

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019 with NGN  
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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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

- The purpose of advance directives is to communicate a client's wishes regarding end-of-life care should the client become unable to do so.
- A client who does not have advance directives must have written information that outlines their rights related to health care decisions and how to formulate advance directives.
- Every patient must address advance directives when admitted to a healthcare facility, according to PSDA.

### Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation, and Supervision

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The first infraction is an informal reprimand where managers and employees meet and discuss the issue, and suggestions for improvement and correction occur.
- The second infraction is a written warning. The manager meets with the employee to distribute a written warning, review specific rules and policy violations, and discuss potential consequences if infractions continue.
- The third infraction entails the employee's placement on suspension with or without pay and time away from work, allowing the employee to examine the issues and consider alternatives.

### Subcategory: Client Rights

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

- Informed consent is a legal process by which a client has given written permission for a procedure or treatment.
- A competent adult must sign the form for informed consent.
- When the person giving the informed consent cannot communicate due to a language barrier or hearing impairment, a trained medical interpreter must be available.

### Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Implementing Facility Protocols

- There is an emphasis on the safety and security protocols in the nurse's role.
- Document client care thoroughly and according to facility guidelines.
- Collect information and data on staff adherence to selected policies or procedures.

### Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- **The nurse should know federal, state, and local laws and facilities' policies that govern medication prescribing, dispensing, and administration.**
- Uncontrolled medications require monitoring by a provider but do not generally pose a risk of misuse or addiction.
- Nurses should determine the accuracy of medication prescriptions and report all medication errors.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- Administer diphenhydramine, an antihistamine, to decrease manifestations of angioedema and urticaria.
- Administer corticosteroids for late recurrence of manifestations.
- Treat with epinephrine IM or IV to constrict blood vessels, improve cardiac contraction, and promote bronchodilation of the pulmonary system, every 5 to 15 minutes as needed.

#### Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- The cause of pressure injuries is decreased circulation to tissues which causes ischemia.
- System effects of immobility include an increased pressure on the skin, aggravated by metabolic changes.
- Assessment of pressure injuries includes the Norton or Braden scale.

**Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan****Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage**

- Triage involves identifying those who have serious versus minor injuries, prioritizing care of victims, and transferring those requiring immediate attention to medical facilities.
- The five levels of emergency department triage are resuscitation, emergent, urgent, nonurgent, and minor.
- The facility should develop a disaster response plan based on the most probable disaster threats.

**Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials****Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Care for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy**

- Place the client in a private room and close the door as much as possible.
- Wear a dosimeter film badge that records the amount of radiation exposure.
- Limit visitors to 30-minute visits, and have visitors maintain a distance of 6 feet from the source.

**Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis****Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves**

- Using an aseptic technique and proper personal protective equipment (gloves, masks, gowns, and goggles) in providing care to all clients prevents unnecessary exposure to microorganisms.
- Remove gloves and complete hand hygiene between each client.
- Wear clean gloves when touching anything that can contaminate the nurse's hands, including secretions, excretions, blood and body fluids, non-intact skin, mucous membranes, and contaminated items.

**Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices****Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Appropriate Use of Restraint Devices**

- Remove restraints periodically to assess skin, allow limb movement, and provide comfort.
- Apply elbow restraints to keep the infant from injuring the repair site.
- Caregivers should follow instructions on the proper use of the restraints.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance****Subcategory: Aging Process****Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings**

- Epstein's pearls (small whitish-yellow cysts found on the gums and at the junction of the palates) are expected findings.
- Weight is between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile.
- Blood pressure should be 60 to 80 mm Hg systolic and 40 to 50 mm Hg diastolic.

**Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care****Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients**

- Determine if the patient is urgent. Urgent will always take priority.
- An unstable patient takes priority over a stable patient.
- Determine if the patient's condition is acute or chronic. Acute takes priority over chronic.

**Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions****Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Assessing Developmental Milestones**

- Language increases to 50 and 300 words by the age of 2 years.
- By two years old, the toddler can walk up and down stairs by placing both feet on each step.
- By 18 months, the toddler can build a tower of three or four blocks.

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention****Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Risk Factors for Heart Failure**

- Older adults have an increased risk for heart failure and can have worse manifestations due to increased systolic blood pressure and some medications.
- Left-sided heart failure is due to hypertension, coronary artery disease, angina, and valvular disease.
- Right-sided heart failure is due to left-sided heart failure, right ventricular myocardial infarction, and

pulmonary disorders.

