

**N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template**

Student Name: **Jonny Yap**

Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

Semester: **Spring 2024**

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. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - i. Subcategories for each main category
 1. Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - a. Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - b. NOTE: You must remediate on all subcategories AND topics within the main categories listed under the “Topics to Review” section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A” → There may be main categories that you don’t have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put “N/A”
5. An example is provided below:

SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care
SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.• SAMPLE Critical Point #2: When a patient is going through sickle crisis, the nurse should monitor oxygen saturation to determine a need for oxygen therapy.• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.

6. Once the template is completed **and** at least the minimum remediation time has been completed within the Focused Review module(s) in ATI, upload the template to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Professional Practice: Informed Consent for Participating in a Research Study

- Informed consent is a legal process by which a client has given written permission for a procedure or treatment to be performed (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & Lemon, 2019).
- To give informed consent, the client must give it voluntarily (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & Lemon, 2019).
- The client must receive sufficient information to make a decision based on an informed understanding of what is expected (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & Lemon, 2019).

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

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

- Plan for disease progression. Provide community resources and respite services for the client and family (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Consider referral to occupational and physical therapy for home environment assessment to determine safety and ease of mobility (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Emphasize the need to avoid overexertion, stress, extremes of temperatures, humidity, and people who have infections (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Subcategory: Concepts of Management

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying the Sequence of Steps Required for a Home Visit

- Nurses caring for individuals, families, and communities under home health and hospice care often use the Omaha System model to implement the nursing process (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, & Elkins, 2019).
- Steps start with collecting and assessing data, stating the problem, and identifying an admission problem rating using a problem classification scheme (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, & Elkins, 2019).
- The other half includes planning and intervening, re-rating problems during care delivery and at discharge, and evaluating the end problem outcome (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, & Elkins, 2019).

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation

- Nurses should document subjective data as direct quotes, within quotation marks, or summarize and identify the information as the client's statement (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Objective data should be descriptive and should include what the nurse sees, hears, feels, and smells (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Document facts and information precisely without any interpretations of the situation (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- Rifampin is a bactericidal as a result of inhibition of protein synthesis (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Improvement of tuberculosis manifestations (clear breath sounds, no night sweats, increased appetite, and no afternoon rises of temperature) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Three negative sputum cultures for tuberculosis, usually taking 3 to 6 months to achieve (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Body mechanics is the use of muscles to maintain balance, posture, and body alignment when performing a physical task (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Nurses use body mechanics when providing care to clients by lifting, bending, and assisting clients with the activities of daily living (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Body alignment keeps the center of gravity stable, which promotes comfort and reduces strain on the muscles (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

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

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile Field

- The outer wrappings and 1-inch edges of packaging that contain sterile items are not sterile (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Touch sterile materials only with sterile gloves (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Sterile materials can touch other sterile surfaces or materials; however, contact with non-sterile materials at any time contaminates a sterile area, no matter how short the contact (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Care of Circumcision

- To cleanse a circumcised penis, use warm water. Do not use soap until the circumcision is healed (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Check for signs of infection on the circumcision due to improper care or tub bathing too soon (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Report to the provider if there is bleeding or purulent drainage around the circumcision (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Height and weight, vision and hearing, and dental health (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, & Elkins, 2019).
- Rubella serology and immunization history, as well as substance use disorders, including tobacco (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, & Elkins, 2019).
- Immunization status, mental health screenings, cholesterol and triglyceride levels (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, & Elkins, 2019).

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Creating a Plan of Care

- Provide a well-balanced diet high in protein and calories (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Administer pancreatic enzymes within 30 minutes of eating a meal or a snack (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Administer laxatives or stool softeners for constipation (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).

