

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Tyler Edwards
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019 with NGN
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 Sickle 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> <p>68.7%</p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>04:27:05</p>	<p>Individual Name: Tyler Edwards</p> <p>Student Number: 7001392</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: 4/24/2023 Time spent: 04:27:05</p>
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PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT

84 %

MEAN

National	Program
71.8%	71.6%

PERCENTILE RANK

National	Program
34	36

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Evaluating Time Management Practices

- Prioritize care based on client needs and urgency, and delegate tasks appropriately to ensure efficient use of time.
- Continuously evaluate and adjust time management strategies based on client and staff feedback to improve care delivery and outcomes.
- Utilize technology and organizational tools to streamline documentation and reduce time spent on administrative tasks, freeing up more time for client care.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

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

- Ensure proper insertion and maintenance of the PICC line to prevent complications such as infection, thrombosis, and catheter dislodgement.
- Monitor the client for adverse reactions to medications or fluids administered through the PICC line and promptly report any concerns or changes in the client's condition.
- Educate the client and caregivers on the purpose of the PICC line, signs and symptoms of complications, and proper care and maintenance of the catheter.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Transcribing Prescriptions

- Use a standardized process to transcribe medication orders, ensuring accurate interpretation and transcription of the order and verifying the medication with the prescriber when necessary.
- Double-check all medication orders and calculations for accuracy, and clarify any unclear or

incomplete orders with the prescriber before administration.

- Ensure proper documentation of all medication orders, including date, time, medication name, dose, route, and frequency, as well as any necessary patient information, such as allergies or weight.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care for Antepartum Clients

- Assess and monitor maternal and fetal status frequently, and prioritize care based on the severity of the medical condition and the risk to the mother and fetus.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including obstetricians, perinatologists, and other specialists, to develop a comprehensive care plan that addresses the antepartum client's medical condition, as well as any obstetric complications or fetal anomalies.
- Educate the antepartum client and their family on the management of the medical condition during pregnancy, potential risks to the mother and fetus, and the importance of adherence to treatment plans and follow-up care.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- Use reputable electronic databases, such as PubMed, Cochrane Library, and CINAHL, to search for relevant research articles and evidence-based practice guidelines.
- Evaluate the quality and relevance of the articles found, considering factors such as study design, sample size, and the validity and reliability of the research methods.
- Critically analyze the research findings and apply the evidence to clinical practice, considering the patient's unique needs and circumstances and consulting with other members of the healthcare team as necessary.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Be knowledgeable about local and state regulations regarding reportable infectious diseases, and report cases to the appropriate public health authorities in a timely and accurate manner.
- Take appropriate precautions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including hand hygiene, isolation precautions, and personal protective equipment as indicated.
- Educate clients and the public on the signs and symptoms of reportable infectious diseases, the importance of reporting cases to public health authorities, and strategies for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- Use a standardized triage system, such as the Emergency Severity Index (ESI), to accurately and

efficiently prioritize care based on the acuity of the client's condition.

- Continuously monitor and reassess clients in the waiting room for changes in their condition and adjust triage priority as necessary.
- Collaborate with other members of the healthcare team to ensure that clients receive appropriate interventions and care in a timely manner, and that high-risk clients are identified and managed appropriately.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Teach clients about ergonomic principles and how to apply them to their daily activities, such as posture, lifting techniques, and workstation setup, to prevent musculoskeletal injuries and promote overall well-being.
- Evaluate the client's understanding of ergonomic principles and their ability to apply them in their daily activities, providing additional education and support as necessary.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including physical therapists and occupational therapists, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's specific ergonomic needs and promotes optimal function and independence.

