

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019

Semester: 4th

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 Sick 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.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Client Advocacy

- Nurses are accountable for protecting the rights of clients (Holman et al., 2019).
- Nurses must understand that clients understand their rights (Holman et al., 2019).
- If the client refuses treatment, they are required to sign a document (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Assigning Client Care Tasks to an RN

- Planning are decisions regarding what needs to get done (Holman et al., 2019).
- Nurses must continuously set and reset priorities to meet the needs of multiple clients (Holman et al., 2019).
- Priority setting requires that nurses make decisions in the order in which clients get seen (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Managing Client Care: Delegating Tasks to an Assistive Personnel

- Assistive personnel can monitor patient vital signs (Holman et al., 2019).
- The assistive personnel can assist with bathing (Holman et al., 2019).
- They can also assist the patient with ambulating (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Managing Client Care: Effective Time Management

- It is essential to set a planner before they complete tasks (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should set a priorities list when treating patients (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should also administer the client's medications promptly (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The nurse should file an incident report if they suspect any problems (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should communicate with the manager if they notice any workplace problems (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse manager should use one on one communication when solving problems (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Informed Consent for Participating in a Research Study

- The patient should give informed consent before doing a procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse must witness the patient's informed consent (Holman et al., 2019).
- The research should get explained to the patient before proceeding (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

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

- It delivers medications and other treatments directly to the large central veins (Holman et al., 2019).
- The line can get used to draw blood and give treatments (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is a thin and flexible tube inserted into the vein (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Transcribing Prescriptions

- The nurse should perform medication reconciliation for the patient (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse needs to check the dose before giving medications (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should know the risks of the medications (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Prioritizing Client Care

- The nurse should provide one on one observation to the patient (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should give the patient antidepressants (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should assess the patient for suicidal ideations (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- The nurse should utilize the database for the patient's treatment (Holman et al., 2019).
- The database provides accurate medical information (Holman et al., 2019).
- Nurses should refer to the database when they do not understand medical information (Holman et al., 2019).

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 maintain eye contact when communicating with the patient (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse can use a translator to communicate with a patient speaking a different language (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should maintain therapeutic communication with the patient (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Certain diseases should get reported to the center for disease control (Holman et al., 2019).
- The public health department should get notified of any diseases (Holman et al., 2019).
- Anthrax and botulism need to get reported to the health department (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Implementing Critical Pathways

- It displays goals for the patient and provides a sequence of actions to achieve goals (Holman et al., 2019).
- Critical pathways help to decrease the length of stay (Holman et al., 2019).
- The critical pathway can also help to increase patient and staff satisfaction (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Priority Finding Following an Ischemic Stroke

- The patient can experience numbness and weakness in the legs (Holman et al., 2019).
- They can also experience confusion and trouble speaking (Holman et al., 2019).
- Patients with stroke are not able to maintain coordination (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Identifying Treatment for Urticaria

- Patients get antihistamines for the treatment of urticaria (Holman et al., 2019).
- The medication works by blocking the effect of histamine (Holman et al., 2019).
- Examples of antihistamines include loratadine and cetirizine (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Client Safety: Caring for a Client Who Is on Fall Precautions

- The client's bed railings should always get raised (Holman et al., 2019).
- Floor mats should be put into place to prevent falls (Holman et al., 2019).
- The client's belongings should get placed within arm's reach, and their bed alarm should always be working (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- The patient should get turned every two hours (Holman et al., 2019).
- Their heels should get lifted using a pillow under their leg (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient's skin should be clean and dry as much as possible (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Complete Medication Prescriptions

- The nurse should verify the medication prescription before giving the medication (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse needs to perform medication reconciliation at all times (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should verify the dose before giving the medication (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- The patient with a green tag should get the least priority (Holman et al., 2019).
- If the patient has an open fracture and respiratory rate of 30, they can get placed on a red tag (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should triage patients using priority levels (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- The nurse should evaluate teaching by communicating with patients after the teaching (Holman et al., 2019).
- The client's knowledge should be assessed frequently to check the effectiveness of the teaching (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to use therapeutic communication when interacting with the patient (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Safe Use of Equipment

