

N321 Adult Health 1
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Proctored ATI Fundamentals
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
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - 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 Sick 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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pediatric Health 2023

Level 3= 90 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 1-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

Level 2 = 80 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 2-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

Level 1 = 70 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 3-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

Below Level 1 = 60 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 4-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

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.
- 7.

Main Category: Management of Care (3 topics)

Subcategory: Legal responsibilities: nursing role while observing client care

Topic: Sources of Law

- Criminal law is a subsection of public law and relates to the relationship between an individual and the government. A nurse who falsifies a record to cover up a serious mistake can be guilty of breaking a criminal law.
- Each state has enacted statutes that define the parameters of nursing practice and give the authority to regulate the practice of nursing to its state board of nursing.
- Boards of nursing also have the authority to issue and revoke a nursing license.

Topic: Professional Negligence

- This is the failure of a person who has professional training to act in a reasonable and prudent manner.
- Nursing student face liability if they harm clients because of their direct actions or inaction.
- It is the duty of the nurse to provide care as defined by a standard, for example, the care a nurse should give or what a reasonably prudent nurse would do.

Topic: Clients' rights

- The clients' rights are legal privileges or powers clients have when they receive health care services.
- Clients using the services of a health care institution retain their right as individuals and citizens.
- The nurse must ensure the clients understand their rights and must protect their clients' rights.

Subcategory: health care delivery systems: health care team member referral for a client who is having difficulty performing feedings

Topic: Components of Health Care Systems

- Licensed providers include registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, advanced practice nurses, medical doctors, pharmacists, dentists, dietitians, etc.
- State licensing boards help to ensure that health care providers and agencies comply with state regulations.
- Medicare is also a resource for clients 65 years of age or older and those who have permanent disabilities.

Topic: Social Determinants of Health

- These are factors within the environment where a client lives that affect their health, health outcomes, and overall quality of life.
- The role of the nurse is to advocate for improved access to health care services.
- The goal of a primary health care system is to make comprehensive health care available and near those who need it, with flexible cost to accommodate income variations for those who use services.

Topic: Levels of Health Care

- Preventive health care is what focuses on educating the equipping clients to reduce and control risk factors for disease.
- Primary health care is what emphasizes health promotion and includes prenatal and well-baby care, family planning, nutrition counseling, and disease control.
- Secondary health care includes the diagnosis and treatment of acute illness and injury.

Subcategory: legal responsibilities: obtaining informed consent for a client who is unconscious

Topic: Informed consent guidelines

- Clients provide implied consent when they adhere to the instructions the nurse provides.
- For an invasive procedure or surgery, the client must provide written consent.
- A consent includes the purpose of the procedure, a complete description of the procedure, a description of the professionals who will perform and participate in the procedure, a description of the potential harm, pain, or discomfort that might occur, and other options for other treatments and the consequences of doing so.

Topic: Refusal of treatment

- If a patient decides to leave the facility against medical advice, the nurse notifies the provider and discusses with the client the risks to expect when leaving the facility prior to discharge.
- The nurse must ask the client to sign an against medical advice form and documents the incident.
- The PSDA stipulates that staff must inform clients they admit to a health care facility of their right to accept or refuse care.

Topic: Impaired Coworkers

- These impaired health care providers pose a significant risk to client safety.
- A nurse who suspects a coworker of any behavior that jeopardizes client care or could indicate a substance use disorder has a duty to report the coworkers to the appropriate manager.
- Many facilities policies provide access to assistance programs that facilitate entry into a treatment program.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control (4 topics)

Subcategory: pressure injury, wounds, and wound management: preventing pressure injuries

Topic: Wound Healing and Management

- To make effects to the wounds, we need to be replacing lost tissue with connective or granulated tissue and collagen.
- The proliferative stage can last anywhere from 3 to 24 days.
- Maturation or remodeling stage of wounds occurs on or about day 21 and involves the strengthening of the collagen scar and the restoration of a more normal appearance.

Topic: General principles of wound management

- The inflammation is typically a localized protective response to injury or destruction of tissue.
- The color of open wounds could be red, which is healthy regeneration of tissue, yellow, which means presence of purulent drainage and slough, and black means the presence of eschar that hinders healing and requires removal.
- Drainage is a result of the healing process and accumulates during the inflammatory and proliferative phases of healing.

Topic: Nursing Interventions

- We need to be encouraging an intake of at least 2,000 mL/day of fluid from food and beverages source if no contraindications (heart and chronic kidney disease).
- The nurse should provide education about good sources of protein (meat, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy products, beans, nuts, whole grains).
- For clean wounds (a surgical incision), cleanse from the least contaminated (the incision) toward the most contaminated.

Subcategory: home safety: evaluating client understanding of home safety teaching

Topic: Safety Risks Based on Age and Developmental Status

- Adolescents' risks for injury can stem from increased desire to make independent decisions and relying on peers for guidance rather than family.
- Preschool and school-age children often face injury from limited or underdeveloped motor coordination.
- Infants and toddlers are at risk for injury due to a tendency to put objects in their mouth and from hazards encountered while exploring their environment.

Topic: Older Adults

- Prevention is important because elderly clients can have long recovery times from injuries and the risk of complication.
- Physical, cognitive, and sensory changes could be risk factors in older adults.
- Another risk factor could be frequent trips to the bathroom at night because of nocturia and incontinence.

Topic: Fire Safety in the Home

- Educate to keep emergency numbers near the phone for prompt use in the event of an emergency of any type.
- Make sure to have a family exit plan in place for fires that is reviewed and practiced regularly.
- We need to review with clients of all ages that if the client's clothing or skin is on fire, the mnemonic "stop, drop, and roll" should be used to extinguish the fire.