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

- Risk factors for Alzheimer's include advanced age, prior head trauma, cardiovascular disease, lifestyle factors, and family history.
- There is a strong genetic link between early-onset familial Alzheimer's Disease.
- The most significant known risk factor for Alzheimer's and other dementia is increased age.

**Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome**

- Teach the family how to reduce the risks of SIDS by placing the infant on the back for sleep.
- During sleep, the patient should remove pillows, quilts, and stuffed animals from the crib.
- Do not cover the baby's head or allow the baby to get too hot.

**Subcategory: Health Screening**

**Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis**

- Idiopathic or structural scoliosis is the most common form and can be seen in isolation or associated with other conditions.
- Screen during preadolescence for boys and girls. Observe the child under the back, who should be wearing only underwear.
- Perform radiography by using the Cobb technique to determine the degree of curvature.

**Subcategory: High-Risk Behaviors**

**Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention: Priority Intervention When Assisting a Client With Smoking Cessation**

- Refer patients to educational/ and community resources. Help clients recognize benefits (not smoking reduces the risk of lung cancer) and overcome barriers (not smoking covers expenses for healthful pursuits).
- Identify clients' readiness to receive and apply health information.
- Instruct the patient to avoid tobacco products, alcohol, and illegal drugs.

**Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices**

**Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives**

- There is a contraindication for oral contraceptives in patients with a history of thromboembolic disorders, stroke, heart attack, coronary artery disease, gallbladder disease, and liver cirrhosis.
- Oral contraceptive effectiveness decreases when taking medications that affect liver enzymes (anticonvulsants, antifungals, and some antibiotics).
- There is a contraindication for oral contraceptives in patients with uncontrolled hypertension, diabetes mellitus with vascular involvement, and pregnancy.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions**

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

- Provide safety and comfort to the client during the crisis period of these disorders, as clients with severe-pain-level anxiety cannot problem-solve and focus.
- Remain with the client during the worse of the anxiety to provide reassurance.
- Use relaxation techniques with the client as needed to relieve pain, muscle tension, and anxiety.

**Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group**

- The group uses open and transparent communication.
- The group encourages the client to maximize positive interactions, feel empowered to make decisions and strengthen feelings of self-worth.
- The group has cohesiveness and guidelines for the therapy session.

**Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**

**Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder**

- Characterized by the disregard for others with exploitation, lack of empathy, repeated unlawful actions, deceit, failure to accept personal responsibility, evidence of conduct disorder before age 15, and a sense of entitlement.

- Antisocial personality disorder includes manipulative, impulsive, and desirable behaviors; nonadherence to traditional morals and values; verbally charming and engaging.
- Limit-setting and consistency are essential with manipulative clients, especially those with antisocial personality disorder.

### **Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

#### **Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions**

##### **Topic: Pain Management: Caring for a Client Who Is in Active Labor**

- The client can receive opioid analgesics IM or IV during labor.
- Administration of an epidural block when the client is in active labor and dilated to at least 4 cm.
- Teach the patient to perform techniques to promote pain management, such as pattern breathing and progressive relaxation techniques.

#### **Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration**

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

- Teach the patient to eat small amounts of high-protein foods containing calories and nutrients.
- Instruct the patient to try to consume food in the morning when appetite is best.
- Teach the patient not to fill up on low-calorie foods (liquids, broth, high-roughage foods containing water).

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

- The nurse should check expiration dates and note the content of the formula before administration.
- The nurse should ensure the formula is at room temperature and set up the feeding system via gravity or pump.
- Monitor tube placement and check gastric contents for pH. A good indication of appropriate placement is obtaining gastric contents with a pH between 0 and 4.

#### **Subcategory: Personal Hygiene**

##### **Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating the Use of a walker**

- Keep the shoulders relaxed, and place the patient's hands on the grips.
- The elbows should bend at a comfortable angle of about 15 degrees.
- Push up from the chair or bed armrest into a standing position.

#### **Subcategory: Rest and Sleep**

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

- The nurse should report inadequate amounts of sleep and rest. Report sleep disorders such as insomnia or sleep apnea.
- The nurse should report hypersomnolence disorder. Hypersomnolence disorder impairs social and vocational activities.
- The nurse should report sudden attacks of sleep that are often uncontrollable and often happens at inappropriate times.

### **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

#### **Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions**

##### **Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions With Warfarin**

- The patient must avoid aspirin.
- Other drug interactions include acetaminophen, glucocorticoids, sulfonamides, and parenteral cephalosporins increase the risk of bleeding.
- Concurrent use of phenobarbital, carbamazepine, phenytoin, oral contraceptives, and vitamin K decreases anticoagulation effects.

