

## Management of Care

### • Client Rights - (1)

- Complementary, Alternative, and Integrative Therapies: Alternative Therapy for Benign Prostate Hypertrophy
  - Ask about use before prostate specific antigen tests
  - Ask about concurrent use with aspirin, heparin, and warfarin
  - Can interact with anti-platelet and anticoagulant medications

## Safety and Infection Control

### • Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance - (2)

- Diabetes Mellitus: Nursing Actions Following a Medication Error
  - Monitor for hypoglycemia
  - Monitor for severity of effects
  - Discontinue medication
- 0 Medications Affecting Coagulation: Reviewing Laboratory Findings for a Client Receiving Heparin
  - Monitor vital signs
  - Advise clients to observe for bleeding
  - Monitor activated partial thromboplastin time

## Psychosocial Integrity

### • Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies - (1)

- Substance Use Disorders: Client Teaching About Nicotine Replacement Options
  - Allow the lozenge to slowly dissolve in the mouth
  - Chew gum slowly and intermittently over 30 min
  - Apply a nicotine patch to an area of clean, dry skin each day

## Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### • Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (10)

- Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Adverse Reactions
  - Interview clients for prior allergy
  - Monitor kidney function
  - Monitor I&O
- 0 Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Identifying an Allergic Reaction to Amoxicillin
  - Observe for allergic reaction for 30 min
  - Wear an allergy identification bracelet
  - Being allergic to one penicillin should be considered for all
- 0 Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Priority Finding to Report to Provider
  - Any indication of allergy appears, stop and notify provider
  - Observe for diarrhea and notify provider if present
  - Notify provider if change in hearing acuity develop
- 0 Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Risk Factors for Digoxin Toxicity
  - Older adults
  - Increased blood digoxin levels
  - Heart disease
- 0 Chemotherapy Agents: Client Teaching About Adverse Effects

- Monitor WBC
- Assess for bruising and bleeding gums
- Monitor for GI bleed
- 0 Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Medications That Interact With Carbamazepine
  - Administer in low doses initially and then gradually increase dosage
  - Administer the largest portion of the daily dose at bedtime
  - Obtain baseline CBC and platelets
- 0 Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Assessing a Client's Response to Phenytoin
  - Contraindicated for with sinus bradycardia, sinoatrial block, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> degree AV block
  - Administer only if the benefits outweigh the risks for pregnancy
  - Cleft palate, heart defects, developmental deficiencies
- 0 Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Reporting Adverse Effects of Furosemide
  - Assess/monitor for manifestations of dehydration
  - Monitor electrolytes
  - Report urine output less 30 mL/hr, stop medication and notify provider
- 0 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Monitoring the Effectiveness of Naloxone
  - Treatment of opioid abuse by preventing euphoria
  - Reversal of effects of opioids
  - reversal of respiratory depression in an infant
- 0 Psychotic Disorders: Teaching a Client About Clozapine
  - High risk of weight gain, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia
  - Monitor for indications of infection
  - Adverse effects: sedation, hypersalivation. Orthostatic hypotension, and anticholinergic effects

- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (3)**

- Antilipemic Agents: Determining Effectiveness of Treatment
  - Decrease manufacture of LDL and VLDL cholesterol
  - Lower triglycerides in some clients
  - Increase manufacture of HDL
- 0 Antilipemic Agents: Medications for High Cholesterol
  - Ezetimibe inhibit reabsorption of cholesterol
  - Can use with modified diets
  - Can be used alone or in combination with a statin medication
- 0 Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Actions for a Client Who Has Heart Failure
  - Monitor daily weight and I&O
  - Assess for shortness of breath and dyspnea
  - Administer oxygen as prescribed

- **Medication Administration - (8)**

- Airflow Disorders: Teaching About Fluticasone Metered-Dose Inhaler
  - Do not exceed prescribed dosages
  - Follow manufacturer's instruction for use
  - Notify the provider if an increase in the frequency and intensity of asthma exacerbations
- 0 Angina: Client Teaching About Sublingual Nitroglycerin
  - Do not stop taking abruptly
  - Notify provider if attacks increase in frequency, intensity, and duration
  - Do not crush or chew
- 0 Angina: Teaching About a Nitroglycerin Transdermal Patch

