

ATI Remediation for Maternal Newborn Nursing

Management of Care

- **Establishing Priorities**
 - **Prioritizing care is a process that helps nurses manage time and establish an order for completing responsibilities and care interventions for a single client or for a group of clients.**
 - **Nurses can learn to prioritize their actions according to the importance of tasks and interventions and the appropriate timing for accomplishing them.**
 - **The nursing process consists of assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation.**

Safety and Infection Control

- **Accident/Error/Injury/Prevention**
 - **Upon first contact with the client, the nurse thoroughly assesses the client for any known allergies, in addition to many other bio-psycho-social-spiritual data.**
 - **Infant seats and car seats must be properly sized and properly installed in order for them to be effective against injuries and death.**
 - **Convertible restraints should have five-point harness or t-shield.**

Health Promotion and Maintenance

- **Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care**
 - **Antepartum is where care is given to the mother and baby before birth (prenatal care).**
 - **Fetal heart rate is between 120-160 bpm**
 - **Expected delivery date: add 7 days and 9 months to the first day of the last menstrual period.**
- **High Risk Behaviors**
 - **Taking antihistamines while drinking alcohol can lead to sleepiness.**
 - **Alcoholism can lead to the development of cardiovascular disease.**
 - **I should avoid taking acetaminophen while drinking alcohol.**

Basic Care and Comfort

- **Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions**
 - Placing a turn sheet under the client before moving will prevent shearing forces, which may lead to an abrasion or skin tear.
 - We want to position for comfort with the knees flexed and on the side for airway.
 - Communicating news of the client's impending death to the family while they are together.
- **Nutrition and Oral Hydration**
 - Adding or avoiding specific nutrients or by increasing or decreasing caloric intake.
 - Carbs provide body's energy and fiber requirements.
 - Fats provide energy and vitamins.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions**
 - Every medication has potential to cause side and adverse effects.
 - Providers must discontinue medications that can cause severe adverse effects, and report them to the FDA via its voluntary Med watch program.
 - Medications can interact with: food, herbal medicines, and unconventional remedies.
- **Medication Administration**
 - An intradermal needle goes in at a 10-degree angle.
 - When providing discharge to patients, encourage them to ask questions.
 - Wear clean gloves to apply the transdermal medication.

Reduction of Risk Potential

- **Diagnostic Tests**
 - The nurse should avoid assessing the carotid bilaterally at the same time.
 - For tracheostomy, suction 2-3 times with a 60 second pause between pauses.
 - If the patient has low oxygen saturation, raise the head of the bed.
- **Laboratory Values**
 - A nurse is admitting a client who has influenza and is reporting numbness and tingling of the

toes and fingers. The nurse should recognize the client is experiencing metabolic alkalosis.

- o A nurse is caring for four clients who have drainage tubes. The client who has the nasogastric tube to suction is at the highest risk for hypokalemia.**
- o A nurse is admitting a client who is dehydrated. The client's value upon admission should be around 35 mg/dL.**
- System Specific Assessments**
 - o Chest pain with nausea and dizziness may be findings associated with angina or myocardial infarction.**
 - o Mobility must be emphasized to prevent demineralization and breakdown of bones.**
 - o Potassium chloride should only be administered after adequate urine output.**

Physiological Adaptation

- Alterations in Body Systems**
 - o Signs and symptoms of COPD include: cyanosis, weakness, and dyspnea.**
 - o Emphysema is the over inflation of alveoli, which leads to the destruction of alveoli walls.**
 - o Cystic fibrosis diagnostic test= sweat chloride analysis and pancreatic enzyme deficiency.**