

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Beatriz Amaya

Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

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Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Management of Care | 5. Basic Care and Comfort |
| 2. Safety and Infection Control | 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies |
| 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance | 7. Reduction of Risk Potential |
| 4. Psychosocial Integrity | 8. Physiological Adaptation |
| | 9. Clinical Judgment |

b. NOTE: You must remediate on all subcategories AND topics within the main categories listed

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Initiating Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Provide a structured, safe environment (milieu) for the client (Holman et al., 2019, pg.78).
- Promote therapeutic communication to lower anxiety (Holman et al., 2019, pg.78)
- Establish a trusting relationship with the client (Holman et al., 2019, pg.78)

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Anger Management: Caring for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Mental Health Crisis

- When it is deemed essential to use restraints, remove the client from seclusion or restraint as soon as the crisis is over (Holman et al., 2019, pg.181).
- Intramuscular medication can need to be given if aggression is threatening Holman et al., 2019, pg.181).
- Decreasing client's stimulation in the environment (Holman et al., 2019, pg.181).

Subcategory: Family Dynamics

Topic: Baby-Friendly Care: Preparing a Preschooler for a New Sibling

- Provide preschool-aged siblings with a doll to care for (Holman et al., 2019, pg.130).

- Arrange for one parent to spend time with the sibling while the other parent is caring for the infant (Holman et al., 2019, pg.130).

- Provide a gift from the infant to give the sibling (Holman et al., 2019, pg.130).

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders: Expected Findings of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

- Memories of the event recur involuntarily and are distressing to the client (Holman et al., 2019, pg.62).
- Avoidance of people, places, events, or situations that bring back reminders of the traumatic event (Holman et al., 2019, pg.62).
- Detachment from others, including friends and family members (Holman et al., 2019, pg.62).

Subcategory: Religious and Spiritual Influences on Health

Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Responding to a Client's Dietary Choices

- Some avoid alcohol, tobacco, and caffeine (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 197)
- Clients might fast during Lent (Holman et al., 2019, pg 197)
- Clients can fast during Ramadan (Holman et al., 2019, pg 197)

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Responding to Delusions of Grandeur

- Attempt to focus conversations on reality-based subjects (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 79)
- Establish a trusting relationship with the client (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 79)
- Whenever possible, incorporate family in all aspects of care (Holman et al., 2019, pg 79)

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Opioid Withdrawal

- Patient may experience sweating.
- Patient may experience muscle spasms.
- Patient may experience a fever.

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Stimulant Withdrawal

- Patient may experience depression.
- Patient may experience irritability.
- Patient may experience fatigue

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever (Active Learning Template)

- Irritability, poor concentration, and behavioral problems (Holman et al., 2019, pg.118).
- History of recent upper respiratory infection (Holman et al., 2019, pg.118).
- Nontender, subcutaneous nodules over bony prominence (Holman et al., 2019, pg.118).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Priority Manifestations of Gastroesophageal Reflux

- Patient may have a failure to thrive (Holman et al., 2019, pg.142).
- Patient may have a apnea (Holman et al., 2019, pg.142).
- Patient may have a respiratory problem (Holman et al., 2019, pg.142).

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Evaluating Readiness for Discharge From the PACU

- Demonstrate the ability to swallow (Holman et al., 2019, pg.665)
- Demonstrate the ability to safely ambulate to the bathroom and wheelchair with assistance (Holman et al., 2019, pg.665)
- Patient may be discharged if an outpatient surgical procedure was performed (Holman et al., 2019, pg.665)

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Asthma: Recommendations for Exercise-Induced Manifestations

- breathe through your nose to warm and humidify air before it enters your lungs.
- Do about 15 minutes of warmup that varies in intensity before you begin regular exercise.
- Provide rest periods for older adult clients who have dyspnea

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Amputations: Evaluating Teaching

- Teach the client how to push the residual limb down toward the bed while supported on a soft pillow (Holman et al., 2019, pg.460).
- Allow for the client and family to grieve for the loss of the body part and change in body image (Holman et al., 2019, pg.460).
- Assess for feelings of altered self-concept and self-esteem, and willingness and motivation for rehabilitation (Holman et al., 2019, pg.460).

