

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Client Decision to Refuse Treatment

- Critical Main Point #1: The Patient Self-Determination Act (PSDA) mandates that staff members must advise patients of their right to accept or reject care before they are admitted to a medical facility. Adults who are competent have the right to refuse treatment, including the ability to leave a medical facility without a provider-issued discharge prescription.
- Critical Main Point #2: The nurse asks the client to sign an "Against Medical Advice" form and documents the incident.
- Critical Main Point #3: If a client declines a treatment or operation, the client must sign a paper stating that he is aware of the risks and that he has made the decision to decline the treatment or procedure.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis

- Critical Main Point #1: Long course (three month) of IV and oral antibiotic therapy
- Critical Main Point #2: Debridement surgery may be necessary. A bone graft may be required if a sizable portion of the bone needs to be removed.
- Critical Main Point #3: Unsuccessful treatment can result to amputation.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy

- Critical Main Point #1: Wear dosimeter film badge when caring for the patient.
- Critical Main Point #2: Visitors who are 16 years old or younger must be pregnant.
- Critical Main Point #3: Put a warning sign about the radiation source on the entrance.

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Critical Main Point #1: Follow radiation precautions in health care and home environment.
- Critical Main Point #2: Remain in the position prescribed by the provider to prevent dislodgement.
- Critical Main Point #3: Do not expose irradiated skin to sun or heat source.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Support Systems

Topic: Alzheimer's Disease: Providing a Family With Home-Care Instructions

- Critical Main Point #1: For long-term or home management, contact social services and your case manager.
- Critical Main Point #2: Inform family members and caregivers about the condition, treatment options, and household modifications.
- Critical Main Point #3: Inform patients about the treatment options for late-stage seizures.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Preventing Complications Following a Transurethral Resection of the Prostate

- Critical Main Point #1: Educate the patient to follow their providers instructions.
- Critical Main Point #2: Educate the patient to follow their medication regimen provided by their provider.
- Critical Main Point #3: Educate the patient on the importance of following up with their provider.

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Priority Action for Eye Irrigation

- Critical Main Point #1: Educate the patient on not rubbing their eye.
- Critical Main Point #2: Educate the patient to immediately apply sterile water into the eye.
- Critical Main Point #3: Educate the patient on seeking medical care to get further help.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy

- Critical Main Point #1: Educate the patient on elevating the knee.
- Critical Main Point #2: Educate the patient on applying ice to the knee after 48 hrs.
- Critical Main Point #3: Educate the patient on early ambulation to decrease pain and PE.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration**Topic: Burns: Indications of Hypovolemic Shock**

- Critical Main Point #1: The patient may experience anxiety or agitation.
- Critical Main Point #2: The patient may show generalized weakness.
- Critical Main Point #3: The patient's skin will be cool and clammy.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies****Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating an IV Rate for Levofloxacin**

- Critical Main Point #1: Follow the provider's prescription.
- Critical Main Point #2: Calculate the math correctly.
- Critical Main Point #3: Double check your answers.

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Findings to Report for Client Who Is Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition**

- Critical Main Point #1: Hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, and vitamin insufficiency are metabolic complications.
- Critical Main Point #2: The patient may experience pressure changes (possible air embolism).
- Critical Main Point #3: There will be noticeable signs of fluid shift imbalance.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting Postoperative Arterial Blood Gas Values**

- Critical Main Point #1: Analyze the pH to see if it is an acid or alkaline.
- Critical Main Point #2: Analyze the PaCO₂.
- Critical Main Point #3: Determine whether they are opposite or the same.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Following an Appendectomy

- Critical Main Point #1: The nursing staff checks temperature, heart rate, and breathing at frequent intervals.
- Critical Main Point #2: Following surgery, the patient is taken to the post anesthesia care unit (PACU) until the anesthesia wears off.
- Critical Main Point #3: Patients with uncomplicated surgeries usually leave the hospital in 1-2 days following surgery.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments**Topic: Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism: Findings of Malnutrition**

- Critical Main Point #1: The patient will have reduced appetite.
- Critical Main Point #2: The patient will feel weak and fatigued.
- Critical Main Point #3: The patient will feel cold most of the time opposed to warm.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures**Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Client Teaching About Foot Care**

- Critical Main Point #1: Inspect feet daily. Wash your feet daily with mild soap and warm water. Test water temperature with hands before washing feet.
- Critical Main Point #2: Pat feet dry gently, especially between the toes, and avoid lotions between toes to decrease excess moisture and prevent infection.
- Critical Main Point #3: Do not use hot water bottles or heating pads to warm.