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

- Teach clients how to safely use crutches, including proper fit, weight-bearing restrictions, and how to navigate stairs and uneven surfaces.
- Evaluate the client's understanding and ability to use crutches safely and provide additional education and support as necessary.
- Monitor the client for signs of skin breakdown, nerve damage, or other complications associated with crutch use and adjust the plan of care as needed to prevent further injury or discomfort.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Prevention of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- Educate clients on the risk factors and symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome, as well as strategies for preventing or reducing the likelihood of developing the condition, such as taking frequent breaks and practicing hand and wrist exercises.
- Encourage clients to modify their workstations and adjust their posture to reduce strain on the hands and wrists, including the use of ergonomic keyboards, wrist pads, and chairs with proper lumbar support.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including occupational therapists and physical therapists, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's specific needs and promotes optimal function and independence while reducing the risk of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring Following Heparin Administration

- Monitor the client for signs and symptoms of bleeding or hemorrhage, including petechiae, ecchymosis, tarry stools, or changes in level of consciousness.

- Perform regular laboratory tests, such as activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) or anti-factor Xa levels, to monitor the effectiveness and safety of heparin therapy and adjust dosages as needed.
- Educate the client and family members on the potential side effects of heparin therapy, as well as strategies for preventing bleeding or injury while receiving the medication, such as using an electric razor and avoiding activities that increase the risk of falls or trauma.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

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

- Use validated developmental screening tools, such as the Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ), to assess a toddler's progress in various areas of development, including language, social-emotional, and motor skills.
- Monitor the toddler's growth and development over time, identifying any areas of concern and providing early intervention and support as needed.
- Collaborate with the child's family and other caregivers to provide education and support on age-appropriate activities and strategies that promote optimal development, such as play-based learning and encouraging exploration and independence.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Risk Factors for Alzheimer's Disease

- Assess the client's personal and family medical history to identify any genetic or environmental risk factors for Alzheimer's disease, such as a family history of the disease or exposure to toxins or head injuries.
- Monitor and educate the client on modifiable risk factors, including maintaining a healthy diet and physical activity, managing chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension, and reducing stress and anxiety.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including neurologists and social workers, to provide appropriate support and resources to clients and their families affected by Alzheimer's disease, including early diagnosis, care planning, and access to community resources and support groups.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Use validated screening tools, such as the Adam's forward bend test or scoliometer measurements, to assess for signs of scoliosis in school-age children and adolescents.
- Educate parents, caregivers, and school staff on the importance of scoliosis screening and early

intervention to prevent the progression of the condition and reduce the need for surgical interventions.

- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including orthopedic specialists, physical therapists, and social workers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the individual needs of the child or adolescent with scoliosis, including monitoring of progression and management of pain and functional limitations.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention: Priority Intervention When Assisting a Client With Smoking Cessation

- Assess the client's motivation and readiness to quit smoking, including their past attempts at quitting and their perceived barriers and challenges to quitting.
- Provide education and support on evidence-based smoking cessation strategies, including nicotine replacement therapy, behavioral counseling, and stress reduction techniques.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including pharmacists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's individual needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing monitoring and follow-up to support sustained smoking cessation.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Set clear boundaries and expectations for behavior, ensuring a safe and therapeutic environment for both the client and healthcare providers.
- Focus on developing a therapeutic relationship with the client, using a non-judgmental and empathetic approach to build trust and promote engagement in treatment.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including psychiatrists and social workers, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and challenges, including managing impulsive behavior, addressing co-occurring substance abuse or mental health conditions, and promoting social and occupational functioning.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- Provide a safe and supportive environment for the client, including measures to prevent falls, reduce confusion and agitation, and promote engagement in meaningful activities.
- Use communication strategies that promote understanding and reduce frustration, including speaking clearly and slowly, using simple language, and avoiding confrontation or correction.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including neurologists and occupational therapists, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and challenges, including managing behavioral symptoms, promoting physical and cognitive function, and providing education and support for family caregivers.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

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

- Monitor the newborn for signs of withdrawal or other complications associated with maternal cocaine use during pregnancy, including jitteriness, irritability, tremors, seizures, and respiratory distress.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including neonatologists and social workers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the newborn's specific needs and promotes optimal physical and neurodevelopmental outcomes.
- Educate the mother and family on the risks of cocaine use during pregnancy, the potential complications for the newborn, and strategies for reducing or eliminating drug use, including access to substance abuse treatment and support services.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Major Depressive Disorder

