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Adult Health Remediation
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Management of Care

- Legal Responsibilities: Nursing Role While Observing Client Care
 - Informed consent is a very important role for a nurse.
 - It is important that the nurse can observe the client's signature that they give for informed consent of a medication, procedure, etc.
 - The client is allowed to refuse any treatment. If this happens the nurse should find out why and then document it.
- Legal Responsibilities: Identifying an Intentional Tort
 - One example of an intentional tort is assault. Assault is when a nurse will threaten a patient of something if they do not do what they ask.
 - Another example is battery. This is when there is physical contact between a nurse and a patient.
 - Another example is false imprisonment. This is when the patient is restrained against their will.
- Legal Responsibilities: Identifying Negligence
 - Negligence is when a nurse or a medical personnel does not provide safety for clients who have a high fall risk.
 - If a nurse or any other type of medical personnel performs some type of negligence to their patient, they will get in big trouble by the facility and anyone involved.
 - As a nurse it is important to follow the rules and regulations of care for a patient to avoid negligence.

Safety and Infection Control

- Infection Control: Removal of Personal Protective Equipment
 - The nurse should remove gloves and do hand hygiene between each patient with contact precautions.
 - When a patient has airborne precautions, the nurse should also wear a mask and this should be removed before exiting the room.
 - All PPE should be taken off before exiting the patient's room.
- Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Technique for Setting Up a Sterile Field
 - It is important to avoid coughing and sneezing over a sterile field because this causes contamination.
 - Only sterile items are allowed within the sterile field to avoid contamination.
 - Only the outer one inch of the wrapping is what is considered to be unsterile.

Health Promotion and Maintenance

- Middle Adults (35 to 65 Years): Identifying Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease
 - A client should maintain a healthy diet to avoid cardiovascular disease. This includes whole grains, fruits, vegetables, adequate protein, etc.
 - If the patient has a history of smoking this can be a major risk factor for any cardiovascular disease.

- Also if the patient has a sedentary lifestyle, this can cause them to be at risk for a cardiovascular disease.

Psychosocial Integrity

- Therapeutic Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Depression
 - When providing therapeutic communication it is important to keep eye contact with the patient unless it is against their beliefs.
 - It is also important to sit with the patient if they do not feel like talking at the time just to let them know that you are there when they need you.
 - It is also important to be honest and truthful. When doing this, make sure to not be rude about it or sugar coat what you are saying.
- Therapeutic Communication: Addressing Client Anxiety
 - When addressing patient's using therapeutic communication it is important to not change the topic and to let the patient continue talking.
 - It is also important to not have any prejudiced reactions when communicating with the patient.
 - It is very important to demonstrate therapeutic nonverbal communication.

Basic Care and Comfort

- Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Providing Postmortem Care
 - The nurse should provide post mortem care after the death of a patient. This includes cleaning the patient.
 - The nurse should remove all of the tubes or catheters that may be placed within the patient.
 - The nurse should go ask the family if they want to see their loved one after finishing post mortem care.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Enteral Administration of Medications
 - When a patient is receiving medication when they are also receiving an enteral feeding, it is important not to mix them together.
 - It is important to flush the enteral route before administering any medication.
 - The client should also be sitting up when receiving any type of enteral feeding or medication.

Reduction of Risk Potential

- Airway Management: Changing Tracheostomy Ties
 - The nurse should replace the tracheostomy ties if they are either wet, soiled, or both.
 - When changing the ties, it is important to be able to stick two fingers under them.
 - It is also important to secure the new ties before getting rid of the old ties.
- Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload
 - One action a nurse could take is to restrict the patient from any fluids.
 - Another thing a nurse can do is administer any medications to the patient that were ordered by the provider.
 - The nurse also should monitor the patient's vital signs often.

Physiological Adaptation

- Airway Management: Positioning for Postural Drainage

- A high flow oxygen delivery system can be a venturi mask that the patient uses. This mask covers the nose and the mouth and can go up to 15 L of oxygen.
- Postural drainage is done to help move and loosen secretions in the body.
- There are many different positions that the patient could be placed in to help remove and loosen secretions depending on the targeted area.
- Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Identifying Manifestations of an Anaphylactic Reaction
 - If a patient is having an anaphylactic reaction and it triggers the GI tract it can cause vomiting and slowing of bowel movements.
 - Some signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions include angioedema, itching, redness, swelling of the airway, etc.
 - The most common medication that is given for an anaphylaxis reaction is epinephrine.

Clinical Judgment

- Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Antibiotics
 - It is important to assess a client who has recently started an antibiotic for any allergic reaction that they may experience.
 - Some of these reactions can include itchiness, hives, edema, and even as serious as swelling of the airway.
 - It is also always important to ask the client what their allergies are before administering any type of medication.
- Client Safety: Priority Risk for a Client Who Takes Multiple Medications
 - It is important to know all the different medications and their interactions that a client is taking.
 - Many drugs have multiple interactions and if an interaction occurs, it can cause serious side effects.
 - It is also important to reconcile the patient's home medications with their prescribed medications to check with any interactions.
- Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Identifying Risks for Delayed Wound Healing
 - One risk for delayed wound healing is an increased age.
 - Another risk is if the patient has diabetes.
 - Also if the patient is malnourished and does not take in the correct amount of supplements it can affect the wound healing.
- Home Safety: Providing Discharge Teaching for a Client Who Is Recovering From Pneumonia
 - One discharge teaching a nurse can educate the patient on is to have a phone available at all times in case of an emergency.
 - Also the nurse can teach the patient signs and symptoms that they will need to contact their provider about if they experience.
 - It is also important to teach them to sustain from smoking and stay away from second hand smoke.