

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
Semester: Spring 2023

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 1. Management of Care
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - b. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - i. Subcategories for each main category
 1. Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - a. Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - b. NOTE: You must remediate on all subcategories AND topics within the main categories listed under the “Topics to Review” section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A” → There may be main categories that you don’t have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put “N/A”
5. An example is provided below:

SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care
SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.• SAMPLE Critical Point #2: When a patient is going through sickle crisis, the nurse should monitor oxygen saturation to determine a need for oxygen therapy.• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.

6. Once the template is completed **and** at least the minimum remediation time has been completed within the Focused Review module(s) in ATI, upload the template to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Individual Performance Profile

Download Report

Score Explanation

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; color: white; background-color: #0070c0; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">66.6%</div> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>01:11:38</p>	<p>Individual Name: Alfonso A Crane</p> <p>Student Number: CR8794437</p> <p>Institution: Lakeview CON</p> <p>Program Type: BSN</p> <p>Test Completed Date: 4/17/2023</p> <p># of Points: 173 Attempt: 1</p>	<p>Focused Review Progress</p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p>Last accessed: 4/20/2023</p> <p>Time spent: 06:40:30</p>
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PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT

75 %

MEAN

National	Program
71.8%	71.6%

PERCENTILE RANK

National	Program
24	26

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- First infraction in progressive discipline includes informal reprimand, manager and employee meeting, discussion of the issue, and suggestions for improvement/correction.
- Second infraction in progressive discipline includes written warning, manager meeting with employee to distribute the written warning, a review of specific rules/policy violations, and the discussion of potential consequences if infractions continue.
- A third infraction in progressive discipline includes the employee placed on suspension with or without pay, and time away from work give the employee an opportunity to examine the issues and consider alternatives. The fourth infraction includes employee termination.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Informed Consent for Participating in a Research Study

- Informed consent is a legal process by which a client has given written permission for a procedure or treatment to be performed.
- A nurse's role in the informed consent process is to witness the client's signature on the informed consent form and to ensure that informed consent has been appropriately obtained.
- The nurse should seek assistance of an interpreter if the client does not speak and understand the language that is being used.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Evaluating Understanding of PICC Therapy

- The goal is to minimize the number of catheter insertions and the risk for adverse reactions when obtaining vascular access.
- Indications for a PICC include administration of blood, long-term administration of chemotherapeutic agents, antibiotics, and total parenteral nutrition.
- When possible, insert a PICC early in the course of therapy before veins are exposed to repeated venipunctures.

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Databases for

Research

- Know the type of medication and the reason for use prior to administration.
- Know the adverse effects of the medications prior to administration.
- Use all databases provided on the facility's floor to collect data.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- A reportable infectious disease is anthrax.
- A reportable infectious disease is botulism.
- A reportable infectious disease is cholera.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Client Safety: Caring for a Client Who Is on Fall Precautions

- Avoid the use of full side rails for clients who get out of bed or attempt to get out of bed without assistance.
- Provide nonskid footwear and nonskid bathmats for use in tubs and showers.
- Use gait belts and additional safety equipment when moving clients.

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure injuries

- Decreased circulation to tissue causes ischemia, which can lead to pressure injuries.
- In order for a nurse to maintain skin intact, it is crucial to use a pressure injury risk scale, such as the Braden scale.
- Turn the client every 2 hours and use support devices per hospital protocol to prevent pressure injuries.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Ergonomics is a science that focuses on the factors or qualities in an object's design or use that contribute to comfort, safety, efficiency, and ease of use.
- Using good body mechanics when positioning and moving clients promotes safety for the client and the staff.
- Before attempting to position or move a client, perform a mobility assessment.

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Client Understanding of Crutch Safety

- Support body weight at the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20-degrees to 30-degrees.
- Hold the crutches in one hand and grasp the arm of the chair with the other hand for balance while sitting and rising from a chair.
- The tripod position is the basic crutch stance. The client should place the crutches 6 inches in front and 6 inches to the side of each foot to provide a wide base of support.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Internal radiation causes body fluids to be contaminated with radiation, and body wastes should be disposed of appropriately, and is directed by the facility.
- Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed as much as possible.
- Wear a lead apron while providing care, keeping the front of the apron facing the source of radiation.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- Tracheostomy care requires the use of sterile gloves.
- Urinary catheterization requires the use of sterile gloves.
- Cleaning acute wounds requires the use of sterile gloves.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- Folic acid is crucial for neurological development and the prevention of fetal neural tube defects.
- Foods high in folate include leafy vegetables, dried peas and beans, seeds, and orange juice.
- The March of Dimes recommends that clients who wish to become pregnant and clients of childbearing age take 400 mcg of folic acid and clients who become pregnant take 600 mcg of folic acid.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Assessing Developmental Milestones