- Use active listening and empathy to create a supportive and non-judgmental environment for the client, encouraging them to express their feelings and concerns without fear of rejection or criticism.
- Provide education and support on coping strategies, stress reduction techniques, and other self-care practices that can help manage symptoms and improve quality of life.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including psychiatrists and social workers, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and challenges, including medication management, therapy, and access to community resources and support groups.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- Educate the client on the role of diet in managing Crohn's disease, including the importance of maintaining a balanced diet, avoiding trigger foods, and consuming adequate fluids and nutrients.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including dietitians and gastroenterologists, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's unique nutritional needs and restrictions.
- Provide education and support on strategies for managing symptoms and flare-ups, such as consuming smaller, more frequent meals, avoiding high-fat or high-fiber foods during active disease, and supplementing with vitamins and minerals as needed.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Be aware that Saw Palmetto may interact with medications used to treat BPH, ED, and prostatitis, such as finasteride, tamsulosin, and sildenafil, potentially reducing their effectiveness.
- Educate clients about the potential risks and benefits of using Saw Palmetto, including the risk of interactions with other medications and the lack of strong scientific evidence for its effectiveness in treating BPH, ED, or prostatitis.

- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including pharmacists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's individual needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing monitoring and follow-up to ensure safe and effective medication use.

Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick

- Use a topical anesthetic, such as lidocaine cream or gel, to numb the site of the heel stick and reduce pain and discomfort.
- Provide non-pharmacological interventions, such as swaddling, pacifiers, or music, to help distract the infant and promote relaxation during the procedure.
- Evaluate the infant's response to the heel stick and adjust pain management interventions as necessary, providing ongoing education and support to the parents and caregivers on strategies for managing pain and promoting comfort.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Provide education on the importance of maintaining adequate nutrition to support immune function, manage side effects of cancer treatment, and promote overall well-being.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including dietitians and oncologists, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's unique nutritional needs and preferences, and that includes strategies for addressing anorexia, such as small, frequent meals and the use of appetite-stimulating medications.
- Provide emotional support and education on coping strategies for managing the emotional and psychological impact of anorexia, including stress reduction techniques and accessing support groups and counseling services.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits, such as oranges, lemons, and grapefruits, are a well-known and rich source of Vitamin C, providing more than the daily recommended intake in a single serving.
- Other fruits, such as kiwi, papaya, and strawberries, also contain high levels of Vitamin C, as do vegetables such as bell peppers, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts.
- Encourage clients to consume whole foods rich in Vitamin C, rather than relying on supplements, as whole foods provide additional health benefits, such as fiber, and are often more readily absorbed by the body.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

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

- Provide a private and quiet environment for performing postmortem care, respecting the dignity and cultural beliefs of the deceased and their family.
- Ensure that the body is clean, free of any medical equipment or lines, and positioned in a comfortable and respectful manner, allowing the family to spend time with their loved one in a peaceful and meaningful way.

- Provide emotional support and education on grief and coping strategies to the family, including referrals to bereavement support groups or counseling services, as appropriate.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Eye and Ear Disorders: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Timolol

- Educate clients on the potential adverse effects of Timolol, including decreased heart rate, bronchospasm, dizziness, and blurred vision.
- Instruct clients to report any new or worsening symptoms to their healthcare provider, and to seek immediate medical attention if they experience chest pain, difficulty breathing, or other serious symptoms.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including ophthalmologists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing monitoring of adverse effects and appropriate management of symptoms, as well as education on medication adherence and the importance of regular follow-up appointments.

Topic: Medications for Children and Adolescents Who Have Mental Health Issues: Reportable Finding in an Adolescent Who Has ADHD

- Monitor for reportable findings in adolescents who have ADHD receiving medications such as methylphenidate, dextroamphetamine, or atomoxetine, including cardiovascular symptoms such as chest pain, shortness of breath, or palpitations.
- Educate adolescents and their families on the importance of reporting any new or worsening symptoms to their healthcare provider, and to seek immediate medical attention if they experience any concerning side effects or adverse reactions.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including child psychiatrists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing monitoring of adverse effects, appropriate medication dosages, and education on medication adherence and strategies for managing ADHD symptoms.

