

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE	Individual Name: Jayda Davis	Focused Review Progress	
61.1%	Student Number: 7414857	View missed topics and launch study materials below.	
	Institution: Lakeview CON	Last accessed: 7/23/2023	Time spent: 03:00:35
TIME SPENT	Program Type: BSN		
01:05:01	Test Completed Date: 7/20/2023		
	# of Points: 90 Attempt: 1		

Management of care:

- 1) Musculoskeletal trauma- client with osteomyelitis
 - Long course of IV and oral antibiotic therapy.
 - Surgical debridement can be indicated.
 - Hyperbaric oxygen treatment can promote healing.

Safety and Infection Control

- 1) Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
 - Preoperative nursing care- allergic reaction
 - Identify allergies patient is allergic too.
 - Medication allergies administer diphenhydramine.
 - In severe reactions, may need to administer epinephrine.
 - Spinal cord injury- Halo device
 - Do not use halo device to turn or move a client.
 - Maintain body alignment and ensure cervical tong weights hang freely.
 - Report indications of infection and skin break down.
- 2) Handling hazardous and infectious materials- Radiation treatment
 - Place client in a private room.
 - Wear a lead apron while providing care.
 - Limit visitors to 30 min visits, and have visitors maintain 6 feet from the source.
- 3) Standard precautions/transmission-based precautions/surgical asepsis
 - Sterile Field
 - Do not reach across sterile field.
 - Touch sterile materials with sterile gloves.
 - Considered any object held below the waist or above the chest contaminated.
 - Gastroenteritis
 - Administer medications.
 - Provide fluid replacement to client.
 - Prevent the spread of infection to others.

Health promotion and maintenance

- 1) Health promotion/disease prevention- Toxoplasmosis
 - Toxoplasmosis is a protozoal disease.
 - Pregnant women should not clean cat litter to prevent getting toxoplasmosis.
 - Avoid eating undercooked proteins/meats.

Psychosocial integrity

- 1) Coping mechanisms- Amputations
 - Feelings can include depression, anger, withdrawal, and grief.

- Allow the client and family to grieve for the loss of the body part and change in body image.
 - Assess feelings of altered self-concept, self-esteem, and willingness and motivation for rehabilitation.
- 2) Mental health concepts- ETOH
 - Protect the client's airway.
 - Give IV fluids to prevent dehydration.
 - Place patient on aspiration risks while intoxicated.
 - 3) Support systems- Alzheimer's disease
 - Provide verbal and nonverbal ways to communicate with the client.
 - Provide a safe environment.
 - Provide cognitive stimulation.

Basic care and comfort

- 1) Mobility/immobility
 - Frequent skin checks to assess for skin breakdown.
 - Monitor nutritional intake.
 - Turn every 1-2 hours and use devices for support per protocol.
- 2) Nutrition and oral hydration- Burns
 - Monitor patient's lab values.
 - Give IV fluids for dehydration.
 - Maintain airway support.

Pharmacological and parenteral therapies

- 1) Medication administration- tPA
 - Give within 3 hours of the initial manifestations.
 - Monitor frequent vital signs.
 - Only give tPA in an ischemic stroke.
- 2) Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies- Pump alarms
 - Use an infusion pump to administer medications that can cause serious adverse reactions.
 - Monitor IV access site.
 - Make sure tubing is free of kinks.
- 3) Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)- Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures
 - TPN administration is through a central line.
 - Never abruptly stop TPN.
 - Monitor blood glucose levels.

Reduction of risk potential

- 1) Diagnostic tests
 - ECG
 - Measures the electrical activity of the heart.
 - Dysrhythmias are related to decreased cardiac output and ineffective tissue perfusion.
 - Rapid recognition and treatment of serious dysrhythmias is essential to preserve life.
 - Thyroidectomy
 - Surgical removal of part or all the thyroid gland.

- Positive Chvostek's sign indicates hypocalcemia.
- Assist with deep breathing exercises every 30 to 60 minutes.

2) Laboratory values- Appendectomy

- Maintain airway.
- Monitor vital signs and pain.
- Assess for signs of infection.

3) Potential for alterations in body systems

-Noninflammatory bowel disorders

- Can cause pain, changes in bowel pattern, bleeding, and malabsorption.
- Monitor bowel sounds and assess abdomen.
- Increase fluid intake to 2-3 L per day.

-Nasogastric output

- Monitor for bleeding in output.
- Monitor intake and output.
- Verify tube placement.

4) System specific assessments

-Cranial nerve function

- Cranial nerves tests to make sure the brain is working.
- It tests gag reflex, tongue and shoulder movement, eye movements, and facial movements.
- It also can be useful in assessing intracranial pressure.

-Malnutrition

- Assess lab values.
- Monitor intake and output.
- Assess patients eating history.

5) Therapeutic procedures

-Foot care

- Assess feet for ulcers.
- Do not soak feet.
- Use mild foot powder.

-Informed consent

- For an invasive procedure or surgery, a client must provide written consent.
- The nurse must verify that consent is informed and witness the client signing the consent form.
- A competent adult must sign the form for informed consent.

Physiological Adaption

1) Alterations in body systems

-Cancer treatment radiation

- External beam radiation therapy does not cause the client to become radioactive.
- Radiation can be given to decrease the size of a tumor.
- Radiation effects can cause long-term changes for the client.

-Central venous catheter

- Use transparent dressing to allow for visualization.
- Assess the site for redness, swelling, drainage, or tenderness.
- Use 10 mL syringes.

-Peritoneal dialysis

- Peritoneal dialysis is usually given at night while client is sleeping.
- Keep the outflow bag lower than the client's abdomen.
- Maintain surgical asepsis of the catheter insertion site and when accessing the catheter.

-Thoracentesis

- Ensure the client has signed the informed consent.
- Teach client to remain still.
- Obtain preprocedural x-ray to locate pleural effusion and to determine needle insertion site.

2) Hemodynamics- Anemia

- Nail bed deformities.
- Tachycardia and palpitations.
- Smooth, sore, bright-red tongue.

3) Illness management

-Treatment for diabetes insipidus

- Massive fluid replacement.
- Administration of synthetic vasopressin.
- Replacement of essential nutrients as needed.

-Teaching for HIV/Aids

- Teach the client ways to prevent infection.
- Encourage the client to maintain up-to-date immunizations.
- Use standard precautions when caring for the client.

4) Medical emergencies- medical emergency for dysrhythmias

- Maintain airway.
- Monitor heart rate, rhythm, and vital signs.
- Prepare for cardioversion or defibrillation.

5) Pathophysiology- Asthma

- Intermittent and reversible airflow obstruction of the bronchioles.
- Obstruction occurs either by inflammation or airway hyperresponsiveness.
- Asthma can occur at any age.