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Place the client supine with the head slightly elevated and the affected leg in a neutral position (Holman et al., 2019, pg.455).
- Use total hip precautions to prevent dislocation of the new joint (Holman et al., 2019, pg.455).
- Provide early ambulation (Holman et al., 2019, pg.455).

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Care of Circumcision

- Bathing by immersion is not done until the newborn's the circumcision has healed (Holman et al., 2019, pg.184).
- To cleanse a circumcised penis, use warm water (Holman et al., 2019, pg.184).
- Do not use soap until the circumcision is healed (Holman et al., 2019, pg.184).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Aggregates in the Community: Recommended Health Screenings for Young Adult Male Clients

- Screenings recommended is malignant neoplasm (Holman et al., 2019, pg.52).
- Screenings recommended is mental health screenings (Holman et al., 2019, pg.52).
- Screenings recommended is dental health (Holman et al., 2019, pg.52).

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Creating a Plan of Care

- Increase dosage of enzymes when eating high-fat foods (Holman et al., 2019, pg.106).
- Ensure dietitians to be involved in the care of the child who has cystic fibrosis (Holman et al., 2019, pg.106).
- Ensure infectious disease specialists to be involved in the care of the child (Holman et al., 2019, pg.106).

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Risk Factors for Alzheimer's Disease

- A risk factor would include prior head trauma (Holman et al., 2019, pg.87).
- A risk factor would include advanced age (Holman et al., 2019, pg.87).
- A risk factor would include family history of Alzheimer's Disease (Holman et al., 2019, pg.87).

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

- Place the infant on the back for sleep (Holman et al., 2019, pg.287).
- Use a firm, tight-fitting mattress in the infant's crib (Holman et al., 2019, pg.287).
- Avoid exposure to tobacco smoke (Holman et al., 2019, pg.287).

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 Year): Finding to Report

- any of the stages of development are either not met or are delayed at any moment.
- If the baby does not cry.
- if the amount of crying does not decrease by 12 weeks of age.

Main Category: Physiological Adaption

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Planning Care for a School-Age Child Who Has Varicella

- If lesions are crusted they are no longer contagious
- Apply moist compresses (Holman et al., 2019, pg.196).
- Use oral or topical analgesics (Holman et al., 2019, pg.196).

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting With a Paracentesis

- Assess pertinent blood testing results (Holman et al., 2019, pg.311).
- Monitor the amount of drainage and notify the provider of any evidence of complications. (Holman et al., 2019, pg.311).

- Maintain pressure at the insertion site for several minutes. Apply a dressing to the site (Holman et al., 2019, pg.311).

Topic: Tuberculosis: Indications of Potential Exposure

- Client has persistent cough lasting longer than 3 weeks (Holman et al., 2019, pg.143).
- Client has purulent sputum, possibly blood-streaked (Holman et al., 2019, pg.143).
- **Client has** night sweats and low-grade fever in the afternoon (Holman et al., 2019, pg.143).

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for a Client Who Has a Pulmonary Arterial Catheter

- Obtain chest x-ray to confirm catheter placement (Holman et al., 2019, pg.171).
- Continually monitor respiratory and cardiac state (Holman et al., 2019, pg.171).
- Document catheter placement each shift and as needed (Holman et al., 2019, pg.171).

Topic: Stroke: Caring for a Newly Admitted Client

- Assess gag reflex (Holman et al., 2019, pg.91).
- If the client exhibits difficulty managing food or fluids, a swallowing evaluation should be done by an SLP (Holman et al., 2019, pg.91).
- Social services can be consulted to make arrangements for rehabilitation services (Holman et al., 2019, pg.90).