Topic: Home Safety: Teaching About Electrical Fire Prevention

- The patient should not smoke around oxygen because it can cause a fire (Holman et al., 2019).
- All electrical cords should not be placed across doorways (Holman et al., 2019).
- The cords should be placed under rugs and should not be stapled (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- The nurse should use sterile gloves when inserting an indwelling catheter (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should not touch other surfaces when putting on sterile gloves (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should change into new gloves after they get contaminated (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Restraints help to control the impulsive behaviors of patients (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to restrain the patient to ensure the patient's and staff's safety (Holman et al., 2019).
- The restraints can be used for confused patients (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Seclusion is placing a client in a private area after acting impulsively (Holman et al., 2019).
- Restraints should not receive a PRN prescription for restraints (Holman et al., 2019).
- A new prescription for restraints is needed every 24 hours (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- The patient should take the folic acid sparingly (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should not stop taking folic acid until the provider instructs them to do so (Holman et al., 2019).
- Folic acid should be taken within 2 hours or after taking indigestion products (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

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

- The milestone likes showing greater independence in ages 1-3 (Holman et al., 2019).
- The child will start saying 2 to 4 words (Holman et al., 2019).
- They can also stand on their tiptoe and kick a ball (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Risk Factors for Heart Failure

- The risk factors for heart failure include coronary artery disease and diabetes (Holman et al., 2019).
- Additional risk factors include high blood pressure and obesity (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another risk factor includes valvular heart disease (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- A risk factor for Alzheimer's includes heart disease (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other risk factor includes diabetes and stroke (Holman et al., 2019).
- Additional risk factors include high blood pressure and high cholesterol (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

- Risk factors for gestational diabetes include having prediabetes (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other risk factors include obesity and not being physically active (Holman et al., 2019).
- Additional risk factors include polycystic ovary syndrome (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Most screening tests for idiopathic scoliosis are noninvasive (Holman et al., 2019).
- Screening is done by visual inspection of the spine (Holman et al., 2019).
- The screening looks at the asymmetry of shoulders, shoulder blades, and hips (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- The contraindications include breast cancer and a history of DVT (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other contraindications also include liver disease and hyperlipidemia (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another contraindication includes pulmonary embolism (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Action for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Panic Level of Anxiety

- The nurse should assess the patient for any thoughts of suicide (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should give the patient anti-anxiety medications (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient's vital signs should get checked frequently (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- The nurse should use psychotherapy with the patient (Holman et al., 2019).
- Therapy may include anger and violence management (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is important to use therapeutic communication with the patient (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

Topic: Crisis Management: Sequence of Actions to Take for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Crisis

- The nurse should identify the cause of the crisis before intervening (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to determine the level of readiness when assessing a crisis (Holman et al., 2019).
- After the intervention, the nurse should assess how well the crisis got treated (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Cultural, Ethnic, and Religious Influences: Assessing a Client's Dietary Acculturation

- The patient should focus on incorporating healthy foods into their diet (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should consume more fruits and vegetables instead of fried foods (Holman et al., 2019).
- Children tend to adapt to cultural acculturation more easily (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cultural, Ethnic, and Religious Influences: Planning Client Care During Passover

- A care manager needs to learn to offer elders support and inclusion during holidays like Passover (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should incorporate a diet that meets the requirements of a Passover (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should understand that the patient should be given foods without wheat (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- *Antisocial personality disorder* is a disorder where patients disregard other people (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient tends to break the rules and act impulsively (Holman et al., 2019).
- Treatment for antisocial personality disorder includes psychotherapy (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Is Obese and Is Crying

- It is important to use therapeutic communication when communicating with obese patients (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should discuss ways they can incorporate healthy foods into their diet (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse must remain honest regarding a patient's weight (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and management of newborn complications: Manifestations of cocaine

- The patient can experience high blood pressure and seizures (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient can also experience tremors and increased irritability (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cocaine exposure can also cause the patient to have trouble sleeping (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a client who has hearing loss

- The nurse should recognize the signs of hearing loss (Holman et al., 2019).
- They should encourage the client to get hearing aids, if possible (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should maintain eye contact when communicating with patients with hearing loss (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary teaching for a client who has Crohn's disease.

