ATI N321 Remediation

Management of Care

- **Advocacy - (1)** Ethical Responsibilities: Demonstrating Client Advocacy (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 3 Ethical Responsibilities)

    1. Values are personal beliefs about ideas that determine standards that shape behavior while morals are personal values and beliefs about behavior and decision-making.
    2. Bioethics refers to the application of ethics to health and life.
    3. Ethical decision-making is a process that requires striking a balance between science and morality.

- **Client Rights - (1)** Legal Responsibilities: Nursing Role While Observing Client Care (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 4 Legal Responsibilities)

    1. Professional negligence is the failure of a person who has professional training to act in a reasonable and prudent manner.
    2. Nursing students face liability if they harm clients as a result of their direct actions or inactions.
    3. Clients must consent to all care they receive in the healthcare facility.

- **Continuity of Care - (1)** Information Technology: Commonly Used Abbreviations (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 5 Information Technology)

    1. S O A P stands for subjective, objective, assessment, and plan.
    2. P I E stands for problem, intervention, and evaluation.
    3. D A R Data, Action, and Response.

- **Informed Consent - (2)**

    - Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Different Language Than the Nurse About Informed Consent (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 35 Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care)

        1. Always use a facility-approved medical interpreter for client who is speaking another language.
        2. Understand that nonverbal communication may vary among different cultures.
        3. Understand that in some religion rituals may be performed.

    - Legal Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Inquiry About Surgery (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 4 Legal Responsibilities)

        1. The nurse should witness the client’s signature on the informed consent.
        2. If the client refuses treatment, AMA form can be signed.

3. The nurse should reinforce teaching about the risk of not having the treatment and procedure if the client refuses.

- **Information Technology - (1)** Information Technology: Receiving a Telephone Prescription (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 5 Information Technology)

    1. The nurse should repeat the telephone order back to the provider.
    2. Have a second nurse listen to the telephone prescription.
    3. The provider needs to sign the prescription in person.

Safety and Infection Control

- Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (2)
    - Head and Neck: Performing the Weber's Test (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 28 Head and Neck)

        1. Place tuning fork on top of the client's head.
        2. Ask where the client can hear the sound best.
        3. The client should hear the sound equally in both ears.

    - Nursing Process: Priority Action Following a Missed Provider Prescription (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 7 Nursing Process)

        1. The nurse should assess the client.
        2. The nurse should contact the provider.
        3. The nurse should make an incident report.

- Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance - (1)
    - Information Technology: Situation Requiring an Incident Report (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 5 Information Technology)

        1. An incident is the occurrence of an accident or an unusual event.
        2. The incident report is not in the medical record.
        3. Incident reports contribute to changes that help improve the quality of care.

- Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (2)
    - Infection Control: Caring for a Client Who Is Immunocompromised (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 11 Infection Control)

        1. Clients who live in a very crowded environment are at risk of infection.
        2. Hand hygiene is essential in preventing transmission of bacteria.
        3. If isolation is needed, use of barrier protection such as gown, mask, gloves, and eye protection is used.

- Infection Control: Planning Transmission-Based Precautions for a Client Who Has Tuberculosis (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 11 Infection Control)
    1. Airborne precautions require a private room.
    2. Mask and respiratory protection devices for caregivers and visitors.
    3. Negative pressure airflow is required.

<u>Health Promotion and Maintenance</u>

- Hygiene: Bathing a Client Who Has Dementia (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 37 Hygiene)
    1. Never leave client in a position where injury could occur during routine hygiene care.
    2. Wash from distal to proximal with long and firm strokes.
    3. Document skin assessment, type of bath, and client's response and refusal.

- Thorax, Heart, and Abdomen: Client Teaching About Breast Self-Examination (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 29 Thorax, Heart, and Abdomen)
    1. Perform self-breast exams every month.
    2. Perform exams 4 to 7 days after menses.
    3. Perform on male and female clients.

<u>Psychosocial integrity</u>

- **Coping Mechanisms - (1)**

    - Data Collection and General Survey: Assessing a Client's Psychosocial History (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 26 Data Collection and General Survey)
        1. Assess relationships and support systems.
        2. Assess financial status and concerns about living or work situations.
        3. Assess spiritual health and ability to perform ADL.

Basic Care and Comfort

- Mobility/Immobility - (2)
    - Ergonomic Principles: Safely Transferring a Client From the Bed to a Chair (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 14 Ergonomic Principles and Client Positioning)
        1. Use an assistance device if lifting more than 35 lbs.
        2. Before attempting to move or position a client, perform a mobility assessment.
        3. Keep your head and neck in a straight line with your pelvis.
    - Mobility and Immobility: Teaching About Reducing the Adverse Effects of Immobility (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 40 Mobility and Immobility)
        1. Can cause decreased muscle mass, endurance, and strength.
        2. Can cause decreased circulation to tissue and increased pressure on skin.
        3. Can cause deceased peristalsis that leads to constipation.
- Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions - (1)
    - Pain Management: Suggesting Nonpharmacological Pain Relief for a Client (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 41 Pain Management)
        1. Distraction decreases attention to the presence of pain. Examples: watching tv and listening to music.
        2. Relaxation includes yoga and meditation.
        3. Positioning such as elevation of edematous extremities and positioning the client in anatomic position.
- Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (3)
    - Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings of Extracellular Fluid Volume Deficit (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 57 Fluid Imbalances)
        1. Hypothermia, hypovolemia, hyperthermia, dehydration.
        2. Oliguria or decreased production of urine.
        3. Thready pulse and hypotension.
    - Fluid Imbalances: Calculating a Client's Net Fluid Intake (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 57 Fluid Imbalances)
        1. Add the parenteral intake.
        2. Add the nutritional intake.
        3. Use appropriate conversion factors/methods.
    - Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Advancing to a Full Liquid Diet (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 39 Nutrition and Oral Hydration)

        1. Can include dairy products and all juices.
        2. Can include pureed vegetables.
        3. Implication for dysphagia and clients with GI system distress.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- **Medication Administration - (1)**
    - Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Confirming a Client's Identity (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 47 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction)
        1. Verify MRN.
        2. Can use telephone number.
        3. Need two client identity verification preferably full name and date of birth and check the client's bracelet.
- **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (1)**
    - Intravenous Therapy: Promoting Vein Dilation Prior to Inserting a Peripheral IV Catheter (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 49 Intravenous Therapy)
        1. Apply digital pressure to displace edema.
        2. Cannulate the vein quickly.
        3. Apply pressure with swab of cleaning solution.

Reduction of Potential Risk

- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
    - Airway Management: Collecting a Sputum Specimen (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 53 Airway Management)
        1. Collect sputum specimen by suctioning during coughing.
        2. Collect only when the client needs it, not routinely.
        3. Obtain specimen early in the morning.

- **Potential for Alterations in Body Systems - (1)**
    - Complementary and Alternative Therapies: Evaluating Appropriate Use of Herbal Supplements (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 42 Complementary and Alternative Therapies)
        1. Aloe for wound healing.
        2. Chamomile for anti-inflammatory, calming.

        3. Echinacea for immune system
        4. Garlic inhibits platelets aggregation.
        5. Ginger antiemetic
        6. Gingko Biloba Improves memory.
        7. Ginseng increases physical endurance.
        8. Valerian promotes sleep and reduces anxiety.

- **System Specific Assessments - (1)**
    - Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Expected Findings of Skin Assessment (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 25 Older Adults (65 Years and Older))
        1. Decreased subcu fat, skin turgor, and connective tissue.
        2. Thinning and graying of hair.
        3. Thickening of toenails and fingernails.