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

- Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative, resulting in the gradual impairment of cognitive function (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Advanced age, prior head trauma, cardiovascular disease, lifestyle factors, and a family history of Alzheimer's disease (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- There is a strong genetic link in early-onset familial Alzheimer's disease (Holman, Williams,

Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Caring for a Client on a Newly Prescribed Diet

- Assist in advancing the diet as the provider prescribes (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Instruct clients about the appropriate diet regimen (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Provide interventions to promote appetite (good oral hygiene, favorite foods, minimal environmental odors) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 days to 1 year): Finding to Report

- General measurements: head circumference (33 – 35 cm or 13 – 14 inches); crown to rump (31 – 35 cm or 12.5 – 14 inches); length (head to heel 48 – 53 cm (19 – 21 inches); weight (2,700 – 4,000 gms or 6 – 9 lbs) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Fontanel (posterior closes by 2 – 3 months, anterior closes by 12 – 18 months) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Dentition (6 – 8 teeth should erupt by the end of the first year of age) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).

Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

Topic: Physical Assessment Findings: Preparing to Assess a 2-Week-Old Newborn

- Keep the room warm and well-lit (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Take time to play and develop rapport prior to beginning an examination (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Demonstrate what will happen using dolls, puppets, or paper drawings (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Schizophrenia results from a combination of genetic, neurobiological, and nongenetic (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- The client has psychotic thinking or behavior present for at least six months (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Areas of functioning, including school or work, self-care, and interpersonal relationships, are significantly impaired (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- Intrusive findings (presence of memories, flashbacks, dreams about the traumatic event) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Memories of the event recur involuntarily and are distressing to the client (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Avoidance of people, places, events, or situations that bring back reminders of the traumatic event (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

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

- Abstinence syndrome begins with sweating and rhinorrhea, progressing to piloerection (gooseflesh), tremors, and irritability followed by severe weakness, diarrhea, fever, insomnia, pupil dilation, nausea and vomiting, pain in the muscles and bones, and muscle spasms (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Withdrawal is very unpleasant but not life-threatening (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, &

McMichael, 2019).

- Opioids are heroin, morphine, and hydromorphone can be injected, smoked, inhaled, and swallowed (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Stimulant Withdrawal

- Depression, fatigue, craving, excess sleeping or insomnia, dramatic unpleasant dreams, psychomotor retardation, and agitation (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Not life-threatening, but possible occurrence of suicidal ideation (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Headache, nausea, vomiting, muscle pain, irritability, inability to focus, and drowsiness (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Responding to Delusions of Grandeur

- Do not argue with a client's delusions, but focus on the client's feelings and possibly offer reasonable explanations (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Attempt to focus conversations on reality-based subjects (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Assess the client for paranoid delusions, which can increase the risk for violence against others (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Hematologic Disorders: Interventions for a Child Who is Experiencing a Vaso-Occlusive Crisis

- Promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Provide intense hydration therapy while maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Treat and prevent infection (administer antibiotics, perform frequent hand hygiene, give oral prophylactic penicillin, administer pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, meningococcal vaccine, and Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Restricting phosphorus intake slows the progression of kidney disease. High levels of phosphorus contribute to calcium and phosphorus deposits in the kidneys (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & Leehy, 2019).
- Protein restriction is essential for clients who have stage 1 to 4 CKD (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & Leehy, 2019).
- Restrict sodium to maintain BP and restrict potassium to prevent hyperkalemia (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & Leehy, 2019).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Nausea and vomiting, drowsiness, and dyskinesias (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Orthostatic hypotension, cardiovascular effects from beta₁ stimulation, and psychosis (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Discoloration of sweat and urine and activation of malignant melanoma (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

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

- Oxytocin: classification: uterine stimulant; nursing actions: assess uterine tone and vaginal bleeding, monitor for adverse reactions of water intoxication, could progress to cerebral edema with seizures, coma, and death (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Methylergonovine: classification: uterine stimulant; nursing actions: assess uterine tone and vaginal bleeding, do not administer to clients who have hypertension, monitor for adverse reactions, including hypertension, nausea, vomiting, and headache (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Misoprostol: classification: uterine stimulant; nursing actions: assess uterine tone and vaginal bleeding (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).

