

1. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Heparin
 - a. The goal of altering coagulation is to prevent clot formation or break apart existing clot.
 - b. Giving anticoagulants can increase the risk of bleeding for patients.
 - c. Anticoagulation therapy can cause the patient to be placed on fall precautions due to the increased risk of injury with falls.
2. Ethical Responsibilities: Client Decision to Refuse Treatment
 - a. Ethical dilemmas are problems that involve more than one choice and stem from differences in the values of the decision makers.
 - b. Reviewing scientific data is not always enough to solve the dilemma.
 - c. Be sure to identify if the issue is indeed a dilemma.
3. Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis
 - a. A fracture is a break in the bone secondary to trauma or a pathological condition.
 - b. Bone is continuously going through a process of remodeling.
 - c. Remodeling of bone occurs at equal rates until an individual reaches their thirties, then the osteoclasts outpace the osteoblasts.
4. Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy
 - a. Treatment for cancer is based on the cell of origin of the cancer.
 - b. Treatment is still focused on the origin cells of cancer even if the cancer is metastasized.
 - c. Cancer treatment removes or destroys the cancer cells and prevents the continuation of abnormal cell growth and differentiation.

5. Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Gastroenteritis
 - a. Endoscopes and x-rays are used to visualize parts of the GI tract.
 - b. ALT and AST elevations could indicate some form of liver disease or acute liver injury.
 - c. A stool sample must be collected to test for blood, ova, parasites, and bacteria.
6. Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image
 - a. Amputation is the removal of a body part and most commonly an extremity.
 - b. Amputations are described regarding the extremity and whether they are located above or below the designated joint.
 - c. The patient might struggle with body image after having an extremity removed.
7. Preoperative Nursing Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Alcohol Intoxication
 - a. There are 3 types of surgery: emergent, urgent, and elective.
 - b. Preoperative care takes place from the time a client is scheduled for surgery until the care is transferred to the operating room.
 - c. Assessment of risk factors is one of the major aspects of preoperative care.
8. Intravenous Therapy: Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms
 - a. This therapy involves administering fluids via a catheter, such as fluids, medications and nutrients.
 - b. These infusions can be large or small, and nurses administer these fluids regularly
 - c. Nurses must be able to stop, start, and titrate these fluids based on the patient's needs and condition.

9. Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Findings to Report for Client Who Is Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition

- a. These procedures are performed for maintenance of nutritional intake and treatment of GI obstructions, obesity, and other disorders.
- b. Nurses performing these procedures should be knowledgeable of enteral feedings, TPN, Paracentesis, and decompression procedures.
- c. Enteral feedings are for those who are unable to swallow or take in enough calories each day.

10. Electrolyte Imbalances: Increasing the Risk for Digoxin Toxicity

- a. Electrolytes are charged ions dissolved in body fluids.
- b. Electrolytes need to be balanced for our bodies to function properly, and imbalances can be very dangerous in some cases.
- c. Electrolytes can be viewed through blood drawing. Blood draws give providers ways to view electrolyte balances/imbalances and make the appropriate decisions to medicate.

11. Noninflammatory Bowel Disorders: Findings to Report

- a. These disorders can cause pain, changes in bowel pattern, bleeding, and malabsorption.
- b. This group of disorders includes hemorrhoids, cancer, hernia, IBS, and intestinal obstructions.
- c. These disorders can affect blood markers such as H&H, electrolytes, and albumin.

12. Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- a. Peptic ulcers can lead to coffee ground emesis and bloody/tarry stools.
- b. Be sure to monitor H&H for changes indicating excessive bleeding.
- c. Avoid taking NSAIDS while the patient has a peptic ulcer as this can exacerbate the problem.

13. Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Manifestations of Peritonitis

- a. Sterile precautions must be taken in order to reduce the risk of peritonitis.
- b. When fluid is removed and if the fluid is smelly and cloudy, these are signs of peritonitis, and the provider should be notified.
- c. Peritoneal dialysis can be done at home by the patient, so the patient must be taught how to effectively maintain a very clean environment when administering the fluid.

14. Diabetes Mellitus Management: Client Teaching About Foot Care

- a. Patients with DM are at increased risk for foot sores and non-healing wounds.
- b. Patients with DM should regularly inspect their feet to ensure their feet are free from new or worsening wounds.
- c. These patients also have reduced sensation in their feet, meaning it is more likely for them to acquire a new wound without feeling it occur.

15. Cancer Treatment Options: Precautions for Client Undergoing Radiation Therapy

- a. Patients should limit the amount of time they spend in the sun because UV is also radiation.
- b. Even radiation therapy is specific to the types of cells that the cancer cells have originated from.

- c. Nurses should wear lead vests when they are taking care of patients undergoing radiation. This is done to protect themselves from the harmful side effects of prolonged radiation exposure.
16. Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting with Placement of a Central Venous Catheter
- a. Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures evaluate the functioning of the heart by monitoring for enzymes in the blood.
 - b. Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures that nurses should be familiar with include cardiac enzymes and lipid profile, echocardiogram, stress testing, hemodynamic monitoring, and angiography.
 - c. Cardiovascular therapeutic procedures include central vascular IV access placement and percutaneous coronary interventions.
17. Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Thoracentesis
- a. The patient should be reminded to try and stay still during the procedures; no coughing or sneezing if possible.
 - b. The patient's arm on the side of the procedure should be up above their head.
 - c. The patient should be instructed to breathe deep breath after the procedure.
18. Brain Tumors: Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus
- a. Diabetes insipidus can cause polyuria and increased thirst.,
 - b. Diabetes insipidus can lead to electrolyte imbalances.
 - c. Treatment for diabetes insipidus includes monitoring I&O's
19. HIV/AIDS: Priority Client Teaching

- a. Teach the client the increased risks of infection and diseases due to the suppressed immune system.
- b. Be sure the client understands how HIV is transmitted from one person to another.
- c. Understand that the patient might need assistance with coping mechanisms and might need to be referred to mental health care.

20. Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- a. Asthma is the constriction of airways due to an inflammatory process.
- b. Asthma can be triggered by different things such as air pollution and quality, allergens, and other airborne particles.
- c. This process can cause a decrease in oxygen saturation, an increase in respiratory rate, and an increase in heart rate.

21. Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery

- a. Monitor the extremity for bleeding or decreased perfusion.
- b. PAD and PVD are both disorders that effect the perfusion of an extremity. These affect arteries and veins both.
- c. These disorders are often seen in the lower extremities and are often caused by arteriosclerosis or plaques that develop in the arteries, blocking blood flow.