- Patients should follow a low-residue diet to relieve abdominal pain (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to avoid nuts and seeds to prevent any problems (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should avoid foods that may increase stool output, like fruits and vegetables (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Non-pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Medication interactions include warfarin and clopidogrel (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another medication interaction includes aspirin (Holman et al., 2019).
- Blood thinning medications interact with saw palmetto. Palmetto slows blood clotting in the patient (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- The patient should be instructed to check their weight frequently (Holman et al., 2019).

- The nurse should assist the patient in creating a meal plan (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should treat underlying psychological issues (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic; Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Action for Fluid Overload

- The nurse should assess the patient for signs of edema (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should administer diuretics to get rid of excess sodium (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should monitor for high blood pressure and shortness of breath (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- The nurse should report signs of tachycardia and tachypnea (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should report cool and clammy skin in the extremities (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to monitor for oliguria and dysglycemia (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

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

- The nurse should provide privacy throughout the process (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should give the patient a bed bath before transferring them (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to document everything and know what to tell the patient's family regarding postmortem (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- The nurse should know that elbows should get bent at 15 degrees (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should stand inside the walker and relax arms at the sides (Holman et al., 2019).
- The walker should be moved with the unaffected leg (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- The nurse should report any sleep disturbances to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should record patients' sleep patterns on their health information (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should promote relaxation techniques with the nurse (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Identifying a Medication That Causes Diarrhea

- Antibiotics and antidepressants can cause diarrhea in the patient (Holman et al., 2019).
- Proton pump inhibitors, such as omeprazole and lansoprazole (Holman et al., 2019).
- Medications used to treat cancer can cause diarrhea in the patient (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Timolol can cause heart failure in some patients (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should report chest pain, extreme fatigue, and irregular heartbeat (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should monitor the face, fingers, and feet swelling (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions With Warfarin

- Aspirin or aspirin-containing products can interact with warfarin (Holman et al., 2019).
- Antacids and antifungal medications also interact with warfarin (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cold and allergy medications are common drugs that interact with warfarin (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Contraindications include fetal distress and hydramnios (Holman et al., 2019).
- Additional contraindications include partial placenta previa (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other contraindications include borderline cephalopelvic disproportion (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Preparing Client for Insertion of a Nontunneled Percutaneous Central Venous Access Device

- Central venous catheters can get placed surgically or non-surgically (Holman et al., 2019).
- The non-tunneled central line may be placed into the large vein near the neck (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should hold the catheter in the non-dominant hand (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Dosage Calculation

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating a Dose of Phenytoin

- The nurse should assess the amount of medication to give to the patient (Holman et al., 2019).
- The answer should be in mL when finding the dose of phenytoin (Holman et al., 2019).
- The answer should be rounded to the nearest whole number when asked (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- The patient should take the medication around the same day every day (Holman et al., 2019).
- The tablet is taken once a day with or without food (Holman et al., 2019).
- The tablet should not be crushed or chewed (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- It is essential to take omeprazole if the patient has peptic ulcer disease (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient gets the first dose before breakfast, and they get the second dose before dinner (Holman et al., 2019).

- The medication should not be crushed or chewed (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Oxytocin is given to patients who have preeclampsia (Holman et al., 2019).
- The medication is also given to patients with maternal diabetes and premature rupture of membranes (Holman et al., 2019).
- The medication is given during or immediately after birth (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- The child should be given a distractor prior to inserting the IV catheter (Holman et al., 2019).
- The child should drink lots of fluids the night before the IV (Holman et al., 2019).
- The child should be warmed so the veins are easy to find (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- Two people are needed to assess the pulse deficit (Holman et al., 2019).
- One person will measure the peripheral pulse, while the other will measure the apical pulse (Holman et al., 2019).
- The pulses will be counted for a full minute (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- The patient should not eat or drink for 12 hours before the procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should empty their bladder before the procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient's vital signs should be checked frequently (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Assessing a Child Who Has Moderate Dehydration

- The child will have a sunken soft spot on the head with dehydration (Holman et al., 2019).
- The child's stools will be loose due to dehydration (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient will also experience decreased bowel movements (Holman et al., 2019).

