

ATI Remediation

Management of care:

- Confidentiality/Information Security: Crisis management: 1. provide client's safety, 2. decrease anxiety, 3. Teach coping skills.
- Ethical practice: Creating & maintaining a therapeutic & safe environment: Assist client to develop following type of action: 1. focused on crisis, 2. realistic, 3. self-assessment by nurse

Safety & Infection Control:

- Accident/Error/Injury prevention: 1. well-lit environment, 2. assess for potential injury, 3. restraints last resort.
- Use of restraints/Safety: Client safety: restraint of child: check vitals, 2. Restraint last resort, 3. Caution with meds. Legal & Ethical issues: applying restraints: 1. risk of injury, 2 low stimuli room, 3. Time.

Health Promotion & Maintenance

- Health promotion/Disease prevention: Conduct disorder : 1. theft, 2. lies, 3. Aggression

Psychosocial Integrity

- Abuse/violence: Family & Community violence: 1. emotional, 2. sexual, 3. physical abuse

- Coping mechanism: Coping/Maintain safe environment: 1. minimize clutter in the room, 2. good light, 3. Self cleanliness.

Crisis management: 1. suicidal threat, 2. homicidal threat, 3. alcohol or drug intoxication

- Crisis Intervention: Anger management: 1. think before speaking, 2. calm down, 3. express concerns
Crisis management: 1. keep voice calm, 2. listen to person, 3. no overacting
Effective management: 1. no argue, 2. no judgements, 3. explain procedure.
- Mental health concept: Eating disorders: anorexia n. symptoms: 1. low BMI, 2. heart symptoms, 3. preoccupation with body image
Eating disorders: Planning care: 1. Take nutritious food, 2. Avoid alcohol, caffeine, 3. Take Zn, Mg.

Substance use and other disorders: opioid use disorder: 1. respirations <12, 2. naloxone, 3. rehabilitation

Pharmacological/Parenteral therapy: Adverse effects/contraindications/side effects/Medications for depressive disorders: contraindications for selegiline: 1. Nausea, 2. Insomnia, 3. Rash.

Medications for psychosis: contraindications for aripiprazole: 1. DM, 2. Heart problems, 3. Low WBC.

Medications for Bipolar disorder: 1. mood stabilizers, 2. antipsychotics, 3. antidepressants

Clinical Judgement:

Analyze cues: Family and community violence: 1. Child victim, 2 spouse, 3. Elderly victim

Take actions: Psychotic education: patient education: 1. schools, 2. mental health, 3. Providers