- Solitary play evolves into parallel play, in which toddlers observe other children and then might engage in activities nearby.
- Independence is paramount for toddlers, who are attempting to do everything for themselves.
- By age two, toddlers can walk up and down the stairs by placing both feet on each step.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Risk Factors for Heart Failure

- Risk factors for heart failure include hypertension, CAD, angina, MI, or valvular disease.
- Risk factors for heart failure include pulmonary problems such as COPD and pulmonary fibrosis.
- Risk factors for heart failure include increased metabolic needs, septicemia, anemia, or hyperthyroidism.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Scoliosis is a complex deformity of the spine that also affects the ribs.
- It is characterized by a lateral curvature of the spine and spinal rotation that causes rib asymmetry.
- Idiopathic or structural scoliosis is the most common form of scoliosis and can be seen in isolation or associated with other conditions.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying the Stage of Change

- Precontemplation is where the individual is unaware of the need to change.
- Contemplation is where the individual considers change and weighs the benefits with costs.
- Preparation is where the individual plans to take action.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Oral contraceptive effectiveness decreases when taking medication that affect liver enzymes, such as anticonvulsants and some antibiotics.
- Contraindications for oral contraceptives also include bariatric surgery, lupus, severe cirrhosis, liver tumors, and current or past breast cancer.
- Contraindications for oral contraceptives include clients who have a history of thromboembolic disorders, stroke, heart attack, CAD, gallbladder disease, and cirrhosis or liver tumor.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

Topic: Family and Community Violence: Priority Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence

- Document subjective and objective data obtained during assessment.
- Help the client develop a safety plan, identify behaviors and situations that might trigger violence, and provide information regarding safe places to live is another intervention.
- Use crisis intervention techniques to help resolve family or community situations where violence has been devastating.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Action for a Client Who is Experiencing a Panic Level of Anxiety

- Provide safety and comfort to the client during the crisis period of these disorders, as clients in severe-to-panic-level anxiety are unable to problem solve and focus.
- Client experiencing panic-level anxiety benefit from a calm, quiet environment.
- Remain with the client during the worst of the anxiety to provide reassurance.

Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- Components of a therapeutic group include the use of open and clear communication.
- The focus on group therapy includes helping individuals develop more functional and satisfying relations within a group setting.
- Members can vary on a daily basis, the focus of the group is on relief period community activities will directly impact the group, and the leader must provide a higher level of structure.

Topic: Personality Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Limit-setting and consistency are essential with clients who are manipulative, especially those who have borderline or antisocial personality disorders.
- Self-assessment is vital for nurses caring for clients who have personality disorders and should be performed prior to care.
- Milieu management focuses on appropriate social interaction within a group context.

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

Topic: Crisis management: Sequence of Actions to Take for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Crisis

- The initial task of the nurse is to promote a sense of safety for the client and to protect the client by assessing the client's potential for suicide or homicide.
- Taking an active, directive role with the client and encouraging active participation by the client in planning solutions and goal setting is another action to take.
- Helping the client to set realistic and attainable goals is another action for the nurse to take.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Interventions for a Client Who Has Dementia

- Nursing interventions are focused on protecting the client from injury, as well as promoting client dignity and quality of life.
- Perform self-assessment regarding possible feelings of frustration, anger, or fear when performing daily care for clients who have progressive cognitive decline.
- Assign the client to a room close to the nurse's station for close observation.

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Antisocial personality disorder is characterized by disregard for others with exploitation, lack of empathy, repeated unlawful actions, deceit, and failure to accept personal responsibility.
- There is evidence of conduct disorder before age 15, sense of entitlement, manipulative, impulsive, and seductive behaviors.
- There is a nonadherence to traditional morals and values and the client is verbally charming and engaging.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Manifestations of Cocaine Exposure During Pregnancy

- For newborns who are withdrawing from cocaine, avoid eye contact and use vertical rocking and a pacifier.
- Manifestations of cocaine exposure during pregnancy include nasal congestions with flaring and frequent yawning.
- Additional manifestations of cocaine exposure during pregnancy include skin mottling, retractions, apnea, and tachypnea greater than 60/min.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease

- Crohn's disease is a chronic, inflammatory bowel diseases characterized by periods of exacerbation and remission.
- Nutrition therapy is focused on providing nutrients in forms that the client can tolerate.
- A low-residue, high-protein, high-calorie diet with vitamin and mineral supplementation is prescribed during exacerbation to minimize bowel stimulation. Fluid and electrolyte imbalances are corrected with IV fluids or oral replacement fluids.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Identifying Medication Interactions with Saw Palmetto

- Warfarin could interfere with saw palmetto.
- Clopidogrel could interfere with saw palmetto.
- Aspirin could interfere with saw palmetto.