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Acute Respiratory Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Pneumonia

- Administer oxygen therapy (Holman et al., 2019, pg.129).

- Administer breathing treatments and medications (Holman et al., 2019, pg.129).
- Monitor for skin breakdown around the nose and mouth from the oxygen device (Holman et al., 2019, pg.129).

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Stomatitis

- Use a soft toothbrush to clean teeth after eating and at bedtime (Holman et al., 2019, pg.95).
- Cut food into small bites (Holman et al., 2019, pg.95).
- Replace meals with high calorie/protein drinks (Holman et al., 2019, pg.95).

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Varicella Zoster

- It is spread through direct contact (Holman et al., 2019, pg.235).
- It can spread through droplet (Holman et al., 2019, pg.235).
- Communicability is 1 to 2 days before lesions appear until all lesions have formed crusts (Holman et al., 2019, pg.235).

Main Category: Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a Client Who Has Hearing Loss

- Sit and face the clients (Holman et al., 2019, pg.258).
- Avoid covering your mouth while speaking (Holman et al., 2019, pg.258).
- Try lowering vocal pitch before increasing volume (Holman et al., 2019, pg.258).

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Therapy for Pain Management

- Ambulate the client (Holman et al., 2019, pg.455).
- Apply ice to the surgical site (Holman et al., 2019, pg.455).
- Place the client supine with the head slightly elevated and the affected leg in a neutral position (Holman et al., 2019, pg.455).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Providing Teaching About Gastrostomy Tube Feedings

- Assist the client to semi-Fowler's position or elevate the head of the bed to a minimum of 30° (Holman et al., 2019, pg.355).
- Have Suction equipment available to use in case of aspiration (Holman et al., 2019, pg.355).
- Use irrigant solution: sterile or tap water, according to the facility's policy (Holman et al., 2019, pg.355).

Topic: Renal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Chronic Kidney Disease

- Restrict sodium intake to maintain blood pressure (Holman et al., 2019, pg.86).
- Protein restriction is essential for clients who have CKD (Holman et al., 2019, pg.86).
- Limit dairy products to ½ cup per day (Holman et al., 2019, pg.8).

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Dietary Teaching About Heme Iron for a Client Who Has Anemia

- A diet consisting of fish is recommended (Holman et al., 2019, pg.86).
- A diet consisting of poultry is recommended (Holman et al., 2019, pg.8).
- A diet consisting of meat is recommended (Holman et al., 2019, pg.8).

Topic: Stroke: Assisting a Client Who Has Dysphagia

- An RN should provide the initial feeding and intervene if choking occurs (Holman et al., 2019, pg.91).
- Have suction equipment available, but feed with care because nasotracheal suctioning increases ICP (Holman et al., 2019, pg.91).
- Sit upright and flex the head forward when swallowing to decrease the risk of choking (Holman et al., 2019, pg.91).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Identifying an Adverse Effect of Levodopa/Carbidopa

- Patient may experience sleep disturbances (Holman et al., 2019, pg.198).
- Patient may experience orthostatic hypotension (Holman et al., 2019, pg.198).
- Patient may experience hallucinations (Holman et al., 2019, pg.198).

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Contraindications for Aspirin

- If patient suffers from peptic ulcer disease
- If patient is allergic to ibuprofen
- If patient has a bleeding disorder

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Identifying an Allergic Reaction to Aspirin

- Patient may experience flushing.
- Patient may experience asthma.
- Patient may experience a runny nose.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Anticipating a Provider Prescription for Postpartum Hemorrhage

- Provider may prescribe oxytocin (Holman et al., 2019, pg.140).
- Provider may prescribe oxygen at 10 to 12 L via nonrebreather (Holman et al., 2019, pg.140).
- Provider may prescribe misoprostol (Holman et al., 2019, pg.140).

