stop activity and rest then place nitroglycerin under tongue
 - Most common adverse effect of nitroglycerin is a headache
 - If a PCA pump is prescribed only the client is the one who can push the button
 - Assess blood bags from the blood bank for discoloration, excessive bubbles, or cloudiness
 - Prior to transfusion, two RNs must ID the correct blood product and client
 - Remain with the client for the first 15 to 30 min of blood transfusion to monitor for reactions
 - TB clients need sputum samples every 2 to 4 weeks to monitor therapy effectiveness
 - Pyrazinamide requires the client to drink a glass of water with each dose to prevent gout and kidney disease
 - Rifampin causes urine and other secretions to turn orange and the client should report any pain or swelling of the joints
- Reduction of Risk potential
 - Troponin 1 cardiac muscle protein when elevated indicates heart muscle injury
 - Creatine kinase-MB isoenzymes is an enzyme in heart muscles when found in the blood indicates heart injury
 - Myoglobin is released when heart muscle is injured
 - BUN is related to hydration
 - Creatinine is related to kidney function
 - GFR is related to how well the kidneys are filtering blood
 - ALT released when liver is damaged
 - AST released when liver is damaged
 - Serum albumin is low when accumulated in the peritoneal area with ascites
- Physiological adaptation
 - Sodium 136 to 145
 - Potassium 3.5 to 5.0
 - Calcium 9.0 to 10.5
 - Caused from excessive sweating, diuretics, hyperglycemia, NPO

- o Hyponatremia causes dehydration of cells increasing thirst
- o Hyponatremia will manifest muscle weakness and irritability while hypernatremia causes muscle cramps
- o Blood pressure decreases and clients develop orthostatic hypotension
- o Muscle weakness in hypernatremia
- o EKG will show a flattened T wave and prolonged PR interval with hypernatremia