Topic: Pain Management: Caring for a Client Who Is in Active Labor

- An epidural block is administered when the client is in active labor and dilated to at least 4 cm.
- Administer a bolus of IV fluids to help offset maternal hypotension.
- Monitor maternal vital signs, uterine contraction pattern, and continuous FHR monitoring. Assess maternal vital signs and fetal heart rate and pattern and documented before and after administration of opioids for pain relief.

Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick

- A heel stick is performed for blood sample tests.
- Promoting comfort during a heel stick includes warming the newborn's heel to increase circulation.
- Swaddling the newborn and holding them upright decreases their pain and makes it easier on the newborn.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching a Client Who Has Anorexia

- Vitamin and mineral supplementation is based upon the client's needs.
- Protein needs are increased to 1 to 2.5 grams/kilogram.
- Increased caloric needs range from 25-35 calories/kilogram.

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Action for Fluid Overload

- Notify the provider immediately for a client in fluid overload.
- Administer IV fluids to combat hypotension while monitoring for fluid overload.
- Position the client in high-Fowler's position with feet and legs dependent or sitting on the side of the bed to decrease preload.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Vitamin C aids in tissue building and metabolic reactions.
- Vitamin C is found in citrus fruits (oranges, lemons), tomatoes, peppers, and strawberries.
- Vitamin C is also found in green leafy vegetables.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Postmortem Care Prior to a Family Visit

- Nurses are responsible for following federal and state laws regarding requests for organ or tissue donation, obtaining permission for autopsy, ensuring the certification and appropriate documentation of the death, and providing postmortem care.
- Remove all tubes unless organs are to be donated or this is a medical examiner's case.
- Cleanse and align the body supine with a pillow under the head, arms with palms of hand down outside the sheet and blanket, dentures in place, and eyes closed.

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- The upper bar of the walker should be slightly below the client's waist.
- Elbows should be flexed at 15 to 30 degrees when the client is standing within walker and hands on handgrip.
- A walker is used for clients who are weak or who have balance/mobility issues.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- Consider continuous positive airway pressure devices for clients who have sleep apnea.
- Consult the provider trying sleep-promoting over-the-counter products.
- As a last resort, suggest that the provider prescribe a pharmacological agent. Medications of choice for insomnia are benzodiazepine-like medications, which include sedative-hypnotics like zolpidem, eszopiclone, and zaleplon.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions****Topic: Medications for children and adolescents who have mental health issues: Reportable finding in an adolescent who has ADHD**

- Notify the provider if effects of anticholinergic medications become intolerable.
- Notify the provider if CNS stimulation effects from CNS stimulants occur.
- Advise the client to observe for cardiovascular effects from CNS stimulant and to notify the provider if they occur.

Topic: Medications for depressive disorders: Monitoring for interactions between Citalopram and St. John's wort

- Concurrent use with St. John's wort increases the risk of serotonin syndrome.
- Do not give citalopram and notify the provider immediately if manifestations of serotonin syndrome occur.
- Serotonin syndrome manifestations include mental confusion, difficulty concentrating, abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, hallucinations, hyperreflexia, diaphoresis, and tremors.

Topic: Therapeutic procedures to assist with labor and delivery: Identifying a contraindication to oxytocin administration

- Discontinue oxytocin if uterine tachysystole occurs.
- Oxytocin should not be administered if there is a partial placenta previa.
- Oxytocin should not be administered if there is fetal distress.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes**Topic: Pain management: Pudendal block**

- A pudendal block consists of a local anesthetic administered transvaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- It is administered during the late second stage of labor 10 to 20 minutes before delivery, providing analgesia prior to spontaneous expulsion of the fetus or forceps-assisted or vacuum-assisted birth.
- A pudendal block is suitable during the second and third stages of labor and for repair of episiotomy and lacerations.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies**Topic: Hospitalization, illness, and play: Preparing a school-age child for IV catheter insertion**

- Explain the procedure using the child's favorite toy.
- Allow the child to make one choice regarding the procedure.
- Apply EMLA cream to three potential insertion sites.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management**Topic: Opioid agonists and antagonists: Medication to treat moderate acute pain**

- Morphine, an opioid agonist, is a medication used to treat moderate acute pain.
- Fentanyl, an opioid agonist, is a medication used to treat moderate acute pain.
- Butorphanol, an agonist-antagonist opioid, is a medication used to treat moderate acute pain.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs****Topic: Vital signs: Measuring pulse deficit**

- A pulse deficit is the difference between the apical rate and the radial rate.
- With dysrhythmias, the heart can contract ineffectively, resulting in a beat at the apical site with no pulsation at the radial pulse point.
- To determine the pulse deficit most accurately, two clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse rates simultaneously.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Preparing a client for a paracentesis

- Prior to a paracentesis, determine the client's readiness for the procedure. Variables can influence the ability to tolerate and recover from this procedure.
- Assess the client's pertinent blood testing results such as albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, BUN, and creatinine.
- Prior to a paracentesis, verify that the client has signed the informed consent form.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte imbalances: Nursing interventions for hypocalcemia