- Report palpitations, chest pain, or dyspnea
- Report muscle weakness
- Avoid use of alcohol
- 0 Bipolar Disorders: Teaching About Lithium Carbonate
  - Effects are usually transient
  - Report an increase in tremors
  - Maintain adequate fluid intake by consuming 1500 to 3000 mL
- 0 Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing Insulins in One Syringe
  - Draw short actin insulin up into syringe first then longer-actin insulin
  - Gently rotate the vial between the palms to disperse particles
  - NPH and premixed insulins should appear cloudy
- 0 Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin
  - Assess insertion site for indications of hematoma formation
  - Monitor platelets
  - Administer protamine slowly for toxicity
- 0 Nonopioid Analgesics: Identifying a Contraindication for Receiving Acetaminophen
  - Damage to gastric mucosa can lead to GI bleeding and perforation
  - Risk increased in older adults, smoker and alcohol user, and history of peptic ulcer
  - Observe for indications of GI bleeding. Or dark colored stools
- 0 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Indications for Medication Reconciliation
  - Uncontrolled. Substances require monitoring by a provider
  - Controlled substances have a potential for. Misuse and dependence
  - Medications can be habit-forming or have harmful effects

- **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (4)**

- Electrolyte Imbalances: Findings Indicating Effective Hypertonic Infusion
  - Monitor vital signs and level of consciousness
  - encourage to change positions slowly
  - Monitor I&O
- 0 Intravenous Therapy: Actions for an IV Infusion Infiltration
  - Stop the infusion and remove the catheter
  - Elevate the extremity
  - Encourage active range of motion
- 0 Intravenous Therapy: Expected Finding Following Albumin Administration
  - Rapid effects
  - Precise amounts
  - Constant therapeutic blood levels
- 0 Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration
  - Carefully select the site and catheter
  - Secure the catheter
  - Inspect IV infusion site frequently for any findings of infiltration

- **Pharmacological Pain Management - (3)**

- Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Administering Medication for Breakthrough Pain
  - Relief of moderate to severe pain
  - Sedation
  - Reduction of bowel motility
- 0 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Adverse Effects of Epidural Morphine
  - Monitor vital signs

- Teach to increase fluid/fiber intake. And physical activity
- Advise to sit or low down if lightheadedness or dizziness occur
- 0 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Administration of Controlled Substances
  - Check the labels for name and concentration
  - Measure doses accurately and double check dosages of high alert medications
  - Follow the rights of medication administration

### **Reduction of Risk Potential**

- **Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)**
  - Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin
    - Monitor vital signs
    - Advise to observe for bleeding
    - Obtain baseline prothrombin time and monitor levels of PT and INR
- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
  - Depressive Disorders: Laboratory Values to Report
    - Monitor blood pressure
    - Monitor heart rate and BP for orthostatic changes
    - Monitor weight and food intake

### **Physiological Adaptation**

- **Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (1)**
  - Medications Affecting Labor and Delivery: Treatment for Hypermagnesemia
    - Monitor deep tendon reflexes
    - Obtain vital signs
    - Monitor blood magnesium level



## Individual Performance Profile

[Download Report](#)

[Score Explanation](#)

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p><b>41.7%</b></p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p><b>46:16</b></p>	<p><b>Individual Name:</b> Gozi C Okafor</p> <p><b>Student Number:</b> 7412799</p> <p><b>Institution:</b> Lakeview CON</p> <p><b>Program Type:</b> BSN</p> <p><b>Test Completed Date:</b> 4/27/2023 <b># of Points:</b> 60 <b>Attempt:</b> 1</p> <hr/> <p><b>Focused Review Progress</b></p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p><b>Last accessed:</b> 4/27/2023 <b>Time spent:</b> 04:37:31</p>
--	---

PROFICIENCY LEVEL			
<b>Below Level 1</b>			
MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
National	Program	National	Program
<b>66.7%</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas					Show all topics to review		<input type="checkbox"/> OFF
Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN	MEAN	PERCENTILE RANK	PERCENTILE RANK	Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	