Subcategory: Medication Administration**Topic: Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Client Understanding of Prednisone**

- The use of glucocorticoids does not provide immediate effects but rather promotes decreased frequency and severity of exacerbations and acute attacks (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Rinse mouth or gargle with water after use (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Monitor for redness, sores, or white patches and report to the provider if they occur (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Wheless, McMichael, Roland, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

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

- Avoid foods that contain these agents (caffeinated beverages, chocolate, fava beans, ginseng) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Avoid tyramine-rich foods, including aged cheese, pepperoni, salami, avocados, figs, bananas, smoked fish, protein, some dietary supplements, some beers, and red wine (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Concurrent use with ephedrine, amphetamine, meperidine, and general anesthetics (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

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

- Beta blockers are first-line drug therapy for glaucoma and decrease IOP by reducing aqueous humor production (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Can be absorbed systemically and cause bronchoconstriction and hypoglycemia (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Use caution in clients with asthma, COPD, and DM (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

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

- Interferon beta-1a and beta-1b are injectable agents that should be started early in the course of the disease (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Teriflunomide, fingolimod, and dimethyl fumarate are oral alternatives for those who have experienced injection reactions (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Dantrolene, tizanidine, baclofen, and diazepam are antispasmodics are used to treat muscle spasticity. Intrathecal baclofen can be used for severe cases of MS (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Use for tuberculin testing or checking for medication or allergy sensitivities (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Use small amounts of solution in a tuberculin syringe with a fine-gauge needle in lightly pigmented, thin-skinned, hairless sites at a 10° to 15° angle. (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Insert the needle with the bevel up. A small bleb should appear. Do not massage the site after

injection (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Laboratory Finding to Report to the Provider

- Monitor for hyperglycemia (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Never abruptly stop TPN. An abrupt rate change can alter blood glucose levels significantly (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Monitor for electrolyte imbalances (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Bacterial, Viral, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Reportable Laboratory Result of a School-Age Child

- An elevation WBC count is an indicator of infection (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- Stool or fecalysis detects the presence of ova and parasites (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).
- An elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is an indicator of an active inflammatory process or infection (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Morris, Leehy, & Hertel, 2019).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Check the dressing site frequently, noting any evidence of bleeding. Monitor and record drainage from surgical drains (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Monitor the neurovascular status of the surgical extremity (movement, sensation, color, pulse, capillary refill, and compare with contralateral extremity) every 2 to 4 hours (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Provide early ambulation. Transfer the client out of bed from their unaffected side into a chair or wheelchair (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Subcategory: System-Specific Assessment

Topic: Stroke: Manifestations of Left Hemisphere Stroke

- Left hemisphere stroke is responsible for language, mathematics skills, and analytical thinking (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Expressive and receptive aphasia, agnosia, alexia, and agraphia (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Right extremity hemiplegia or hemiparesis, slow, cautious behavior, depression, anger, and quickly frustrated, and visual changes (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

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

- Gastroesophageal reflux (GER) occurs when gastric contents reflux back up into the esophagus, making esophageal mucosa vulnerable to injury from gastric acid (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Expected findings on infants: spitting up or forceful vomiting, irritability, excessive crying, blood in vomitus, arching of the back, stiffening, respiratory problems, failure to thrive, and apnea (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Expected findings on children: heartburn, abdominal pain, difficulty swallowing, chronic cough, noncardiac chest pain (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Use oral or topical analgesics (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Apply moist compresses (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).
- Oral antiviral (acyclovir) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, & McMichael, 2019).