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Medications Affecting Labor and Delivery: Evaluating Effectiveness of Magnesium Sulfate

- It relaxes smooth muscles (Holman et al., 2019, pg.257).
- Primary use is to prevent seizures in clients who have preeclampsia (Holman et al., 2019, pg.257).
- Helps alleviate abdominal pain (Holman et al., 2019, pg.257).

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Client Understanding of Prednisone

- Ensure patient knows to perform weight bearing exercises (Holman et al., 2019, pg.134).
- Ensure client knows to consume a diet with sufficient calcium (Holman et al., 2019, pg.134).
- Ensure client knows to consume a diet with sufficient vitamin D intake (Holman et al., 2019, pg.134).

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Teaching About Mixing NPH and Regular Insulin for Administration

- NPH and premixed insulins should appear cloudy (Holman et al., 2019, pg.310).
- Do not administer other insulins if they are cloudy or any insulins that are discolored or if a precipitate is present (Holman et al., 2019, pg.310).
- When mixing short-acting insulin with longer-acting insulin, draw the short-acting insulin up into the syringe first, then the longer-acting insulin (Holman et al., 2019, pg.310).

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol

- Remove contact lenses prior to using this medication.
- Medication can cause bradycardia (Holman et al., 2019, pg.70).
- Medication can cause hypotension (Holman et al., 2019, pg.70).

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Dietary Restrictions for a Client Taking Phenelzine

- Avoid foods that have dopamine
- Avoid a high tyramine content food
- Avoid cheese

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Anticipated Prescription for the Provider to Prescribe

- The provider may prescribe glatiramer acetate (Holman et al., 2019, pg.60).
- The provider may prescribe Interferon beta-1a and beta-1b (Holman et al., 2019, pg.60).
- The provider may prescribe prednisone (Holman et al., 2019, pg.60).

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Pain Management: Identifying Safe Pain-Management Measures for a Client Who Is in Active

Labor

- Butorphanol may be administered (Holman et al., 2019, pg.83).
- Opioid analgesics such as meperidine hydrochloride can be given (Holman et al., 2019, pg.83).
- Nalbuphine may be administered (Holman et al., 2019, pg.83).

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Laboratory Finding to Report to the Provide**

- Report metabolic acidosis(Holman et al., 2019, pg.314)
- Report any abnormal electrolyte (Holman et al., 2019, pg.314)
- Report abnormal hematocrit (Holman et al., 2019, pg.314)

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Teaching a Newly Licensed Nurse About Total Parenteral Nutrition

- TPN solution is prepared by the pharmacy using aseptic technique with a laminar flow hood (Holman et al., 2019, pg. (310))
- Never abruptly stop TPN (Holman et al., 2019, pg.310)
- Speeding up/slowing down the rate is contraindicated (Holman et al., 2019, pg.310)

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever

- Large joints with painful swelling, indicating polyarthritis (Holman et al., 2019, pg.118).
- Purposeless muscle movements (Holman et al., 2019, pg.118).
- Pink, nonpruritic macular rash on the trunk and inner surfaces of extremities that appears and disappears rapidly (Holman et al., 2019, pg.118).

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Priority Manifestations of Gastroesophageal Reflux

- Respiratory problems (Holman et al., 2019, pg.142).
- Failure to thrive (Holman et al., 2019, pg.142).
- Spitting up or forceful vomiting (Holman et al., 2019, pg.142).

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Evaluating Readiness for Discharge From the PACU

- Appropriate if the patient can safely ambulate to the bathroom (Holman et al., 2019, pg.665).
- A client who is stable and able to breathe spontaneously (Holman et al., 2019, pg.665).
- Must demonstrate ability to swallow (Holman et al., 2019, pg.665).

