

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

80.0%

TIME SPENT

01:53:16

Individual Name: Brianna S Lilly

Student Number: 6501575

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date:

4/17/2023

of Points: 173

Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 4/28/2023

Time spent: 03:10:42

PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT

98 %

MEAN

National	Program
71.8%	71.6%

PERCENTILE RANK

National	Program
84	83

Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Brianna Lilly

Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019 with NGN

Semester: Spring 2023

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life-Planning

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Understanding of Advance Directives

- The purpose of advance directives is to communicate the client's wishes regarding end-of-life care should the client become unable to do so.
- A living will and the durable power of attorney are both components of the advance directive.
- The nurse should ensure that the advance directives are current and reflective of the client's current decisions.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The first infraction is followed by an informal reprimand, an employee and manager meet to discuss the issue and suggestions for improvement are given.
- The second infraction includes a written warning given in a manager and employee meeting, the review of specific rules/guidelines, and the discussion of potential consequences.
- The third infraction includes the employee being placed on suspension with or without pay in order for the employee to examine the issues and consider the alternatives.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- Resources for medication information include; nursing drug handbooks, pharmacology textbooks and professional journals.
- *The Physicians' Desk Reference* (PDR) and professional websites are approved sources for medication information.
- Pharmacists are a resource to the nurse to prevent medication interactions, or gain important information.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities**Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating with a Client who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse.**

- The nurse should provide language assistance to clients who have limited English proficiency.
- The nurse is responsible for informing clients of language services verbally and in writing.
- The clients should receive learning materials in their chosen language and the nurse should evaluate the client's understanding of written material.

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- The CDC website includes a list of all nationally notifiable diseases.
- Anthrax, botulism, cholera, congenital rubella syndrome, diphtheria, giardiasis, gonorrhea, hepatitis A/B/C, HIV, Lyme disease, malaria, mumps, rabies, poliovirus infection and more are included as nationally notifiable.
- Reporting of communicable diseases is mandated by state and local regulations, and state notifications to the CDC is voluntary.

1.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices****Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints**

- Restraints are used as a last resort to physically protect the client, staff or other clients.
- Restraints are used only if all less restrictive means have failed to prevent the client from harming themselves or others.
- In an emergency situations where there is immediate risk to the client or others, a nurse may place restraints on a client, and must obtain a prescription from the provider as soon as possible according to the facility's policy.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Appropriate Use of Restraint Devices

- In cleft lip treatment elbow restraints are used to keep the infant from injuring the repair site.
- Restraints should be removed periodically to assess the skin, allow for movement and provide comfort.
- In cleft palate care elbow restraints can be needed to be used to prevent the infant from injuring the repair.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care****Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching about Folic Acid**

- Folic acid is crucial for neurologic development and prevention of fetal neural tube defects.

- Folic acid is found in foods such as; leafy vegetables, dried peas and beans, seeds, and orange juice.
- It is recommended that pregnant women consume 600mcg of folic acid a day.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying the Stage of Change

- Pre-contemplation the individual is unaware of the need to change.
- Contemplation the individual considers change, and weighs the benefits with the cost.
- Preparation is where the individual plans to take action.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Oral contraceptives should not be used in clients with a history of thromboembolic disorders, stroke, heart attack, or coronary artery disease.
- Other contraindications for oral contraceptives include; gallbladder disease, cirrhosis or liver tumor, headache with focal neurologic findings, uncontrolled hypertension, diabetes mellitus with vascular involvement, breast or estrogen related cancers, pregnancy, lactating, less than 6 weeks postpartum.
- Women over 35 who smoke are not recommended total oral contraceptives.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

Topic: Family and Community Violence: Priority Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence

- Ensure that clients are physically and psychologically safe from harm.
- Provide psychological first aid.
- Reduce stress-related manifestations by using techniques to alleviate a panic attack.

Subcategory: Grief and Loss

Topic: Death and Dying: Recognizing Preschool Responses to Death

- Preschool children (3 to 6 years) have egocentric thinking and magical thinking.
- Preschool children interpret separation from parents as punishment for bad behavior.
- Preschool children view dying as temporary because the lack concept of time and because the dead person can still have attributes of the living.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

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

- For newborns who are withdrawing from cocaine avoid eye contacting use vertical rocking and a pacifier.
- Nurses should initiate a consult with child protective services.
- Breastfeeding while on methadone is not contraindicated and may ease the infant's withdrawal symptoms.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Saw palmetto is used for treatment of an enlarged prostate.
- Saw palmetto affects the blood's ability to clot.
- Warfarin, heparin, and aspirin should not be taken with saw palmetto.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Nursing Actions for Continuous Enteral Feeding

- Enteral feeding is a method of providing nutrients to clients who can not consume foods orally but whose GI tract is still functioning.
- The nurse flushes enteral tubing with at least 30 mL of water every 4 to 6 hours.
- The nurse monitors capillary blood glucose every 6 hours.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- The nurse should assist the client with ambulation and use assistive devices as needed.
- The nurse should evaluate the client's gait while using the walker.
- The nurse should evaluate the client's posture while they use the walker.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Timolol is a beta-blocker that decreases IOP.
- Complications of timolol include stinging discomfort, blurred vision, dry eyes, photophobia and occasional conjunctivitis.
- Educate the client to notify the provider for a heart rate less than 58/min.