- Implement seizure and fall precautions for a client with hypocalcemia.
- Nursing interventions for hypocalcemia include administering oral or IV calcium supplements. Vitamin D supplements enhance the absorption of calcium.
- Nursing interventions for clients with hypocalcemia include avoiding overstimulation. Keep the client's room quiet, limit visitors, and use soft lighting in the room.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Benign prostatic hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, and prostatitis: Postoperative care following a transurethral resection of the prostate

- Postoperative treatment for a TURP usually includes placement of an indwelling three-way catheter.
- Postoperative care following a TURP includes monitoring vital signs and urinary output.
- Postoperative care following a TURP includes administering/providing fluids.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Priority finding to report following a paracentesis

- It is important to report complications such as hypovolemia. Albumin levels can drop dangerously low because the peritoneal fluid removed contains a large amount of protein, resulting in hypovolemia.
- Changes in mental status change should be reported following a paracentesis.
- Leakage from the insertion site should be reported following a paracentesis.

Topic: Respiratory diagnostic procedures: Complications of thoracentesis

- Complications of a thoracentesis include a mediastinal shift, which is a shift of thoracic structures to one side of the body.
- Complications of a thoracentesis include a pneumothorax, which is a collapsed lung.
- Complications of a thoracentesis include bleeding. Bleeding can occur if the client is moved during the procedure or is at an increased risk for bleeding.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Acute infectious gastrointestinal disorders: Manifestations of dehydration

- A manifestation of dehydration includes poor skin turgor.
- A manifestation of dehydration includes dry mucous membranes.
- A manifestation of dehydration includes a decreased urinary output.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting that is prolonged past 16 weeks of gestation or that is excessive and causes weight loss, dehydration, nutritional deficiencies, electrolyte imbalances, and ketonuria.
- Medications for hyperemesis gravidarum include pyridoxine (vitamin B6) and other vitamin

supplements as tolerated.

- Advance to a diet of clear liquids and bland foods once the vomiting has stopped.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte imbalances: Actions for hypokalemia

- Actions for hypokalemia include administering prescribed potassium replacement. Never give potassium via IM or subcutaneous route, which can cause necrosis of the tissues.
- Actions for hypokalemia include monitoring cardiac rhythm and intervene promptly, as needed.
- Actions for hypokalemia include monitoring the client's level of consciousness and to maintain client safety.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client teaching

- Client education includes eating high-calorie foods to promote energy.
- Client education includes resting as needed.
- Client education includes practicing hand hygiene to prevent infections.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma: Identifying manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- Early manifestations of a fat embolism include dyspnea, increased respiratory rate, and a decreased oxygen saturation.
- Early manifestations of a fat embolism also include headache, decreased mental acuity related to low arterial oxygen levels, respiratory distress, tachycardia, confusion, and chest pain.
- Late manifestations of a fat embolism include cutaneous petechiae. This is a discriminating finding from pulmonary embolisms.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Fractures: Identifying findings requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain

- A finding requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain includes edema around the affected extremity.
- A finding requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain includes warmth or redness around the affected extremity.
- A finding requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain includes decreased use of the affected area.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing assessment findings for a child who has arm pain

- Assess pain frequently using an age-appropriate pain tool. Use appropriate pain management, both pharmacological and nonpharmacological.
- Promote range of motion of fingers, toes, and unaffected extremities.
- Reassure and provide comfort to the caregivers and child.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Fractures: Anticipating potential provider prescriptions for a child who has arm pain

- A radiograph is used to confirm diagnosis and determine the positioning of the bone.
- Administer analgesics for pain; the nurse should monitor for respiratory depression and constipation.
- Administer tetanus immunization for open fractures.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Fractures: Priority actions for a child who has a fracture

- Priority action includes monitoring neurovascular status on a regular schedule and to report any change in status.
- Provide atraumatic care prior to cast application by showing the procedure on a doll or toy.
- Turn and position the client every two hours so that dry air circulates around and under the cast for faster drying. This will also prevent pressure from changing the shape of the cast. Do not use heat

lamps or warm hair dryers.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Identifying manifestations

- Alcohol withdrawal manifestations include abdominal cramping, vomiting, tremors, restlessness and inability to sleep, increased heart rate, transient hallucinations or illusions, anxiety, an increased blood pressure, respiratory rate, and temperature.
- Opioid withdrawal manifestations include diaphoresis, tremors, and irritability followed by severe weakness, diarrhea, fever, insomnia come on pupil dilation, nausea and vomiting, pain in the muscles and bones, and muscle spasms.
- Cannabis withdrawal manifestations include irritability, aggression, anxiety, insomnia, lack of appetite, restlessness, depressed mood, abdominal pain, tremors, diaphoresis, fever, and headache.