

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jackson Powell

Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

Semester: 4th Spring

Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning
Topic: Professional Practice: Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A durable power of attorney has the authority to grant consent to another person.• A durable power of attorney is an adjunct to a living will.• The surrogate should be someone that is familiar with the client's wishes (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision
Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Delegating to an Assistive Personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform feedings to stable clients.• Obtain vital signs from stable patients.• Perform hygiene for stable patients. Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Evaluating Time Management Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set priorities ahead of time to organize your time.• Time initially spent developing a plan will save time later.• Set goals and plan care based on established priorities (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Case Management
Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Planning Care for a Client Following a Stroke <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set up clients with different therapies, such as physical, occupational, and speech therapy.• Provide emotional support and reassurance that their condition will improve with time.• The first-line treatment for patients with an ischemic stroke is intravenous thrombolytic therapy (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Client Rights
Topic: Professional Practice: Informed Consent for Participating in a Research Study <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informed consent is a legal process where a client has given written permission for a procedure.• Consent is only informed after the client is made aware of what will be happening.• The client should be made aware of the risks and benefits of signing the informed consent (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team
Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Referral for a Client Who Has Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide community resources and respite services for the client and family.• Refer to physical and occupational therapists.• Refer to a speech-language therapist for dysarthria and dysphagia (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Concepts of Management
Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying the Sequence of Steps Required for a Home Visit <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When visiting a client's home, the nurse should always ensure their own safety.• The nurse is a guest at the client's home and should respect the client's wishes.• Home health is meant to target specific at-risk individuals (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Continuity of Care
Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providers and nurses should spell out everything.• Capitalize letters in medications to distinguish the differences in similarly spelled meds.• Make sure all information is present in order (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Informed Consent

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

- Obtain an interpreter to translate the to the client.
- Speak to the client through the interpreter, do not just talk to the interpreter.
- Provide equal care to the patient despite their language barrier (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Professional Practice: Priority Action When Obtaining a Signature on an Informed Consent Form

- The nurse should be the one to witness the client signing the informed consent.
- Make sure the patient is fully aware of what the procedure is.
- Bring in the provider to answer any questions or concerns the client may have (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Providing Appropriate Information Resources

- Inspect feet daily and wash feet daily with warm soap and water.
- Consult a dietician for education with the client and family on meal planning.
- Consult a provider when ill or blood glucose level is above 250 mg/dL (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Maintaining knowledge of acceptable practice and skills competency.
- Providers are responsible for obtaining the client's medical history.
- The provider should prescribe medications and monitor the client's response (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

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

- Obtain an interpreter to translate the to the client.
- Speak to the client through the interpreter, do not just talk to the interpreter.
- Use good body language and hand motions when talking (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Establish an airway to maintain ventilation. Administer bronchodilators if needed.
- Treat allergic reactions with epinephrine IM or IV.
- Continue oxygen, obtain arterial blood gases, and plan for the client to receive an inhaled beta-adrenergic agonist (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Preventing Contractures

- Stretch is widely used for the treatment and prevention of contractures.
- The aim of stretch is to maintain or increase joint mobility by influencing the extensibility of soft tissues spanning joints.
- Regularly prescribed periods of daily standing or walking (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Rifampicin should be administered to patients orally or via IV injections at 10 mg/kg per dose once daily, without surpassing 600 mg per day.
- This regimen should be sustained for a minimum of 6 months.
- Rifampin is utilized for the treatment of all types of TB (Holman et al., 2019).

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

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Infectious Disease

- HIV/AIDS is a notifiable disease.
- Hepatitis C is a notifiable disease.
- Chlamydia is a notifiable disease (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Infection Control: Caring for a Client Who Has a Bacterial Infection

- Serious bacterial infections can be effectively treated with antibiotics.
- Keep wounds clean. Breaks in your skin allow bacteria to get in. Clean and cover cuts or wounds in your skin.
- Practice good hygiene. This includes maintaining good hand-washing habits, wearing clean and dry clothes and not sharing personal items with other people.

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Evaluating Aseptic Technique

- Aseptic technique is a method used to prevent contamination with microorganisms.
- Recommended by the evidence-based guidelines for all instances of insertion and care of central venous catheters.
- Aseptic technique is intended to minimize contamination from pathogens. Sterile technique, on the other hand, is used to create an area free from any microorganisms, pathogenic or otherwise (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile Field

- Position all packages so that the top flap will open away from your body.
- Open the last flap toward your body.
- To put an item into a package, open the package and drop the item from six inches above the field (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Prenatal Care: Strategies to Decrease Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy

- The client should eat crackers or dry toast in the morning.
- Avoid an empty stomach and ingesting spicy or greasy food.
- Encourage the client to drink fluids between meals (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Young adults should get vision and hearing screenings.
- Young adults should get mental health screening.
- Young adults should get dental health screenings (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Creating a Plan of Care

