

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Case Management
Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Priority Intervention when Discharging a Client Who Had a Stroke <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is important for the client's needs after discharge to be identified and the client needs to be included as well.• Additional services need to be identified to help coordinate resources for the client after their discharge.• It is important for discharge instructions to be given step-by-step to clients so there is a base of understanding. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)
Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Planning Care for a Client Following a Stroke <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is important for the nurse to take into consideration the client's status.• The nurse is to provide holistic care and understanding of what the client needs.• Advocate the client health care team about the patient's needs and inform them of any progress in the client's condition. (Holman, Williams, 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">• A nurse is to always be aware of their safety before entering a client's home.• The nurse is to remember they are a guest in a client's home and are to respect the client's values and beliefs.• The nurse is to conduct a background on the client's condition before making a home visit to plan for care. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)
Subcategory: Confidentiality/ Information Security
Topic: Professional Practice: Addressing a Breach of Client Confidentiality <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A nurse is to always respect a client's rights and confidentiality.• Nurses are under a privacy rule called HIPAA.• Any violations of client confidentiality should be reported to the nurse manager. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)
Subcategory: Continuity of Care
Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is important for nurses to document factual, subjective, and objective data.• Every entry for documentation should start with the date and time.• There are different types of documentation formats such as flow charts, narrative documentation, charting by exception, and problem-oriented medical records. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)
Subcategory: Informed Consent
Topic: Profession Practice: Priority Action When Obtaining a Signature on an Informed Consent

Form

- The nurse needs to witness the patient signing the informed consent.
- When a patient signs the informed consent it defines that the patient understands the procedure being done.
- The nurse is to document the event and reinforce the information given.
(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Information Technology**Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Databases for Research**

- A nurse can use resources such as professional journals, nursing drug handbooks, and pharmacology textbooks.
- A common medication error is the wrong client, route, or time.
- It is important for the nurse to perform her due diligence when administering medication and double-check prescriptions.
(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)**Topic: Managing Client Care: Effective Staff Education Strategies to Determine Competence**

- The nurse is to assess if the person has the educational level to delegate a task.
- The nurse is to know the five rights of delegation: Right task, right circumstance, right person, right direction and communication, right supervision and evaluation.
- The quality of patient care is based on the healthcare members' education.
(Holman, Williams, 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**

- Allergic reactions have manifestations such as hives, itching, and anxiety.
- When allergic reaction begins medication should be stopped.
- There should be injectable epinephrine available.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, et al., 2019)

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Preventing Contractures

- It is important to maintain body alignment and keep a range of motion to prevent contractures.
- A nurse is to assess for muscle tone and mass.
- The nurse is to monitor nutritional intake.
(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- Rifampin is a bactericidal medication that inhibits protein synthesis.
- It is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that helps prevent antibiotic resistance.
- It is important for the nurse to inform the patient to avoid alcohol consumption and monitor liver function.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomics Principles: Proper Lifting Techniques

- Use major muscle groups to prevent strain on your back.
- Distribute weight between the large muscles in your arms and legs.
- When lifting from the floor flex your hips, knees, and back.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Disease: Nationally Notifiable Infectious Disease

- Nationally notified diseases can be looked up on the CDC websites.
- Surveillance of communicable diseases helps decrease the probability of outbreaks.
- Notifiable diseases include: Anthrax, botulism, Cholera, HIV infection, Lyme disease, and Hep A, B, and C.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/ Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Care of Circumcision

- Educate the parents to report any bleeding or purulent discharge from the circumcision site.
- Inform parents not to tub bath the infant for a certain time to avoid infection.
- Only use water when cleansing the circumcised penis.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- It is recommended for young adult males to get mental health screenings.
- Young adults are recommended to get information about substance abuse and to seek help when needed.
- Young adults are recommended to get STD testing done.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Topic: Client Education: Assessing a Client's Readiness to Learn

- Client education helps keep the client involved in their care.
- A nurse is to assess a client's support system.
- Take into consideration a client's emotional status, willingness to participate, and developmental level.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Creating a Plan of Care

- The nurse is to conduct pulmonary management by helping the client clear the airway.
- The nurse is to help in gastrointestinal management by providing the client with a high protein diet.
- Help the client monitor blood glucose to avoid hypoglycemic episodes.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- The nurse needs to teach the family about preventative measures.
- Educate the family to prevent overheating.
- Educate the family to use a firm mattress.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- It is important to report if an infant is not eating correctly and not weighing the appropriate weight.
- It is important to report if an infant is not at the appropriate developmental stage.
- It is important to report if an infant's fontanels have not closed at the appropriate time.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Health Risk Behaviors

