

- Management of Care
 - Clients Rights
 - Client has the right to refuse medication
 - The Client has the right to information about procedure
 - The client has the right to make choices in medical treatment
 - Referrals
 - Referrals keep a patient healthy and Care team
 - A referral keeps patient healthy and interdisciplinary team going
 - Communication between the healthcare team is essential when caring for a client
- Safety and Infection Control
 - Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
 - Accident must be reported to proper management
 - Error must have an accident report reported
 - Injury prevention is key when lifting a patient
 - Handling Hazardous and infectious Materials
 - Bodily fluids should be transported in a biohazard bag
 - RSV isolation is droplet precautions
 - C. diff if in contact should be washed with soap and water
 - Standard Precautions
 - Gloves should always be worn when at risk for in contact with bodily fluids
 - Standard precautions should always be used when caring for a patient
 - Mask should be worn with droplet/airborne patients
- Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - Health Promotion/Disease Prevention
 - Education is primary key for prevention
 - Secondary prevention is done through screenings
 - Medications help manage a disease
- Psychosocial Integrity
 - Coping Mechanisms
 - A person may attend therapy to help cope with issues that they have
 - Person goes through the stages of griefs at different rates and stages
 - Some patients last in denial stage the longest
 - Mental Health Concepts
 - A narcissistic person does not have the ability to understand other people's griefs
 - It is important to set roles and boundaries for person with erratic behavior so they understand the rules
 - A nurse must be aware of the side effects medications can cause to the patient
- Basic Care and Comfort
 - Elimination
 - A person who has bowel elimination issues can be at risk for skin breakdown

- A person who has dementia can be put on a toileting schedule to help the patient have schedule with increase urine elimination
 - A person who has bladder issues may need to be straight catheter to eliminate themselves that way
 - Mobility/Immobility
 - Mobility allows for a patient to increase perfusion to body tissue
 - Immobility increases the patient for skin breakdown
 - Immobility increases the chance for developing DVT
 - Non-pharmacological Comfort Interventions
 - Biofeedback can reduce the amount of pain a person can feel
 - Guide imagery can help a patient relax and decrease the amount of pain a client has
 - Another way to reduce pain is through ice and heat
- Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - Medication Administrations
 - Remember patients rights when giving medications to patients
 - Monitor the patient for allergies
 - IV vancomycin needs lab drawn for peak and trough
 - Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies
 - IV blood nurse needs to monitor the patient for first 5 minutes and stay with the patient
 - TPN patients need to have there glucose monitored
 - Lactated ringers is the the only fluid that should be ran with regular insulin
- Reduction of Risk Potential
 - Laboratory Values
 - Creatinine value is important to monitor in patients who are getting IV contrast
 - Abnormal potassium values should be monitored through tele unit
 - A patients abnormal sodium level can cause the patient to become confused
 - Potential For Complications of Diagnostic tests
 - A nurse must monitor a patient's creatinine clearance level when giving contrast and not the certain amount
 - A nurse must be able to look up a prostatic to see if its compatible for a patient to get diagnostic test