

Mental Health ATI Remediation

Management of Care

- Client Rights
 - o Advocate for client rights and needs.
 - o Nurses are responsible for understanding and protecting client rights.
 - o Mental health patients have the right to humane treatment and care.
- Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team
 - o The delivery of client care in partnership with multidisciplinary health care team members to achieve continuity of care and positive client outcomes.
 - o Utilize other interdisciplinary team members instead of taking on all responsibility yourself.
 - o Small-group communication allows the nurse to discuss the patient's behavior change with the entire team.
- Confidentiality/Information Security
 - o Maintain client confidentiality and privacy.
 - o Don't share passwords.
 - o Don't speak about patient information in public places.
- Establishing Priorities
 - o Apply nursing knowledge based on the patient's needs.
 - o Set priorities according to their needs.
 - o Plan for adequate time for interventions.
- Ethical Practice
 - o Practice in a manner consistent with a code of ethics for RNs.
 - o Nurses must practice ethically, competently, safely, and in a manner consistent with all local, state, and federal laws.
 - o Must have an understanding of ethical principles and how they apply when providing care for patients in mental health settings.
- Legal Rights and Responsibilities
 - o Report client conditions as required by law.
 - o Identify legal issues affecting the client.
 - o Contact social workers if needed.

Safety and Infection Control

- Use of Restraints/Safety Devices
 - o If a restraint is used, be sure to check it every 2 hours.
 - o There must be an order in place from a provider in order to use restraint.
 - o Be sure to check the patient's skin for circulation, integrity, and pressure injuries.

Health Promotion and Maintenance

- Aging Process
 - o Know what is needed when caring for a child.
 - o Know what is needed when caring for an adult.
 - o Know what is needed when caring for an older adult.

Psychosocial Integrity

- Abuse/Neglect
 - o Assess client for abuse or neglect and intervene as appropriate.
 - o Identify risk factors for domestic, child, elder abuse/neglect and sexual abuse.
 - o Plan interventions for victims/suspected victims of abuse.
- Behavioral Interventions
 - o Assist patient with achieving and maintaining self-control of behavior.
 - o Incorporate behavioral management techniques when caring for a patient.
 - o Have a trusting patient-to-nurse relationship.
- Coping Mechanisms
 - o Assess the client's ability to adapt to temporary/permanent role changes.
 - o Evaluate coping mechanisms that work and do not work for controlling anxiety and learn new methods.
 - o Use of alternative stress relief and coping mechanisms might increase medication effectiveness and decrease the need for medication in most cases.
- Family Dynamics
 - o Assess family dynamics to determine a plan of care.
 - o Encourage the client's participation in group/family therapy.
 - o Evaluate resources available to assist family functioning.
- Mental Health Concepts
 - o Recognize patient use of defense mechanisms.
 - o Assess the patient for alterations in mood, judgment, and cognition.
 - o Apply knowledge of patient psychopathology to mental health concepts applied to individual/group/family therapy.
- Stress Management
 - o Assess stressors, including environmental, that affect patient care.
 - o Provide information to patients on stress management techniques.
 - o Successful stress management techniques can improve stress-related medical conditions and improve functioning.
- Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies
 - o Assess the patient for substance abuse, dependency, withdrawal, or toxicities and intervene as appropriate.
 - o Educate the patient on substance use diagnosis and treatment plans.
 - o Educate the patient on what to expect during the detox phase.
- Therapeutic Communication

- Assess verbal and nonverbal patient communication needs.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of communication with the patient.
- Use therapeutic communication techniques.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- Medication Administration
 - Educate on medication self-administration procedures.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness and accuracy of medication orders for a client.
 - Review pertinent data prior to medication administration.

Reduction of Risk Potential

- Laboratory Values
 - Monitor client laboratory values.
 - Know the specific ranges for laboratory values.
 - Ensure the patient's values are within referenced ranges.
- Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures
 - Provide care for patients undergoing electroconvulsive therapy.
 - Use precautions to prevent injury and/or complications associated with a procedure or diagnosis.
 - Educate the patient on what their diagnostic test/procedure consists of prior to receiving it.