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- Critical Main Point #1: Consent is informed when a provider explains, and the client understands.
- Critical Main Point #2: Educate on how the treatment or procedure will benefit the client.
- Critical Main Point #3: Informed consent is a legal process by which a client has given written permission for a procedure or treatment.

Main Category: Psychological Adaption**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Precautions for Client Undergoing Radiation Therapy**

- Critical Main Point #1: Educate the patient on staying away from other family members after

receiving radiation.

- Critical Main Point #2: Educate the patient on using a different bathroom, if possible, from other family members.
- Critical Main Point #3: Educate the patient on the normal signs and symptoms after receiving radiation.

Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Clarifying Provider Prescription

- Critical Main Point #1: Verify the provider's prescription.
- Critical Main Point #2: Read back the provider's prescription to the provider.
- Critical Main Point #3: Always ask the provider to verify when unsure of what they are asking.

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Proper Administration of Peritoneal Dialysis

- Critical Main Point #1: Reinforce AV fistula or AV graft precautions.
- Critical Main Point #2: Check the graft for patency by checking for a thrill or bruit.
- Critical Main Point #3: Keep the area as sterile as possible.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Thoracentesis

- Critical Main Point #1: Inform the client of the steps of the procedure and to advise them to ask questions when unsure.
- Critical Main Point #2: The provider will give the patient pain medication prior to the thoracentesis.
- Critical Main Point #3: An informed consent must be signed before the procedure.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Therapeutic Effect of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure

- Critical Main Point #1: The PEEP increases alveolar pressure and alveolar volume.
- Critical Main Point #2: PEEP reduces trauma to the alveoli.
- Critical Main Point #3: PEEP will improve the patients oxygenation level.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Manifestations of Sodium Imbalance

- Critical Main Point #1: The patient will be nauseous or actively vomiting.
- Critical Main Point #2: The patient may act confused and have a headache.
- Critical Main Point #3: The patient should be on seizure precautions, due to being a high-risk seizure patient.

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Findings to Report

- Critical Main Point #1: Advise the provider that the patient has shortness of breath.
- Critical Main Point #2: Inform the provider that the patient has a decreased level of consciousness.
- Critical Main Point #3: Inform the provider if the patient has gained more than 5 pounds in 1 day.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- Critical Main Point #1: The patient will have fatigue and weakness.
- Critical Main Point #2: The patient will have an irregular heartbeat.
- Critical Main Point #3: The patient will complain of dizziness.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying a Medical Emergency

- Critical Main Point #1: A third degree heart block is a medical emergency.
- Critical Main Point #2: A third degree is where there is not a P wave in front of every QRS.
- Critical Main Point #3: A third degree heart block the QRS will be regular.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Critical Main Point #1: Asthma has a complicated etiology that includes bronchial hyperresponsiveness, intermittent airflow restriction, and airway inflammation.
- Critical Main Point #2: The environment plays a big factor in the pathology of asthma.
- Critical Main Point #3: Airway edema and mucus secretion are additional factors that contribute to airflow obstruction and bronchial reactivity in asthma, and the mechanism of inflammation in this condition may be acute, subacute, or chronic.

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

71.1%

TIME SPENT

44:23

Individual Name: Chelsea Grubb

Student Number: GR1822640

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/20/2023

of Points: 90 **Attempt:** 2

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 4/21/2023

Time spent: 02:47:00

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 2	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 57	Program 56