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying the Stage of Change

- The health belief model helps change at the individual stage.
- Milio's framework for prevention helps change at the community level.
- The transtheoretical stages of the change model that theorize change occurs over time.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Anxiety Disorder: Identifying Mild Anxiety

- Mild anxiety manifestations include restlessness, irritability, and increased motivation.
- Anxiety is the main category for different types of anxiety, such as separation anxiety, social anxiety, and agoraphobia.
- Most anxiety disorders are most common to occur in females.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

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

- Schizophrenia is a disorder that affects a person's emotions and ability to perceive reality.
- Screening tools used to identify schizophrenia are the abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) and the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS).
- A nurse is to use therapeutic communication to help lower the patient's anxiety.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/ Cultural Influences on Health

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

- A nurse is to assess for risk factors such as past history of aggression or poor impulse control.
- The nurse is to provide a safe environment with low stimuli to help the client calm down.
- Assess the client for triggers to help prevent moments of aggressive behaviors.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Family Dynamics

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

- Bonding and introduction of a newborn to the family should start in pregnancy.
- Mention the infant to the older sibling since pregnancy to help the sibling understand.
- Allow the older sibling to help with the care of the infant.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Responding to Delusions of Grandeur

- Ask the client directly about their delusions and what is their perception.
- Do not argue with the client about their delusions.
- Focus on the patient's feelings when they are expressing their perception of the delusion.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Stimulant Withdrawal

- Withdrawal is unpleasant but not life-threatening.
- A client starts to experience rhinorrhea, insomnia, and tremors.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms include diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- Crohn's disease is an inflammatory disease that has periods of exacerbation and remission.
 - It is important for the nurse to teach the client to have a high-protein and high-calorie diet.
 - Vitamin and mineral supplements help minimize exacerbation periods.
- (Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, et al.,2019)

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Tube feedings are provided for clients who can not consume food orally.
 - Tube feedings help give clients adequate nutrition without having to consume food.
 - For gastrostomy tubes a client will have to undergo a surgical procedure in order to get the tube placed.
- (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- Protein restrictions are needed in a client who has a kidney disease diet.
 - Phosphorus and calcium have to be minimal in the client's diet to prevent build-up in the kidneys.
 - Potassium and sodium are to be kept at a minimum to prevent hypertension and hyperkalemia.
- (Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, et al.,2019)

Topic: Stroke: Assisting a Client Who Has Dysphagia

- A nurse needs to assess a client's gag reflex and have speech therapy consults before starting oral intake.
 - The client needs to be kept NPO until speech therapy can evaluate them.
 - The nurse can help the client sit upright and tilt their head forward when swallowing to help prevent aspiration.
- (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

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

- Postmortem care is the care given to the body after death.
 - When conducting postmortem care, it is important for the nurse to understand the client's or family's cultural or ritual beliefs.
 - After the client has passed, it is helpful to elevate the client's head minimally to prevent facial discoloration.
- (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/ Contraindications/ Side effects/ Interactions

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Contraindications to Nonselective Beta Blockers

- This medication is contraindicated for clients who have asthma, heart failure, and bronchospasm.
- The drug is a pregnancy risk category C.
- The drug is contraindicated for clients who have an AV block or bradycardia.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, Wheless, et al., 2019)

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

- A drug used in postpartum hemorrhage can be oxytocin to stimulate the uterus.
- Methylergonovine is also used in postpartum hemorrhage to help with the uterine tone and stop bleeding.
- Misoprostol and carboprost tromethamine are used to control postpartum hemorrhage.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Phenelzine can cause a hypertensive crisis when taking it and using products that interact negatively with it.
- It is important for the nurse to educate the client on avoiding certain foods and drinks.
- The client should avoid consuming caffeinated drinks, alcohol, bananas, smoked fish, and aged cheese.
(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

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

- Timolol is a beta blocker that decreases interocular pressure.
- The nurse should educate the client that the medication can cause bradycardia and hypotension.
- The medication can also cause bronchoconstriction and hypoglycemia.
(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- Medications are administered under the supervision of a provider.
- A nurse is to conduct an assessment of the patient before administering any medication.
- Medication is verified by the right dosage, route, medication, and client.
(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Evaluating ABG Results

- Metabolic acidosis is an excess production of hydrogen ions and excess elimination of bicarbonate.
- Metabolic alkalosis is a decrease in hydrogen cells and an increase in bicarbonate.
- When analyzing ABGs, you look at the pH, PaCO₂, and HCO₃ and determine compensation. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever