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Monitoring for Interactions Between Citalopram and St. John's Wort

- Be aware that St. John's Wort can interact with citalopram and other selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), potentially reducing their effectiveness and increasing the risk of adverse effects such as serotonin syndrome.
- Educate clients on the potential risks of using St. John's Wort with citalopram or other antidepressants, including the importance of discussing all herbal and over-the-counter supplements with their healthcare provider before starting any new medication.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including pharmacists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's individual needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing monitoring and follow-up to ensure safe and effective medication use.

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Identifying a Contraindication to Oxytocin

Administration

- Contraindications to oxytocin administration include hypersensitivity to the medication, fetal distress, and cervical dystocia, as well as certain maternal medical conditions such as placenta previa or uncontrolled hypertension.
- Before administering oxytocin, assess the client's medical and obstetrical history, as well as fetal well-being, to identify any potential contraindications or risks associated with the medication.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including obstetricians and midwives, to develop an individualized plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing monitoring and assessment of fetal and maternal well-being during labor and delivery.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- Explain the procedure to the client and obtain informed consent, ensuring that the client understands the potential benefits and risks of the pudendal block.
- Monitor the client's vital signs and fetal well-being throughout the procedure, and provide emotional support and education on pain management and coping strategies.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including obstetricians and anesthesiologists, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing assessment and monitoring of pain and comfort levels, as well as education on post-procedure care and potential complications.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing NPH and Regular Insulin

- Verify the order for insulin mixing and dosage, ensuring that the correct types and amounts of insulin are being combined.
- Cleanse the rubber stoppers on both vials with alcohol, and ensure that the regular insulin is drawn up into the syringe first to prevent contamination of the vial.
- Gently roll the syringe between the palms of the hands to mix the two insulins, and inspect for any clumps or discoloration, which could indicate that the insulin has expired or is contaminated, and should not be used.

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol

- Educate clients on the use and potential side effects of Timolol, a medication used to treat glaucoma, including decreased heart rate, dizziness, bronchospasm, and changes in vision.
- Instruct clients to report any new or worsening symptoms to their healthcare provider, and to seek immediate medical attention if they experience chest pain, difficulty breathing, or other serious symptoms.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including ophthalmologists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing monitoring of adverse effects and appropriate management of symptoms, as well as education on medication adherence and the importance of regular follow-up appointments.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Educate clients on the use and potential side effects of Memantine, a medication used to treat symptoms of Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia, including confusion, dizziness, and headache.
- Instruct clients to report any new or worsening symptoms to their healthcare provider, and to seek immediate medical attention if they experience chest pain, difficulty breathing, or other serious symptoms.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including neurologists and primary care providers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing monitoring of adverse effects and appropriate management of symptoms, as well as education on medication adherence and strategies for managing neurocognitive symptoms.

Topic: Non-Opioid Analgesics: Administering Headache Medications to a Client Who Has a History of a Peptic Ulcer

- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin or ibuprofen, are often used to treat headaches, but can increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding or ulceration in clients with a history of peptic ulcers.
- Consider alternative medications such as acetaminophen or a triptan medication for headache relief in clients with a history of peptic ulcers.
- Monitor for signs and symptoms of gastrointestinal bleeding, such as abdominal pain, black or tarry stools, or vomiting blood, and immediately report any concerning symptoms to the healthcare provider.

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Indications for Increasing the Rate of Oxytocin Infusion

- Indications for increasing the rate of oxytocin infusion during labor and delivery include inadequate contractions, failure to progress, or prolonged labor.
- Monitor the client's uterine contractions and fetal heart rate closely, and assess for signs of fetal distress or hyperstimulation, which can occur with excessive doses of oxytocin.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including obstetricians and midwives, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing assessment and monitoring of uterine contractions and fetal well-being, as well as management of potential complications associated with oxytocin use.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a School-Age Child for IV Catheter Insertion

