

Shivani Patel
 N432 Remediation
 Professor Bohlen
 12/12/22

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE  53.3% TIME SPENT 01:04:54	Individual Name: Shivani Patel Student Number: 7064688 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 12/8/2022 # of Points: 0 Attempt: 1	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 12/11/2022 Time spent: 09:33:26
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Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
Below Level 1	National 66.6%	Program 67.2%	National 15	Program 15

Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Establishing Priorities
Topic: Medical conditions: Priority antepartum client for assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to evaluate the client's support system and their availability for assistance during their hospital stay. It is crucial that the patient get a physical assessment performed and be educated on the labor process. The nurse will assess the patient's vital signs and monitor client reports of pressure or contractions.
Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Standard precautions/Transmission-based precautions/Surgical asepsis
Topic: Infection control: Initiating isolation precautions for a client who has a bacterial infection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to educate the client about good oral-hygiene. Maintaining good oral hygiene reduces protein and decreases the growth of micro-organisms. It is beneficial to consume an adequate amount of fluids. Adequate fluid intake prevents the stasis of urine by decreasing the growth of micro-organisms. The nurse should instruct the client to turn their head when coughing and staying a minimum of 3 feet away.
Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Baby-friendly care: Preparing a toddler for a newborn sibling

- Promote rooming-in as a quiet and private environment to help enhance the family bonding process for the toddler and newborn.
- It would be beneficial to allow the older sibling to help in providing care for the infant.
- It is important to allow the sibling to be the first one to see the infant.

Topic: Client education and discharge teaching: Relieving breast engorgement

- If the infant is having trouble latching it is important to express a little milk by hand or by pumping until the areola has softened.
- Use a warm compress or take warm showers to help encourage milk letdown.
- It is beneficial to apply a cold compress or ice pack to relieve pain and swelling.

Topic: Expected physiological changes during pregnancy: Calculating expected delivery date

- The Nageles rule takes the first day of the client's last menstrual cycle, subtract 3 months, and then add 7 days and 1 year to it.
- Parity is known as the number of pregnancies in which the fetus reaches 20 weeks of pregnancy.
- Nullgravida is the term that refers to a client who has never been pregnant.

Topic: Therapeutic procedures to assist with labor and delivery: Indications for discontinuing oxytocin

- When oxytocin is administered, the nurse should assess the patients blood pressure, pulse, and respirations every 30 to 60 minutes.
- Prior to giving oxytocin, the nurse should confirm that the fetus is engaged in the birth canal.
- It is important to discontinue the oxytocin until uterine activity is less than 5 contractions in 10 minutes.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Postpartum disorders: Identifying a risk factor for developing a postpartum infection

- Risk factors for postpartum hemorrhage include uterine atony, ruptured uterus, precipitous delivery, and inversion of uterus.
- Additional risk factors include coagulopathies, retained placental fragments, and high parity.
- Risk factors for uterine atony include retained placental fragments, oxytocin induction, and analgesia administration.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Nursing care of newborns: Performing a heel stick

- Heel stick blood samples are obtained by the nurse, and it is important to don gloves when doing so.
- It is crucial to warm the newborn's heels first before doing a heel stick to increase circulation.
- A spring-activated lancet will be used so that the skin incision is made quickly and painlessly.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Teaching about birth control methods

- Female condoms should not be used in conjunction with a male condom.
- A spermicide is used 15 minutes before intercourse. Spermicides are only effective 1 hour after insertion.
- A diaphragm should be replaced every 2 years and refit for a 20% weight fluctuation.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain management: Nursing actions to reduce pain

- It is important to evaluate the client's response to pain relief methods used during the labor process.
- Butorphanol and nalbuphine provide pain relief without causing significant respiratory depression.
- Opioid analgesics act in the CNS to decrease the perception of pain without experiencing loss of consciousness.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side effects/Interactions

Topic: Early onset of labor: Laboratory values during tocolytic therapy

- It is important to obtain a swab of vaginal secretions for fetal fibronectin. The lab is related to inflammation of the placenta causing preterm birth.
- Cervical cultures are very important during tocolytic therapy. They are used to help test for the presence of infectious organisms.
- A CBC and urinalysis is also performed during the preterm labor process.

Topic: Medical conditions: Reportable findings for magnesium sulfate

- Manifestations for magnesium sulfate toxicity include absence of patellar deep tendon reflexes and an urine output of less than 30 mL/hr
- If magnesium toxicity is expected it is beneficial to immediately discontinue the IV infusion and administer calcium gluconate
- There can be feelings of diaphoresis and burning at IV site with magnesium sulfate bolus

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medical conditions: Client teaching about magnesium sulfate

- Magnesium sulfate is a medication for prophylaxis or treatment to depress the CNS and prevent seizures in the client who has severe preeclampsia.
- It is important to use an infuse control device to maintain a regular flow rate.
- The patient will be asked to monitor their blood pressure, pulse, respiratory rate, and deep-tendon reflexes.