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

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Identifying Risk for Complications

- Complications for cancer include diarrhea or constipation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Additional complications include pain and fatigue (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient can also have trouble breathing (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- The nurse should check the tubing for kinks or leaks (Holman et al., 2019).
- The water suction chamber should have bubbling. The bubbling ensures that the test tube is working correctly (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should report if there are no fluctuations in the water seal chamber (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- The nurse should report any signs of infection to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse will also need to monitor for any signs of hemorrhage (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another complication to report is ascitic fluid leakage (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Complications of Thoracentesis

- A complication of thoracentesis includes bleeding and infection (Holman et al., 2019).
- An additional complication includes liver or spleen injury (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should assess the patient for pneumothorax (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to Position a Client Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- The patient's toes should be pointed forward and slightly out (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should not rotate the leg too far to the side (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should not bend their hip more than 90 degrees (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care

- The patient should gently clean around the stoma with soap and water (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should use skin barrier products to reduce irritation (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should eat bland foods if they have a colostomy (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Plan of Care Following Acute Myocardial Infarction

- It is essential to administer oxygen to patients with myocardial infarction (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should be encouraged to maintain bed rest (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should be encouraged to change positions frequently in bed (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- It is a type of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy (Holman et al., 2019).
- Rising blood levels of chorionic gonadotropin hormone cause it (Holman et al., 2019).
- Mild morning sickness is common in patients with hyperemesis gravidarum (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Nursing Action for a Low-Pressure Alarm

- The symptoms include hypoxia and aspiration (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient's blood flow will get limited with low cuff pressure (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient can also experience aspiration pneumonitis and pneumonia (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Actions for Hypokalemia

- The patient should get placed on a high-potassium diet (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient may need IV potassium replacement therapy (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should increase potassium in their diet (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- The patient will experience severe left ventricular failure or severe mitral stenosis (Holman et al., 2019).
- The capillary wedge pressure is greater than 12 (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient may experience shortness of breath with increased pressure (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching About Food Safety and Preparation for a Client Who Has AIDS

- The client should wash their hands and always use clean cooking utensils (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cleaning countertops will help decrease the spread of germs (Holman et al., 2019).
- Raw meat should be kept separate from other foods (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching

- The patient should maintain a healthy weight and eat a well-balanced diet (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should drink at least 6-8 glasses of water daily (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should eat 4-6 small meals daily, which allows the diaphragm more easily (Holman et al., 2019).

2019).

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

- The patient exhibits delusions and hallucinations for schizophrenia (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient may also exhibit an impaired ability to function (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient may also display strange and poorly understood behaviors (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Burns: Priority Action for a Toddler Who Has Burns

- The patient should maintain an airway with burns (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse will provide oxygen for extensive burn patients (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse will need to maintain adequate fluid status for burn patients (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- The symptoms of fat emboli include shortness of breath and confusion (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient may also experience headaches and seizures (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient will also experience fever and jaundice (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Expected Manifestations of Sleep Apnea

- Sleep apnea is where the patient experiences loud snoring and morning headache (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient also experiences excessive daytime drowsiness (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient grasps for air during their sleep (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

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

- The patient will need a follow-up if they notice redness or bruising (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to identify signs of numbness and tingling (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient will also experience swelling and tenderness at the site (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- The nurse should check the patient's respiratory status (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should also assess for any signs of infection (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is essential to assess the patient's neurovascular status (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

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

- Patients with arm pain can experience inflammation at the site (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient will also experience severe nerve problems (Holman et al., 2019).
- Arm pain can lead to possible infection at the site (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- The patient should get analgesics to help treat pain (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ice packs can be applied to the patient's arm to help reduce swelling (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient can be given over-the-counter ibuprofen or aspirin (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture

- The patient's neurovascular status should get checked frequently (Holman et al., 2019).

- The nurse should monitor for signs of infection (Holman et al., 2019).
- A cast should be applied, and it should remain dry (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

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

- The patient should get instructed to take pain medications when necessary (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should also consume a healthy diet to help the bone heal faster (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient should apply ice packs to limit swelling (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations

- The patient is likely to experience delusions and hallucinations (Holman et al., 2019).
- The patient will also get irritable and anxious (Holman et al., 2019).
- Substance use disorder also causes changes in heart rate and blood pressure (Holman et al., 2019).



Proctored Assessment: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019 with NGN

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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.

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