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

- Report to the provider if the client has insomnia or restlessness as a complication from CNS Stimulants.
- Weight loss as a complication from CNS stimulants should result in a consultation with the provider regarding giving the client a "holiday" from the medication.
- Notify the provider if dysrhythmias, chest pain, high blood pressure, hallucinations or paranoia occur.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- A pudendal block is appropriate for pain relief measures during the second stage and vaginal birth.
- A pudendal block consists of local anesthetic administered trans-vaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- Pudendal blocks have no maternal or fetal systemic effects, but it does provide local anesthesia to the perineum, vulva, and rectal areas during delivery.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Administer a proton pump inhibitor to decrease the risk of ulcer formation.
- Cimetidine can be given to reduce the risk of ulcer formation.
- Patients should take the medication with food or 8 oz glass of water or milk and avoid alcohol.

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

- Initiate oxytocin no sooner than 4 hours after the administration of misoprostol.
- Increase oxytocin until desired contraction pattern is obtained and then maintain the dose.
- Contraction frequency should be 2 to 3 mins long, contracture duration should be 80-90 seconds.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Non-Opioid Analgesics: Action to Take When Responding to Client's Report of Pain

- The nurse should evaluate the effectiveness of non-opioid analgesics.
- The nurse should assess the clients's pain.
- The nurse should assess/observe physical area of pain.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- The difference between the apical rate and the radial rate is the pulse deficit.
- To determine the pulse deficit accurately 2 clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse rates simultaneously.
- In dysrhythmias, the heart can contract ineffectively, resulting in a beat at the apical site with no pulsation at the radial pulse point.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- A paracentesis is a needle inserted through the abdominal wall into the peritoneal cavity to relieve abdominal ascites pressure.
- Respiratory distress is the determining factor in the use of a paracentesis to treat ascites.
- The nurse should assess pertinent blood testing results (albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, BUN and creatinine).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Evaluating Readiness for Discharge From the PACU

- A client who is stable and able to breath spontaneously is discharged to a post surgical unit or home after the surgical procedure.
- Criteria for discharge from PACU includes stable vital signs, no evidence of bleeding, return of gag reflexes, and urine output that is at least 30 mL/hr.
- Other criteria for discharge for the PACU includes; Aldrete score of 8 to 10, minimal to absent nausea and vomiting, and wound drainage that is minimal to moderate.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- Clients who have delayed healing could be patients with malnutrition.

- Diabetes mellitus is associated with delayed wound healing.
- Immune disorders are associated with delayed wound healing.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting.
- Hyperemesis gravidarum can cause weight loss, dehydration, nutritional deficiencies, electrolyte imbalances and ketonuria.
- There is a risk to the fetus for intrauterine growth restriction, small for gestational age, or preterm birth if the condition persists.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Heart failure generally results in increased pulmonary Artery wedge pressure.
- Mixed venous oxygen saturation is directly related to cardiac output.
- A drop in SvO₂ indicates worsening cardiac function.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Medication should be discontinued if WBC is less than 3,000/mm³
- Observe for and notify the provider of indications of infection
- Observe for and notify the provider of neuroendocrine effects such as gynecomastia, weight gain, menstrual irregularities, or galactorrhea.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- Early manifestations of a fat emboli are; dyspnea, increased respiratory rate, decreased oxygenation, headache, decreased mental acuity, respiratory distress, tachycardia, confusion and chest pain.
- Late manifestations include; cutaneous petechiae.
- Petechiae are the discriminating manifestation from a pulmonary embolism.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Staging a Pressure Ulcer

- Stage 1 pressure injury is non-blanchable erythema of intact skin.
- Stage 2 pressure injury is partial thickness skin loss with exposed dermis.
- Stage 3 is a full thickness skin loss.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

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

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Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Manifestations of fractures include pain, crepitus, deformity, edema, ecchymosis, warmth and redness, and decreased use of affected area.
- Assess the child's neuromuscular status
- Obtain a history of how the injury occurred from the child.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Fractures: Determining Potential Complications for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Potential complications of fractures include; constipation, infection, and compartment syndrome.
- Compartment syndrome is caused by compression to the nerves, blood vessels and muscle inside confined space resulting in neuromuscular ischemia.
- Other potential complications include; renal calculi, fat embolism, pulmonary embolism, volkmann contracture, and osteomyelitis

Subcategory: Generate Solution

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

- Before and after surgical procedure expect that that the client will be NPO.
- Medication for pain should be ordered as necessary.
- Frequent neurovascular checks will be ordered.