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Asthma: Recommendations for Exercise-Induced Manifestations

- Short-acting beta2 agonists prevent exercise-induced asthma (Holman et al., 2019, pg.134).
- Watch for tremors and tachycardia (Holman et al., 2019, pg.134).
- Albuterol, provides rapid relief of acute manifestations (Holman et al., 2019, pg.134).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Anrthroplasty: Postoperative Care Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- If discharged home, outpatient or in-home therapy must be provided (Holman et al., 2019, pg.454).
- Monitor for evidence of incisional infection (Holman et al., 2019, pg.454).
- Monitor for deep vein thrombosis (Holman et al., 2019, pg.454).

Topic: Amputations: Evaluating Teaching

- The nurse should facilitate a supportive environment for the client and family so grief can be processed (Holman et al., 2019, pg.460).
- Teach the client how to push the residual limb down toward the bed while supported on a soft pillow. This helps reduce phantom limb pain and prepare the limb for a prosthesis (Holman et al., 2019, pg.460).
- Assess for feelings of altered self-concept and self-esteem, and willingness and motivation for rehabilitation (Holman et al., 2019, pg.460).

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Supporting a Client's Right to Autonomy

- An ethical decision-making is a process that requires striking a balance between science and morality (Holman et al., 2019, pg.11).
- Autonomy is the right to make one's own personal decisions, even when those decisions might not be in that person's own best interest (Holman et al., 2019, pg.11).
- An ethical dilemma is problems that involve more than one choice and stem from differences in the values and beliefs of the decision makers (Holman et al., 2019, pg.11).

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Identifying Client Advocacy

- As advocates, nurses must ensure that clients are informed of their rights and have adequate information on which to base health care decisions (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).
- Nurses might need to advocate for clients or assist them to advocate for themselves in situations such as end-of-life decisions (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).

- Nurses must be careful to assist clients with making health care decisions and not direct or control their decisions (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Referral for a Client Who Has Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

- Consider referral to occupational therapy for home environment assessment to determine safety and ease of mobility (Holman et al., 2019, pg.60).
- Consider referral to physical therapy for home environment assessment to determine safety and ease of mobility (Holman et al., 2019, pg.60).

- Plan for disease progression. Provide community resources and respite services for the client and family (Holman et al., 2019, pg.60).

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Addressing a Breach of Client Confidentiality

- Client medical records must be kept in a secure area to prevent inappropriate access to the information (Holman et al., 2019, pg.38).
- Nurses who disclose client information to an unauthorized person can be liable for invasion of privacy, defamation, or slander (Holman et al., 2019, pg.38).

- No part of the client record can be copied except for authorized exchange of documents between health care institutions (Holman et al., 2019, pg.38).

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation

- Document facts and information precisely (Holman et al., 2019, pg.21).
- Never pre-chart an assessment, intervention, or evaluation (Holman et al., 2019, pg.21).
- Document information that is comprehensive and timely (Holman et al., 2019, pg.21).

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Caring for a Client Who Speaks a Different Language Than the Nurse

- A trained medical interpreter must be provided (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).
- Many health care agencies contract with professional interpreters who have additional skills in medical terminology to assist with providing information. (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).
- The person must be able to fully communicate in return with the health care professional (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Databases for Research

- Use all databases on the facilities floor to collect data.
- Know the type of medication and why you are giving it prior to administration.
- Know the side effect of medications prior to giving.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse

- Provide handouts in their language.
- Ensure patient understands what is going on medically
- The nurse should seek the assistance of an interpreter if the client does not speak and understand the language used by the provider (Holman et al., 2019, pg.36).

Subcategory: Performance Improvement

Topic: Managing Client Care: Effective Staff Education Strategies to Determine Competence

- The task must be within the team member's scope of practice (Holman et al., 2019, pg.9).
- Assess team member performance based on standards and, when necessary, take steps to remediate a failure to meet standards (Holman et al., 2019, pg.9).
- Continually review the performance of the team member and determine care competency (Holman et al., 2019, pg.9).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

- **Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention**

Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Priority Action in Response to an Allergic Reaction

- Stop the medication immediately if that is the antigen and notify the Rapid Response team (Holman et al., 2019, pg.40).
- Establish an airway to maintain ventilation (Holman et al., 2019, pg.41).
- Treat with epinephrine IM or IV to constrict blood vessels (Holman et al., 2019, pg.41).

