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ATI Remediation

Management of Care

Assignment, Delegation and Supervision - (2)

Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to Assistive Personnel

- Activities of daily living (ADLs)
- Bathing
- Grooming
- Dressing
- Toileting
- Ambulating
- Feeding (without swallowing precautions)
- Positioning
- Routine Tasks
- Bed Making
- Specimen Collection
- I/O
- Vital Signs (for stable clients)
- No evaluations, assessing, teaching, medications, tube feeding, invasive procedures, dressing changes

Managing Client Care: Assignment for Floating Nurse

- The float nurse should be assigned to patients she has experience with similar clients types to those patients.
- The assignment should take into account the level of familiarity the nurse has of the unit she is on.

- If the nurse feels that her assignment is unsafe she should speak to the charge nurse about her concerns.

Case Management - (1)

Airway Management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy

- Always have two extra trach tubes (one your size and one size smaller).
- Keep an obturator for each trach tube and trach ties.
- Keep sterile saline and lubricant with you at all times.

Client Rights - (1)

Professional Responsibilities: Right of Client to Reconsider Procedure

- Recognize the client's right to refuse treatment/procedures
- Discuss treatment options/decisions with client
- Evaluate client/staff understanding of client's rights
- Advocate for client rights and needs

Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team - (1)

Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Interdisciplinary Conferences

- The interdisciplinary team will review the plan of care to ensure continuity of care
- It will help identify significant information to report to other disciplines
- Involves collaboration with nursing

Concepts of Management - (1)

Coordinating Client Care: Roles and Responsibilities of the Health Care Team

- Coordinating care, particularly for clients who have complex health care needs
- Facilitating continuity of care
- Improving efficiency of care and utilization of resources
- Enhancing quality of care provided
- Limiting unnecessary costs and lengthy stays
- Advocating for the client and family

Confidentiality/Information Security - (1)

Professional Responsibilities: Teaching About Confidentiality

- Be aware of the rights of clients in regard to privacy and confidentiality
- Ask any individual inquiring about a client's status for the code and disclose information only when an individual can give the code
- Cannot share information with other clients or staff not involved in the care of the client.

Continuity of Care - (1)

Coordinating Client Care: Change-of-Shift Report

- Communication regarding the client's status and needs is required during this time.
- Describes the current health status of the client
- Performed with the nurse who is assuming responsibility for the client's care
- Provides the oncoming nurse the opportunity to ask questions and clarify the plan of care.
- Should be given in a private area to protect the client's confidentiality.

Ethical Practice - (2)

Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Staff Understanding of the Nursing Code of Ethics

- As a nurse manager, make sure that everyone on the staff understands that this is important for everyone in nursing.
- Making sure that staff knows that if they come across a conflict with ethics, that they should report it immediately.
- Advocate, identify, and report ethical situations, doing so through the chain of command (this offers some protection against retribution.

Professional Responsibilities: Identifying Ethical Principles

- Autonomy-The ability of the client to make personal decisions, even when those decisions might not be in the client's own best interest.
- Beneficence-Care that is in the best interest of the client "doing good"
- Fidelity-Keeping one's promise to the client about the care that was offered.
- Justice-Fair treatment in matters relate to physical and psychosocial care and use of resources.
- Nonmaleficence-The nurse's obligation to avoid causing harm to the client.
- Veracity-The nurse's duty to tell the truth.

Informed Consent - (1)

Professional Responsibilities: Obtaining Consent

- Witness the client's signature on the informed consent form
- Ensure that informed consent has been appropriately obtained
- Seek the assistance of an interpreter if the client does not speak and understand the language used by the provider
- Ensuring that the client understood the information and is competent to give informed consent

Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement) - (1)

Managing Client Care: Performance Improvement Process

- Relay this across all of the nurses on the unit and to identify patients who are at risk for things such as falls.

Referrals - (1)

The Interprofessional Team: Recognizing Need for Referral to a Speech-Language Pathologist

- Watch for a patient's swallowing abilities.
- Watch/Monitor how a patient speaks or responds.

Safety and Infection Control

Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)

Maintaining a Safe Environment: Assessing a Client's Home for Safety Hazards

- Making sure there are grab bars in the bathroom.
- Making sure the floor is uncluttered for ambulating around the client's home.

Emergency Response Plan - (1)

Facility Protocols: Planning for Discharge Following Community Disaster

- Identify patients that need to be discharged. For example, those who ambulate after surgery can go home.

Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance - (1)

Coordinating Client Care: Need for Variance Report

- Should be files for medication errors, refusal of medication, procedure errors, equipment related injuries, patient falls/injuries, threats made to patient or staff, and loss of property.