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Caring for a Client Who is Hypoglycemic

- Teach the client about manifestations of hypoglycemia (mild shakiness, mental confusion, sweating, palpitations, headache, lack of coordination, blurred vision, seizures, and coma) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- If the client is unconscious, place the client in a lateral position to prevent aspiration, administer glucagon subcutaneously or IM, and notify the provider. Repeat this for 10 minutes if the client is still unconscious (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Provide 15 to 20 gms of a readily absorbable carbohydrate. 10 gms of glucose will increase the blood glucose by 40 mg/dL over 30 minutes (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting With a Paracentesis

- Local anesthetics will be used at the insertion site. There can be pressure or pain with needle insertion (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Avoid alcohol, maintain a low-sodium diet, and monitor the puncture site for bleeding or leakage of fluid (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Change positions slowly to decrease the risk of falls, which can be related to hypovolemia from the removal of ascites fluid (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- The PA catheter is inserted into a large vein and threaded through the right atria and ventricle into a branch of the PA (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- The distal lumen can be used to measure PAPs. This lumen is not used for IV fluid administration (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- The balloon inflation port is intermittently used for PAWP measurements. When not in use, it should be left deflated and in the locked position (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Subcategory: Illness Management

- Encourage coughing or suction to remove secretions (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).
- Determine the client's physical limitations and structure of activity, including periods of rest (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, Leehy, & Lemon, 2019).

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Reportable Finding for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Positive Symptoms related to behavior, thought perception, and speech: agitation, bizarre behavior, delusions, hallucinations, flight of ideas, and loose associations (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Negative Symptoms: social withdrawal, lack of emotion, lack of energy, flattened affect, decreased motivation, and decreased pleasure in activities (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).
- Some therapeutic effects can be noticeable within a few days, but significant improvement can take 2

to 4 weeks, and possibly several months for full effects (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Ball, & McMichael, 2019).

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings Consistent With Preeclampsia and HELLP Syndrome

- Preeclampsia: GH with proteinuria of >1+; transient headaches; irritability; edema (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- HELLP Syndrome: hemolysis (anemia and jaundice); elevated liver enzymes (ALT, AST, epigastric pain, and N/V); low platelets (<100,000/mm³; thrombocytopenia, abnormal bleeding and clotting time, bleeding gums, petechiae, and DIC) (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- HELLP is diagnosed by laboratory tests, not clinically (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Medical Conditions: Planning Care for a Client Based on Manifestations

- Unexpected medical conditions can occur during pregnancy. Awareness early detection, and interventions are crucial components to ensure fetal well-being and maternal health (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Gestational DM: 120 mg/dL blood glucose two hours after meals (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Gestational HTN: >160/110 mmHg (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

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

- Unexpected medical conditions include cervical insufficiency, hyperemesis gravidarum, anemia, gestational diabetes mellitus, and gestational hypertension (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Gestational DM: impaired tolerance to glucose with first onset during pregnancy. Blood glucose is 120 mg/dL, two hours after meals (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Gestational HTN: mild and severe preeclampsia, eclampsia, and HELLP (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Medical Conditions: Implementing Priority Interventions

- Gestational DM: adherence to the appropriate diet, including standard diabetic diet and restricted carbohydrate intake (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Gestational HTN: monitor BP, PR, RR, DTR, LOC, UO, H/A, visual disturbances, epigastric pain, uterine contractions, and FHR and activity (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).
- Hyperemesis Gravidarum: administer Vitamin B₆ and antiemetic metoclopramide for uncontrollable N/V (Holman, Williams, Sommer, Johnson, Wheless, Wilford, McMichael, & Barlow, 2019).

References:

- Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., & Leehy, P. (2019). *Nutrition for nursing* (7th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Nursing leadership and management* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., & McMichael, M. G. (2019). *RN mental health nursing* (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *Fundamentals for nursing* (10th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Wheless, L., McMichael, M. G., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *RN pharmacology for nursing* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Wheless, L., Leehy, P., & Lemon, T. (2019). *RN adult medical surgical nursing* (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., & Elkins, C. B. (2019). *RN community health nursing* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Wheless, L., Wilford, K., & McMichael, M. G. (2019). *RN nursing care of children* (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Wheless, L., Wilford, K., McMichael, M. G., & Barlow, M. S. (2019). *RN maternal newborn nursing* (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.