- Airway clearance techniques; oral, inhaled, and nebulized medications.
- The client should receive nutrition therapies.
- The client should also have a fitness plan as well (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- Report developmental delays to the provider.
- Report if the infant is not raising head in a prone position by 2 months.
- Report if the posterior fontanel is not closed by 2 to 3 months (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- Therapeutic groups aim to share common feelings and concerns.
- Therapeutic groups aim to share stories and experiences.
- Therapeutic groups aim to diminish feelings of isolation (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Suicide: Priority Finding for a Client Who Has Major Depressive Disorder

- The client states that they feel like harming themselves.
- Prior attempts of suicide.
- Alcohol or other substance abuse (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Teaching About Depression for a Group of Older Adult Clients

- Depression can be caused by loss of employment or finances.
- Depression can be caused by the loss of a loved one.
- Depression can cause a feeling of isolation or powerlessness.

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

- Exposure to traumatic events that cause anxiety.
- History of child physical or sexual abuse.
- Military background with traumatic events that took place (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Religious and Spiritual Influences on Health

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

- Allow the family to bring in food as long as it follows the dietary restrictions for the client.
- Provide food choices and preparation consistent with cultural beliefs.
- Communicate ethnicity-related food allergies and intolerances to the dietary staff (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Responding to Delusions of Grandeur

- Establish a trusting relationship with the client.
- Promote therapeutic communication to lower anxiety.
- Use appropriate communication to address hallucinations and delusions (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Stimulant Withdrawal

- Withdrawal is very unpleasant but not life-threatening.
- Manifestations include abdominal cramping, vomiting, tremors, and restlessness.
- Alcohol withdrawal delirium can occur 2 to 3 days after cessation of alcohol (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

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

- Sit face-to-face with the client.
- Avoid covering your mouth while speaking.
- Encourage the use of hearing devices (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Dermatitis and Acne: Caring for an Infant Who Has Diaper Dermatitis

- Promptly remove the soiled diaper.
- Clean urine from the perineal area with a nonirritating cleanser.
- Apply a skin barrier such as zinc oxide. Do not wash off with each diaper change (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease

- Eat a diet full of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.
- Avoid foods high in lactulose like milk, yogurt, and ice cream.
- Avoid foods high in fiber like beans and lentils (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Sit in a semi-fowler position or elevate the head of the bed to 30 degrees.
- Check gastric contents for pH for proper placement.
- Flush the tubing with at least 30 mL of water (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Protein restriction is essential for clients who have stage 1-4 CKD.
- Control blood glucose and hypertension.
- Restrict phosphorus intake slows the progression of kidney disease.

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

- Heme iron is found in meat, fish, and poultry.
- Vitamin C increases the absorption of iron.
- Toxicity can occur when there is too much iron stored in the body (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Teaching Postmortem Care

- Ask the family whether they would like to visit with the body.
- Provide care with respect and compassion while attending to the desires of the client and family.
- Elevate the client's head to prevent facial discoloration (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Identifying an Adverse Effect of a Medication to Treat Bacterial Pneumonia

- Fluid retention as evidenced by weight gain, edema, and hypokalemia.
- Increased appetite and weight gain.
- Trouble sleeping and insomnia (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Adverse effects include nausea and vomiting.
- It can cause head bobbing, tics, grimacing, and tremors.
- These medications can also cause orthostatic hypotension.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Contraindications for Aspirin

- People who are allergic to ibuprofen should not take aspirin as there is cross-reactivity.
- Patients who have asthma should be cautious if they have asthma or known bronchospasm associated with NSAIDs.
- Aspirin increases the risk of GI bleeding in patients who already suffer from peptic ulcer disease or gastritis (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Products: Therapeutic Response to Blood Transfusion

- Increase in circulating blood volume.
- Increase in number of red blood cells.
- Increase in platelet count and replace coagulation factors (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Client Understanding of Prednisone

- It prevents inflammation, suppresses airway mucus production, and promotes responsiveness in beta2 receptors.
- Reduction in airway mucosa edema.

- Does not provide immediate effect but rather promotes decreased frequency and severity of exacerbations (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Keep the eyes closed and apply pressure to the inner corner of the eye with your finger for 1 or 2 minutes to allow the medicine to be absorbed by the eye.
- Timolol is a medication used to treat and manage open-angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension.
- Immediately after using the medicine, wash your hands to remove any medicine that may be on them (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Corticosteroids, such as oral prednisone and intravenous methylprednisolone.
- Disease modifying therapies to reduce the frequency and duration of relapses.
- Antispasmodics to treat muscle spasticity (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Verifying Medication Prescriptions

- Make sure the medication is going to the right patient.
- Make sure the medication is the right dose.
- Make sure the medication is given at the right time (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