- Provide developmentally appropriate education and explanation of the procedure, using visual aids or play therapy techniques to help the child understand and prepare for what to expect.
- Encourage the child to express any fears or concerns they may have, and offer emotional support and reassurance throughout the process, using distraction techniques or relaxation exercises as appropriate.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including child life specialists and pediatric nurses, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the child's unique needs and preferences, and that includes

ongoing education and support throughout the hospitalization.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Paracentesis

- Provide education and explanation of the procedure, including the purpose of the paracentesis, how it will be performed, and what to expect during and after the procedure.
- Instruct the client to empty their bladder before the procedure and to avoid eating or drinking for several hours prior to the procedure, as directed by the healthcare provider.
- Offer emotional support and reassurance throughout the process, using distraction techniques or relaxation exercises as appropriate, and collaborate with the healthcare team, including gastroenterologists and interventional radiologists, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing assessment and monitoring of complications or adverse effects.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- Administer calcium replacement therapy as ordered by the healthcare provider, monitoring serum calcium levels regularly to assess for therapeutic effectiveness and potential adverse effects.
- Educate clients on the importance of maintaining adequate dietary intake of calcium and vitamin D, and collaborate with a registered dietitian to develop a nutrition plan that meets the client's individual needs and preferences.
- Assess for signs and symptoms of hypocalcemia, including numbness and tingling in the extremities, muscle cramps or spasms, and seizures, and provide appropriate nursing interventions, such as administration of calcium replacement therapy or seizure precautions, as indicated.

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

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Identifying Risk for Complications

- Monitor clients for potential complications associated with cancer and cancer treatments, including infection, bleeding, fatigue, and altered mental status, among others.
- Educate clients and their families on the signs and symptoms of potential complications, and encourage them to report any new or worsening symptoms to the healthcare provider promptly.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including oncologists and other specialists, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing assessment and monitoring of potential complications, as well as appropriate interventions and referrals for supportive care.

Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Finding to Report to the Provider

- Report any significant changes in vital signs, such as tachycardia or hypotension, which may indicate hypovolemia or other complications associated with chest tube insertion.
- Monitor the volume and character of drainage from the chest tube, and report any sudden increases in drainage, or the presence of large clots or other abnormal characteristics, which may indicate bleeding

or other complications.

- Assess the client's respiratory status and report any changes in respiratory rate, effort, or oxygen saturation, which may indicate pneumothorax or other respiratory complications associated with chest tube insertion.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Priority Finding to Report Following a Paracentesis

- Report any signs or symptoms of infection, such as fever, chills, or redness and swelling at the site of the procedure, which may indicate a bacterial or fungal infection.
- Monitor the client's vital signs, including blood pressure and heart rate, and report any changes or abnormalities, which may indicate hypovolemia or other cardiovascular complications associated with the procedure.
- Assess the volume and characteristics of the drainage from the paracentesis, and report any sudden increases in volume or changes in color, which may indicate bleeding or other complications.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- Assess clients for signs and symptoms of dehydration, which may include thirst, dry mucous membranes, decreased urine output, and sunken eyes.
- Monitor vital signs, including blood pressure and heart rate, and report any changes or abnormalities, which may indicate hypovolemia or other cardiovascular complications associated with dehydration.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including primary care providers and infectious disease specialists, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and preferences, and that includes appropriate interventions to prevent and manage dehydration, such as administration of oral or intravenous fluids and electrolyte replacement therapy.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Who Has Delayed Wound Healing

- Monitor the wound site closely for signs and symptoms of delayed healing, such as increased redness, swelling, or drainage, or the presence of necrotic tissue or foul odor.
- Follow the healthcare provider's orders for wound care, including dressing changes and use of topical or systemic medications to promote healing and prevent infection.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including wound care specialists and infectious disease specialists, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and preferences, and that includes appropriate interventions to promote healing and prevent further complications, such as referral for advanced wound care therapies or consultation with a plastic surgeon.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Monitor clients for signs and symptoms of dehydration and electrolyte imbalances, and administer

intravenous fluids and electrolyte replacement therapy as ordered by the healthcare provider.

