

ADULT HEALTH III REMEDIATION

Concept 1 Management of Care:

Topic 1: Diabetes mellitus management teaching about blood glucose monitoring

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder that results from inadequate production of insulin or an inability of the body's cells to respond to insulin that is present.

Type 1 is an autoimmune dysfunction involving destruction of beta cells

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a progressive condition due to the increasing inability of cells to respond to insulin and decreased production of insulin by the beta cells.

Concept 2: Safety and infection control

Topic 1: Cancer treatment options

Cancer treatment is based on the cell of origin of the cancer. When metastasis occurs, treatment is still based on the primary tumor origin even though the malignancy is located elsewhere in the body

Adjuvant treatment is what is given in addition to the primary treatment standard, and can include hormone, radiation, and targeted therapies; immunotherapy; and chemotherapy

Tumor reduction can be done through topical procedures (cryosurgery, laser therapy, ablation) or by destruction of the main arteries that provide blood flow to the tumor (artery embolization)

Concept 3: Health promotion and maintenance

Topic 1: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis

Hepatitis is an inflammation of liver cells. Hepatitis can be caused by a viral or toxic agent, or as a secondary infection in conjunction with another virus. It is classified as acute or chronic

Cirrhosis is permanent scarring of the liver that is usually caused by chronic inflammation

Viral hepatitis is the most common type of hepatitis

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Concept 3: Basic care and comfort

Topic 1: Disorders of the Eye

Disorders of the eye can be caused by injury, disease processes, and the aging process

Disorders of the eye that nurses should be knowledgeable about include macular degeneration, cataracts, and glaucoma

Macular degeneration, often called age-related macular degeneration (AMD), is the central loss of vision that affects the macula of the eye.

Concept 4: Pharmacology and parenteral therapies

Topic 1: Blood and Blood product Transfusions

Clients can receive transfusions of whole blood or components of whole blood for replacement due to blood loss or blood disease

Blood components include packed RBCs, washed red blood cells (WBC-poor RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs), fresh frozen plasma, albumin, clotting factors, cryoprecipitate, and platelets

Intraoperative blood salvage: Sterile blood lost during a procedure is saved or retrieved into a device that filters and drains the blood into a bag for transfusion intraoperatively or postoperatively. Reinfusion must occur within 6 hr of salvaged blood collection

Concept 5: Reduction of Risk Potential

Topic 1: Electrocardiography and dysrhythmia monitoring

Cardiac electrical activity can be monitored by using an electrocardiogram (ECG). The heart's electrical activity can be monitored by a standard 12-lead ECG (resting ECG), ambulatory ECG (Holter monitoring), continuous cardiac monitoring, or by telemetry

Cardiac monitoring is used to diagnose dysrhythmias, chamber enlargement, myocardial ischemia, injury, or infarction and to monitor the effects of electrolyte imbalances or medication administration

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Cardiac dysrhythmias are heartbeat disturbances (beat formation, beat conduction, or myocardial response to beat)

Concept 6: Physiological adaptation

Topic 1: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for female reproductive disorders

Diagnostic procedures are used to evaluate the structure, condition, and function of a female client's reproductive tissues and organs.

Bimanual examination of the cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries is performed by the provider. The provider inserts two gloved fingers into the vagina and traps the reproductive structures between the fingers of the one hand and the fingers of the opposite hand that is on the abdomen.

Two tests are used for cervical cancer screening, the Papanicolaou (Pap) test and the test for human papilloma virus (HPV). Both can be performed prior to the pelvic examination