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

- The nurse must discontinue oxytocin if uterine tachysystole includes contraction frequency more than every 2 minutes.

- Discontinue if the uterine resting tone is higher than 20 mm Hg between contractions.
- Discontinue if there is no relaxation of the uterus between contractions.

### Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

#### Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- A *pudendal block* is a local anesthetic administered transvaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- A pudendal block has no maternal or fetal systemic effects, but it does provide local anesthesia to the perineum, vulva, and rectal areas during delivery, episiotomy, and episiotomy repair.
- A pudendal block is administered during the late second stage of labor 10 to 20 minutes before delivery, providing analgesia prior to the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus.

### Subcategory: Medication Administration

#### Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing NPH and Regular Insulin

- Roll the insulin vials gently between the hands. Roll the cloudy insulin bottle until all the white powder has dissolved.
- Pull the plunger back and draw air into the syringe equal to the number of units of clear insulin prescribed.
- Insert the needle into the cloudy insulin bottle and slowly pull back the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with the correct number of units of cloudy insulin.

#### Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol

- *Timolol* is a beta blocker, a first-line drug therapy for glaucoma that decreases intraocular pressure by reducing aqueous humor.
- Timolol can potentiate the systemic effects of oral beta-blockers, causing bradycardia and hypotension.
- Timolol can be absorbed systemically and cause bronchoconstriction and hypoglycemia.

#### Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- The patient can take memantine with or without food.
- Monitor for common adverse effects, including dizziness, headache, confusion, and constipation.
- Memantine can be used concurrently with a cholinesterase inhibitor.

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

- Acetaminophen may treat a headache for a patient with a peptic ulcer.
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs include low-dose aspirin as a commonly used medication for a patient with a peptic ulcer.
- Other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs include naproxen, indomethacin, diclofenac, and ketorolac.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

#### Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

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

### Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- Determine the client's readiness for the procedure. Variables can influence the ability to tolerate and recover from this procedure.
- Assess relevant blood testing results (albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, BUN, and creatinine).
- Position the client upright on the edge of the bed with feet supported or a high-Fowler's position in the bed.

**Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Postoperative Care Following a Transurethral Resection of the Prostate**

- Postoperative treatment for a TURP usually includes the placement of an indwelling three-way catheter.
- Assist the client in ambulating as soon as possible to reduce the risk of deep-vein thrombosis and other complications due to immobility.
- Monitor for bleeding (persistent bright-red bleeding unresponsive to increased CBI and traction on the catheter or reduced Hgb levels) and report to the provider.

**Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Caring for a Child Who Has Neutropenia**

- Provide emotional support to the child and the family.
- Assess pain using an age-appropriate pain scale.
- Use pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions to provide around-the-clock pain management.

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures****Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Priority Finding to Report Following a Paracentesis**

- Monitor for evidence of hypovolemia (tachycardia, hypotension, pallor, diaphoresis, and dizziness).
- The patient should report any changes in mental status.
- The patient should monitor and report the puncture site for any bleeding or leakage of fluid.

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations****Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Evaluating Readiness for Discharge From the PACU**

- The patient must have a return of their reflexes (gag, cough, swallow).
- The patient must score at least an eight on the Aldrete score.
- The patient must have stable vital signs and have no evidence of bleeding.

**Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments****Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Who Has Delayed Wound Healing**

- Monitor serum albumin levels and notify the provider if they are below 3.5 g/dL.
- Older adults can be at risk for delayed wound healing because of possible compromised nutrition.
- Malnutrition can delay wound healing. Patients should consume a diet high in calories, protein, and vitamin C.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures****Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to Position a Client Following Total Hip Arthroplasty**

- Transfer the client out of bed from their unaffected side into a chair or wheelchair.
- Place the client supine with the head slightly elevated and the affected leg in a neutral position.
- Place a pillow or abduction device between the legs when turning to the unaffected side.

**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care**

- Proper appliance fit and maintenance prevent odor when the pouch is not open. Filters, deodorizers, or breath mints can be placed in the pouch to minimize odor while the pouch is open.
- Watch for indications of stomal ischemia/necrosis.
- If the stoma appears black or purple, this indicates a severe impairment of blood flow and requires immediate intervention.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation****Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for an Infant Who Has Respiratory Syncytial Virus**

- Supplemental oxygen may be necessary to maintain oxygen saturation equal to or greater than 90%.
- Encourage fluid intake if able to tolerate oral fluids. Otherwise, IV fluids until the acute phase has passed.
- Antibiotics may be necessary if a coexisting bacterial infection is present.