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

- Opioid analgesics decrease the perception of pain without loss of consciousness.
- Epidural block to eliminate pain from the level of the umbilicus to the thighs.
- Therapeutic measures such as back rubs (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

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

- Report hyperglycemia to the provider.
- Report hypoglycemia to the provider.
- Report hyperkalemia to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Monitoring Laboratory Values for a Client Who Has Hepatic Encephalopathy

- The nurse should monitor ammonia values.
- The nurse should monitor total bilirubin levels.
- The nurse will also monitor ALT, AST, and ALP levels (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever

- Patients with rheumatic fever will have tachycardia.
- Large joints with painful swelling, indicating polyarthritis.
- Patients will also have a non-tender, subcutaneous nodules over bony prominences (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Interventions for a Client Who Is Wearing Antiembolitic Stockings

- Assess skin, circulation, and presence of edema in the legs.
- Pull the remainder of the stocking over the heel and up the leg.
- Remove the stockings every 8 hrs to assess for redness, warmth, or tenderness (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

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

- Gastroesophageal reflux can lead to failure to thrive.
- Gastroesophageal reflux can cause respiratory problems such as pneumonia.
- GERD can cause the client to have abdominal pain and irritability.

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

- A client is stable and able to spontaneously breathe.
- The client must demonstrate the ability to swallow before being discharged.
- The client must be able to ambulate to the bathroom or wheelchair with assistance (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Identifying Complications of IV Fluid Therapy

- Hypervolemia involves an excess of water and electrolytes.
- Excess sodium causes the body to retain water.
- Clients who have fluid overload are at risk for developing pulmonary edema.

Topic: Stroke: Manifestations of Left Hemisphere Stroke

- Left hemisphere stroke causes right-sided weakness or paralysis.
- It causes problems with speech and understanding language.
- It also causes vision loss in the right eye or even both (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Extensive physical therapy is required to regain mobility.
- Monitor for deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, and bleeding.
- Monitor for evidence of incisional infection.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Reducing the Risk of Complications Intraoperatively

- Obtain a detailed health history of the client going to surgery.
- Identify any allergies the client may have.
- Obtain baseline data with a head-to-toe assessment (Holman et al., 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 for treatment.
- Apply moist compression for management.
- Administer oral antivirals such as acyclovir.

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

- Eat 15 grams of fast-acting carbohydrates or glucose tablets.
- Drink or eat a food that contains sugar such as fruit juice.
- After having something sugary, you may need to have a longer-acting “starchy” carbohydrate food, such as a sandwich or a few biscuits.

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Assessing a Client Who Is Immediately Postoperative Following a Subtotal Thyroidectomy

- Assess sodium labs and make sure they are between 136-145 mEq/L.
- Assess potassium labs and make sure they are between 3.5-5.0 mEq/L.
- Assess calcium labs and make sure they are between 9.0-10.5 mEq/L.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Priority Nursing Intervention for Magnesium Toxicity

- Immediately discontinue the infusion of magnesium if toxicity is expected.
- Administer the antidote calcium gluconate or calcium chloride.
- Prepare for actions to prevent respiratory or cardiac arrest (Holman et al., 2019).

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.
- Continually monitor respiratory and cardiac status postoperatively.
- Obtain readings from the hemodynamic catheter.

Topic: Stroke: Caring for a Newly Admitted Client

- Notify the provider if systolic pressure is over 180 mm Hg.
- Monitor the client's temperatures, as a fever can cause an increase in intracranial pressure.
- Place the client on a cardiac monitor to detect arrhythmias (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Use a soft toothbrush to clean teeth after eating and at bedtime.
- Avoid mouthwashes that contain alcohol.
- Include cold or room-temperature foods in their diet (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Findings to Report Following Colostomy Placement

- If the stoma appears black or purple in color, this indicates impaired blood flow.
- Manifestations of obstruction, including abdominal pain or hypoactive or absent bowel sounds.
- Assess for abdominal distention, nausea, or vomiting (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Interventions for a Client Who Has a Uterine Tachysystole

- Place the client in the left lateral position.
- Give the patient oxygen to facilitate better airflow.
- Increase the patient's IV fluids (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Varicella-Zoster

- Varicella-zoster virus is spread through direct contact and droplets.
- The incubation is 2 to 3 weeks, usually 14 to 16 days.
- Communicable 1 to 2 days before lesions appear until all lesions have formed crusts (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- GH with the addition of proteinuria of greater than or equal to 1+.
- Blood pressure that is 160/110 mm Hg or greater.
- Reports of transient headaches might occur along with episodes of irritability (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- Monitor vital signs for the client.
- Evaluate the client's support system and availability of assistance.
- Monitor the client's lab values (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

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

- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active.
- Consume a diet low in sodium and fluid restriction.
- Follow the medication regimen and follow up with the provider as needed (Holman et al., 2019).

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