- Assess the client's nutritional status, and collaborate with a registered dietitian to develop a nutrition plan that meets the client's individual needs and preferences.
- Provide emotional support and reassurance to clients, as hyperemesis gravidarum can be a stressful and debilitating condition, and encourage them to report any new or worsening symptoms to the healthcare provider promptly.

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Preventing Heat Loss Through Conduction

- Warm all surfaces that come in contact with the newborn, such as weighing scales or examination tables, prior to placing the newborn on them to minimize heat loss through conduction.
- Use pre heated blankets or towels to wrap and swaddle the newborn immediately after birth, and cover the newborn's head with a hat to prevent heat loss through the scalp.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including neonatologists and pediatric nurses, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that includes ongoing assessment and monitoring of the newborn's temperature and vital signs, as well as appropriate interventions to maintain a stable thermal environment, such as skin-to-skin contact with the mother or use of a radiant warmer.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Expected Finding of Elevated Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure

- Elevated pulmonary artery wedge pressure (PAWP) is a common finding in heart failure and pulmonary edema, and is indicative of increased pressure in the left atrium and pulmonary circulation.
- PAWP can be measured invasively through the use of a pulmonary artery catheter, or estimated non-invasively using clinical and imaging findings such as jugular venous distention or pulmonary rales.
- Management of heart failure and pulmonary edema may include interventions to reduce PAWP and alleviate symptoms, such as administration of diuretics or vasodilators, as well as ongoing assessment and monitoring of cardiovascular and respiratory status to prevent complications.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Reportable Finding for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Report any new or worsening symptoms of psychosis or behavioral changes, including agitation, aggression, or self-injurious behaviors, to the healthcare provider promptly.
- Monitor the client's vital signs and side effects of medication, such as extrapyramidal symptoms or metabolic changes, and report any significant changes or abnormalities to the healthcare provider.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including psychiatrists and social workers, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the client's unique needs and preferences, and that includes ongoing assessment and monitoring of symptoms, as well as appropriate interventions and referrals for supportive care.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Fractures: Identifying Findings Requiring Follow-up for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Report any significant changes in pain level or pain quality, which may indicate an increase in inflammation or worsening of the injury, to the healthcare provider promptly.
- Monitor the child's range of motion and strength in the affected arm, and report any changes or abnormalities, which may indicate a potential fracture or other complication.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team, including orthopedists and radiologists, to develop a comprehensive plan of care that addresses the child's unique needs and preferences, and that includes appropriate imaging studies and referrals for further evaluation or treatment, if indicated.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing Assessment Findings for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Assess the location, quality, and intensity of the pain, and ask the child to rate the pain on a scale of 0-10 to obtain a baseline for future comparisons.
- Inspect the affected arm for any signs of trauma or injury, such as swelling, bruising, or deformity, and assess for range of motion and strength, comparing the affected arm to the unaffected arm.
- Take a comprehensive health history, including any recent illnesses, injuries, or activities that may have contributed to the onset of the arm pain, and obtain information on any medications or treatments the child has received for the pain.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Fractures: Anticipating Potential Provider Prescriptions for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Anticipate that the healthcare provider may order an X-ray or other imaging studies to confirm the diagnosis of a fracture and to determine the extent and location of the injury.
- Expect that the healthcare provider may prescribe pain medication to manage the child's pain, which may include acetaminophen or ibuprofen for mild pain or stronger opioids for moderate to severe pain.
- Anticipate that the healthcare provider may recommend immobilization of the affected arm with a splint, cast, or brace to promote healing and prevent further injury.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has a Fracture

- Assess the child's and family's understanding of the diagnosis, treatment plan, and potential complications, and provide additional education or clarification as needed.
- Review the healthcare provider's instructions for pain management, including dosage, frequency, and potential side effects of any prescribed medications, and encourage the child and family to report any adverse effects to the healthcare provider promptly.
- Provide instructions for proper care and maintenance of any immobilization devices, including splints or casts, and review signs and symptoms of potential complications such as skin breakdown, swelling, or increased pain, and instruct the child and family to seek medical attention if these occur.