Topic: Prenatal care: Immunizations for a client who is at 30 weeks of gestation

- It is recommended that women get the flu vaccine and the Tdap vaccine during their pregnancy
- The nurse will need to educate to the client the importance of receiving certain immunizations during pregnancy
- The Tdap vaccine helps protect the mother and newborn from pertussis which is known as the whooping cough.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Assessment of fetal well-being: Caring for a client following chorionic villus sampling

- It is important that the client drinks 1 to 2 glasses of fluid prior to the test. It is important to avoid urination several hours after the test.
- The nurse needs to educate the patient about post and pre chorionic villus sampling.
- It is crucial that the patient have a full bladder when they are getting tested.

Topic: Assessment of fetal well-being: Reviewing results of nonstress test

- NST is a invasive procedure that monitors for response of fetal heart rate. The test is considered reactive if the FHR accelerates at least 15/min for at least 15 seconds.
- If the test is not reactive, the FHR should be monitored for at least 40 minutes.
- If the test is continuously nonreactive, it can indicate central nervous system depression.

Topic: Complications related to the labor process: Identifying prolonged decelerations

- The FHR monitoring strips tend to show variable and late decelerations.
- A continuous monitoring of variable decelerations can indicate asphyxia or hypoxia in the patient.
- Prolonged decelerations can also indicate cord compression from oligohydraminos.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Prenatal care: Lab testing for a client who is at 24 weeks of gestation

- Blood typing determines the risk for maternal-fetal blood incompatibility.
- The rubella titer helps to determine if the client is immune to rubella.
- The hepatitis B screening tool will help to identify for any carriers of hepatitis B.

Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Assessment and management of newborn complications: Interventions for exstrophy of the bladder

- It is important to monitor the exposed bladder and monitor for any complications after surgery.
- The overall goal is to provide enough space for urine storage.
- The surgery helps to correct defects in the bladder and in the reproductive organs.

Subcategory: Potential for complications from surgical procedures and health alterations

Topic: Postpartum disorders: Risk factors for postpartum hemorrhage

- Uterine atony or a history of uterine atony is a major risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage.
- Retained placental fragments can also cause a risk of postpartum hemorrhage.
- Placenta previa or placental abruption are also other complications that can cause postpartum hemorrhage

Subcategory: Specific Health Assessments

Topic: Newborn assessment: Expected findings for babinski reflex

- The client's toes will fan out after doing the babinski reflex.
- The test is usually done from birth to 1 year old.
- The babinski reflex is done by stroking the outer edge of the sole of the foot and moving it upwards towards the toes.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Assessment of fetal well-being: Education about abdominal ultrasound

- The nurse should explain the procedure to the client and the benefits to it.
- The client will be asked to have a full bladder for the procedure.
- The client will also be asked to remain in a supine position during the ultrasound.

Topic: Nursing care and discharge teaching: Education for plastibell circumcision

- The client will be asked to report any signs of bleeding or purulent drainage from the circumcision
- The client will be asked not to use soap on the circumcision.
- In order to clean the penis, use warm water regularly.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Complications related to labor process: Priority nursing action for umbilical cord prolapse

- The immediate action is to minimize pressure on the cord.
- The client will be asked to remain on bedrest until further notice.
- They will also be asked to elevate the hips on a pillow to minimize the pressure on the cord.

Topic: Injections: Planning care for a client who has HIV

- Pregnant women should take their medications regularly during their pregnancy.
- It is important to bottle feed the infant with formula.
- A emergency C section may be needed if the case worsens.

Topic: Prenatal care: Findings to report for a client who has gestational diabetes

- It is important to report if the blood glucose levels go really high.

- High blood pressure and preeclampsia need to be monitored as complications.
- If sugar levels are high, the patient may need another glucose tolerance test.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Postpartum Depression: Assessment findings of hypovolemia

- Symptoms for hypovolemia include dizziness when standing and a dry mouth.
- Additional symptoms are muscle cramps and feeling tired.
- Hypovolemic shock can be diagnosed through low blood pressure, increased heart rate, and low body temperature.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Infections: Potential complications for a client who is in labor and has gonorrhea

- Untreated gonorrhea during pregnancy can cause miscarriages or premature birth.
- Gonorrhea can infect a newborn during delivery as they pass through the birth canal.
- If the condition is untreated, newborns can develop eye infections.