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

- The patient may need a cardiac rehabilitation consultation for a specific exercise program related to the heart.
- The patient may need a consultation for nutritional services like dietitians for diet modification or weight management.
- A vasodilator such as nitroglycerin may treat angina and help control blood pressure.

**Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum**

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting that continues past 16 weeks of gestation or that is excessive and causes 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.
- Medications such as corticosteroids may be necessary to treat refractory hyperemesis gravidarum.

**Subcategory: Hemodynamics**

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

- Heart failure generally results in increased central venous pressure, pulmonary wedge pressure, pulmonary artery pressure, and decreased cardiac output.
- Elevated levels of pulmonary artery wedge pressure might indicate severe left ventricular failure.
- An elevated pulmonary artery wedge pressure may also indicate severe mitral stenosis.

**Subcategory: Illness Management**

**Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting Laboratory Values for a Client Who Has Asthma**

- Hypoxemia from asphyxiation, high altitudes, shock, early-stage asthma, or pneumonia results in decreased CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Early-stage asthma results in decreased or average H<sup>+</sup> concentration.
- Respiratory acidosis is a prevalent acid-base imbalance in severe acute asthma.

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

- Increased caloric needs range from 37 to 55 cal/kg.
- Providers recommend a high-protein diet varying from 1.2 to 2.0 g/kg/day.
- Intake of a multivitamin that meets 100% of the recommended daily servings is sufficient unless the patient has a specific deficiency.

**Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching**

- While using incentive spirometry, keep a tight mouth seal around the mouthpiece and inhale and hold the breath for 3 to 5 seconds.
- Instruct the patient to avoid people who have respiratory infections.
- Instruct patient to use medication as a prophylactic prevention of COPD manifestations.

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

- Report extrapyramidal adverse effects such as severe spasms of the tongue, neck, face, and back.
- Discontinue medications if the WBC count is less than 3,000 mm.
- Report manifestations such as social withdrawal, lack of emotion and energy, flattened affect, decreased motivation, and decreased pleasure in activities.

**Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

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

- Stop the burning process by placing the child horizontally and rolling him in a blanket to extinguish the fire.
- Cover the burn with a clean cloth to prevent contamination.
- Maintain airway and ventilation for significant burns.

**Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli**

- Fat embolism can occur after the injury, usually within 12 to 48 hours following long bone fractures or with total joint arthroplasty.
- Early manifestations include dyspnea, increased respiratory rate, and decreased oxygen saturation.

- Late manifestations of fat emboli include cutaneous petechiae, which are pinpoint-sized subdermal hemorrhages on the neck, chest, upper arms, and abdomen.

### Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- The inflammatory stage begins with the injury and lasts 3 to 6 days.
- The proliferative stage lasts the next 3 to 24 days.
- The maturation or remodeling stage occurs on or about day 21 and involves strengthening the collagen scar and restoring a more normal appearance. It can take more than one year to complete, depending on the extent of the original wound.

## Main Category: Clinical Judgment

### Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- The nurse should obtain a history of how the injury occurred.
- The nurse should assess the neurovascular status of the injured extremity.
- Assess pain frequently using an age-appropriate pain tool.

### Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

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

- Compartment syndrome is a potential complication—compression of nerves, blood vessels, and muscles inside a confined place, resulting in neuromuscular ischemia.
- Volkmann contracture is a permanent contracture of the forearm and hand.
- An embolism occurs when fat breaks away from the bone marrow of the injured one and enters the bloodstream.

### Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- The provider may prescribe analgesics for pain.
- The provider may prescribe tetanus as an immunization for an open fracture.
- The provider may prescribe antipruritic medications for any itching.

### Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- Administer IV and oral antibiotic therapy for an open fracture.
- The nurse should immobilize and elevate the extremity.
- The nurse should also monitor for the development of superinfection.

### Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

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

- Instruct patient to perform proper cast care and pin care if indicated.
- Perform neurovascular checks and instruct when to call or return to the provider.
- Instruct the patient to perform appropriate pain management.

#### Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations

- Indications of alcohol use in older adults can include a decrease in self-care ability, urinary incontinence, and manifestations of dementia.
- Withdrawal manifestations of opioids include abdominal cramping; vomiting; tremors; restlessness, and inability to sleep.
- Withdrawal manifestations of cannabis include irritability, aggression, anxiety, insomnia, lack of appetite, and restlessness.