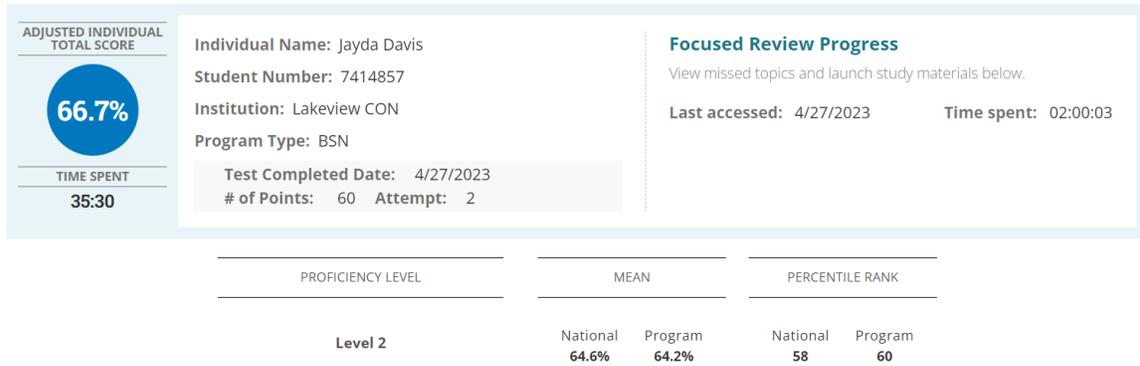


## Individual Performance Profile

[Download Report](#)[Score Explanation](#)**Management of Care**

## Information Technology: Action to Take When Receiving a Telephone Prescription

- ❖ Write down the prescription first.
- ❖ Re-read the order to the provider.
- ❖ Question any prescription that seems inappropriate for the client.

## Therapeutic Communication: Providing Written Materials in a Client's Primary Language

- ❖ Written materials in the patient's primary language can help reinforce teaching.
- ❖ Ensure that the patient is able to read and understand the written material.
- ❖ Be sure to discuss any information the patient needs to know that is important in written material.

**Safety and Infection Control**

## Client Safety: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Prescription for Restraints.

- ❖ Secure restraints to a movable part of the bed frame.
- ❖ Pad bony prominences to prevent skin breakdown.
- ❖ Monitor vital signs.

## Ergonomic Principles: Teaching a Caregiver How to Avoid Injury When Repositioning a Client

- ❖ Widen base of support.
- ❖ Face the direction of movement.
- ❖ Use your own body as a counterweight when pushing or pulling to make movement easier.

## Home Safety: Client teaching About Electrical Equipment Safety

- ❖ Place electrical cords and extension cords against a wall behind furniture.
- ❖ Ensure that electrical equipment is in good repair and well grounded.
- ❖ Do not place cords on the floor in the open as it can create falls.

#### Information Technology: Action to Take When a Visitor Reports a Fall

- ❖ Complete an incident report.
- ❖ Do not refer to an incident report in a client's medical record.
- ❖ Document facts and statements from visitors.

#### Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Performing Hand Hygiene

- ❖ Hand hygiene consists of soap, running water, and friction.
- ❖ Wash your hands with soap and warm water.
- ❖ Wash hands for at least 15 seconds.

#### Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile Field

- ❖ Do not reach across sterile fields.
- ❖ Touch sterile materials only with sterile gloves.
- ❖ Consider any object held below the waist or above the chest contaminated.

### **Health Promotion and Maintenance**

#### Client Education: Caring for a Client Who Smokes Tobacco

- ❖ Determine how much the client smokes and what they smoke.
- ❖ Provide cessation resources.
- ❖ Educate on the effects of what smoking can do to the body.

#### Head and Neck: Assessing Visual Acuity Using a Snellen Chart

- ❖ Have the client stand 20 feet from the Snellen chart.
- ❖ For each eye, cover the opposite eye.
- ❖ Note the smallest line the client can read correctly.

#### Young Adults (20 to 35 years): Teaching Appropriate Health Promotion Guidelines

- ❖ Educate on sexually transmitted infections and how to prevent it.
- ❖ Provide education about regular physical activity.
- ❖ Encourage selecting a primary care provider for ongoing, routine medical care.

### **Psychosocial Integrity**

#### Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Providing End-of-life Care

- ❖ Turn the patient every two hours.
- ❖ Involve the dying person with decisions in their care.
- ❖ Be present and keep the patient comfortable.

### **Basic and Comfort Care**

### Pain Management: Suggesting Nonpharmacological Pain Relief for a Client

- ❖ Suggest safe herbal remedies.
- ❖ Provide massages.
- ❖ Educate on relaxing techniques.

### Rest and Sleep: Identifying Findings That Indicate Sleep Deprivation

- ❖ Excessive daytime sleepiness.
- ❖ Poor concentration and mood changes.
- ❖ Poor or risky decision-making.

### Urinary Elimination: Application of a Condom Catheter

- ❖ Allow 1-2 inches between the tip of the penis and the condom catheter.
- ❖ Do not shave excess hair around the groin area.
- ❖ Attach leg or standard collection bag.

### **Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

#### Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Self-Administration of Ophthalmic Solutions

- ❖ Tilt back the head or have the client lie down.
- ❖ Avoid placing it directly on the cornea.
- ❖ If instilling more than one medication in the same eye, wait at least 5 minutes between them.

#### Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Self-Administration of Clotrimazole Suppositories

- ❖ Lubricate the suppository before insertion.
- ❖ Instruct clients to remain supine for at least 5 minutes after insertion to retain the suppository.
- ❖ Insert the medication along the posterior wall of the vagina.

### Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Confirming a Client's Identity

- ❖ Ask client's name.
- ❖ Ask client's birthdate.
- ❖ Confirm client's medical identification number.

### **Reduction of Risk Potential**

#### Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload

- ❖ Get a prescription for a diuretic.
- ❖ Record intake and outputs.
- ❖ Review dietary restrictions.

## **Physiological Adaptation**

### **Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Performing a Dressing Change**

- ❖ Cleanse from the least contaminated part of the wound to the most contaminated part of the wound.
- ❖ Do not use cotton balls and other products that shed fibers.
- ❖ Use aseptic technique when performing dressing changes.