- Rheumatic fever is an inflammatory disease that is caused by an infection of Group A -Beta hemolytic streptococcus.
- Rheumatic fever occurs 2 to 6 weeks after an untreated throat infection.
- Expecting findings in rheumatic fever are tachycardia, large joints, and rash on the trunk. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

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

- Sleeping supine can cause a flare in gastroesophageal reflux.
- Foods that can cause reflux can be caffeine, hot spices, and fried foods, it's important to avoid.
- GERD is commonly developed as an infant. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Identifying Complications of IV Fluid Therapy

- Overloading IV fluid therapy can lead to pulmonary edema and fluid overload.
- It is important to assess for manifestations such as tachycardia, weight gain, and ascending crackles in the lungs.
- A nurse can administer a diuretic if the patients blood pressure is adequate to help lose the excess fluid. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Amputations: Evaluating Teaching

- The nurse should ask the client to demonstrate teaching.
- The nurse should facilitate a safe and supportive environment.
- The nurse should assess the client's emotional well-being. (Holman, Williams, et al, 2019)

Topic: Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation: Priority Finding to Report for a Postoperative Client

- The patient presents with a slow respiratory rate.
- Body temperature is below normal and will not rise to normal temperature.
- Poor gas exchange resulting in low oxygenation with no improvement. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Physical therapy is needed to regain mobility.
- It is important for the nurse to educate about incision care after being discharged.
- Educate the client to monitor for deep vein thrombosis by monitoring for signs and symptoms such as shortness of breath, pain in the calf, and redness. (Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- The nurse is to witness the patient signing the informed consent.
- The nurse is the client's primary advocate during a procedure.
- The nurse is to ask the client before surgery of any allergies the client has.
(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Manifestations of hypoglycemia are tremors, blurred vision, and tachycardia.
- It is important for clients to measure blood glucose frequently.
- IV 50% glucose is appropriate to administer to clients who are unconscious.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- A client can be experiencing hypocalcemia after a thyroidectomy.
- The client will show positive signs of Chvostek and Trousseau's.
- Hypocalcemia causes paresthesia of the fingers and lips.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- To confirm the placement of the catheter it is important to obtain a chest x-ray.
- Pulmonary catheters have multiple lumens to help obtain blood samples.
- Place the client on supine and Trendelenburg.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Place the client on high fowlers to promote oxygenation and encourage coughing to help excrete secretions.
- Encourage deep breathing with an incentive spirometer.
- Monitor the client's skin for skin breakdown.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

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

- Avoid ingestion of food that is acidic, spicy, and dry.
- Avoid mouthwashes that contain alcohol.
- Cut food into small bites and cook food until soft and tender.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, et al., 2019)

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

- Indications of an infection need to be reported to the provider.
- It is important to report a new onset of diabetes to the provider.
- It is important to report a new onset weight gain in a short amount of time.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, Ball, McMichael, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Assessing a Client Who is Experiencing Placenta Previa

- A client will experience painless bright red bleeding.
- Uterus will be soft, relaxed, and non-tender.
- The client should adhere to bed rest.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Varicella-Zoster

- Manifestations of the virus appear in 1 to 2 days with symptoms of fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, and headache.
- Rash appears in the center of the trunk, spreads, and spreads to the face.

- Promote adequate rest and keep the child from direct sunlight.

(Holman, Williams, et al., 2019)

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognizing Cues

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings That Indicate Potential Prenatal Complications

- Cervical insufficiency is a prenatal complication that causes the cervix to dilate prematurely.
- Hyperemesis gravida is a prenatal complication that usually occurs after the 16-week period and causes the mother to vomit excessively.
- Gestational Diabetes Mellitus is a prenatal complication that causes there to be an intolerance to glucose during the pregnancy.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- HELLP syndrome is a variant of gestational hypertension.
- HELLP consists of hematological conditions and preeclampsia conditions together.
- A patient developing HELLP syndrome has manifestations that include low platelets, elevated ALT and AST, and anemia or jaundice.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- Assess the client's support system depending on necessary interventions to make sure the client is well supported.
- Diagnostic testing and laboratory testing can be done for the patient.
- Provide early interventions to prevent harm to the fetus.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Medical Conditions: Implementing Priority Interventions

- Implementing early interventions is key to preventing harm to the fetus's well-being.
- The nurse is to conduct an assessment as soon as possible on the patient.
- Priority interventions include the ABC method.

(Holman, Williams, Sommers, Johnson, et al., 2019)