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Preventing Contractures

- Assess ROM capability (Holman et al., 2019, pg.229).
- Encourage active or provide passive ROM two or three times/day (Holman et al., 2019, pg.229).
- Make sure clients change position in bed at least every 2 hr and perform weight shifts in the wheelchair every 15 min (Holman et al., 2019, pg.229).

Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Verification of Rifampin Prescription

- Monitor liver function (Holman et al., 2019, pg.381).
- Administer oral rifampin 1 hr before or 2 hr after meals with a full glass of water. Absorption is decreased if given with food (Holman et al., 2019, pg.381).
- Avoid alcohol consumption (Holman et al., 2019, pg.381).

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Evaluate the need for additional staff or assistive devices (Holman et al., 2019, pg.74).
- Evaluate each situation and use an algorithm to determine the safest method to transfer or move the client (Holman et al., 2019, pg.74).
- Assess and monitor the use of mobility aids (Holman et al., 2019, pg.74).

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Care for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source (Holman et al., 2019, pg.605).
- Limit visitors to 30-min visits, and have visitors maintain 6 feet from the source (Holman et al., 2019, pg.605).
- Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed as much as possible (Holman et al., 2019, pg.605).

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Information Technology: Teaching About Incident Reports

- Do not refer to an incident report in a client's medical record (Holman et al., 2019, pg.22).
- Document facts without judgment or opinion (Holman et al., 2019, pg.22).
- Incident reports contribute to changes that help improve health care quality (Holman et al., 2019, pg.22).

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to an Impaired Coworker

- At the time of the infraction, the report should be made to the immediate supervisor (Holman et al.,

2019, pg. 43).

- A nurse who suspects a coworker of using alcohol or other substances while working has a duty to report the coworker to appropriate management personnel as specified by institutional policy (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 43).
- Health care facility policies should provide guidelines for handling employees who have a substance use disorder (Holman et al., 2019, pg 43).

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile

- Select a clean area above waist level in the client's environment (a bedside stand) to set up the sterile field (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 50).
- Check that all sterile packages (additional dressings, sterile bowl, sterile gloves, and solution) are dry and intact and have a future expiration date (Holman et al., 2019, pg 50).
- Perform hand hygiene (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 50).

Main Category: Client Judgment

• Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Identifying Findings That Indicate Potential Prenatal Complications

- If maternal age younger than 30 years (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 60).
- If mother has multifetal gestation (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 60).
- If mother has gestational trophoblastic disease (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 60).

• Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Identifying Findings Consistent with Preeclampsia and HELLP Syndrome

- Patient may have low platelets (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 62)
- Patient may experience hemolysis. (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 62)
- Patient will have elevated liver enzymes (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 62)

• Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Identifying Prenatal Complications, the Client is at Greatest Risk of Developing

- Patient may experience obesity
- Patient may experience infections
- Patient may experience hypertension

• Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Planning Care for a Client Based on Manifestations

- If patient seems to have magnesium sulfate toxicity ensure to watch out for cardiac dysrhythmias (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 63)
- As well as immediately discontinue infusion (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 62)
- As well as administer antidote calcium gluconate or calcium chloride (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 63)

• Subcategory:

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Actions to Improve Cardiovascular Status

- Use techniques to promote effective breathing techniques (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 210).
- Measure weight daily at the same time (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 210).
- Remain on a low-sodium diet and restrict fluids as prescribed (Holman et al., 2019, pg. 210).

Topic: Determining if Recent Findings Indicate Therapeutic Management

- If patient appears to not show signs of distress
- If patient reports no pain to less pain prior to medication administration.
- If patient reports pain medicine was effective

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