Subcategory: home safety: evaluating discharge teaching for an older adult client

Topic: Safety Risks Based on Age and Developmental Status

- To prevent aspiration in infants and toddlers, we need to make sure we keep all small objects out of reach.
- To prevent suffocation, we need to make sure the crib mattress fits snugly and that crib slats are no more than 2 3/8 inches apart.
- We want to inspect and remove sources of lead and provide parents with information about prevention of lead poisoning to prevent poisoning.

Topic: Additional Risks in the Home and Community

- Being exposed to nicotine and other toxins places people at risk for numerous diseases including cancer, heart disease, and lung infections.
- Carbon monoxide manifestation of poisoning include nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, and

unconsciousness.

- When food poisoning occurs, healthy individuals usually recover from the illness in a few days.

Topic: Primary Survey

- The primary survey should be completed systematically so conditions are not missed.
- We need to assess the patients breathing after achieving a patent airway and assess for the presence and effectiveness of breathing.
- The primary survey is a rapid assessment of life-threatening conditions. It should take no longer than 60 seconds to perform.

Subcategory: client safety: planning care for a client who has a prescription for restraints

Topic: Falls

- Patients are at a greater risk for falls when they have more than once risk factor.
- The nurse should be sure the client knows how to use the call light (by giving a return demonstration), that it is in reach, and to encourage its use.
- We to provide regular toileting and orientation of clients who have cognitive impairment.

Topic: Seizures

- The nurse needs to inspect the client's environment for items that could cause injury during a seizure and remove items that are not necessary for current treatment.
- We should assist the client that is at risk for seizures with ambulation and transferring to reduce the risk of injury.
- During a seizure, we need to maintain their airway patency and suction PRN.

Topic: Seclusion and Restraint

- Client can voluntarily request temporary seclusion if the environment is disturbing or seems too stimulating/.
- The provider must prescribe seclusion or restraints in writing, after face-to-face assessment of the client.
- It is the nurse responsibility to explain the need for the restrains to the client and family, emphasizing that the restrains keep the client safe and are temporary.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance (1 topic)

Subcategory: Older adults (65 years and older): reducing the risk for osteoporosis

Topic: Expected Growth and Development

- For the integumentary system, decreased skin turgor, subcutaneous fat, and connective tissue (dermis), which leads to wrinkles and dry, transparent skin.
- With the cardiovascular, decreased chest wall movement, vital capacity, and cilia, which increases the risk for respiratory infections.
- The neurologic system needs to be assessed for decreased touch, smell, and taste sensations.

Topic: Cognitive Development

- Delirium is an acute, temporary, and can have a physiologic source (infection, sleep deprivation, or pain) or being related to a change in surrounding (being in an unfamiliar or new environment); delirium is often the first manifestation of infection (urinary tract infection) in older adults.
- Dementia is a chronic, progressive, and possibly has an unknown cause (Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia).
- Depression is a chronic, acute, or gradual onset (present for at least 6 weeks); depression is often due to loss of a loved one, feelings of isolation, or chronic disease.

Topic: Psychosocial Development

- Older adults need to adjust to lifestyle changes related to retirement (decrease in income, living situation, loss of work role).
- For social development finds ways to remain socially active and to overcome isolation.
- Older adults face difficulties in self-concept for example, becoming more dependent on others for activities of daily living.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity (1 topic)

Subcategory: Therapeutic communication: addressing client anxiety

Topic: Basic communication

- Intrapersonal communication is within an individual, it is each person's "self-talk", the internal discussion when thinking but not outwardly verbalizing thoughts.
- Interpersonal communication is communication between two people. This form of communication is the most common in nursing and requires an exchange of information with another individual.
- Public communication is within, or between large groups of people. This type gives community presentations or write about nursing or health care topics and issues.

Topic: Functional Components

- Referent is the incentive or motivation for communication between two people.
- The message is the verbal and nonverbal information the sender expresses and intends for the receiver.
- The channel is the method of transmitting and receiving a message (sight, hearing, touch, facial expression, body language).

Topic: Methods of Communication

- There needs to be trustworthiness and reliability of the individual. Nurses must be knowledgeable, consistent, honest, confident, and dependable.
- There needs to short, simple communication that is usually most effective with clarity and brevity.
- Timing and relevance is knowing when to communicate makes the receiver more attentive to the message.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort (5 topics)

Subcategory: Mobility and Immobility: identifying appropriate crutch gait for a client

Topic: Mobility and immobility

- The body mechanics of a person involved coordination between the musculoskeletal and nervous systems and the use of alignment, balance, gravity, and friction.
- Alterations in muscles, injury to the musculoskeletal system, poor posture, impaired central nervous system, and health status and age are all factors affecting mobility.
- Assessment needs to be focused on mobility, ROM, gait, exercise status, activity tolerance, and body alignment while standing, sitting, and lying.

Topic: System Effects of Immobility

- If there is increased pressure on the skin, it could be aggravated by metabolic changes.
- If there is a decrease in respiratory movement, it could result in decreased oxygenation and carbon dioxide exchange.
- Orthostatic hypotension could be a cardiovascular effect for mobility as well.

Topic: Assessment/Data collection and patient-centered care

- The nurse will want to observe the skin for breakdown, warmth, and change in color.
- We should also look for pallor or redness in fair-skinned clients and purple or blue discoloration in dark-skinned clients.
- The client needs to be educated to move independently to turn at least every 15 minutes.

Subcategory: pain management: providing nonpharmacological care for a client

Topic: Pain categories

- Acute pain is when it is protective, temporary, usually self-limiting, has a direct cause, and resolves with tissue healing.
- Chronic pain is not protective, it is ongoing and recurs frequently, lasting longer than 6 months and persisting beyond tissue healing.
- Idiopathic pain is a chronic pain without a known cause, or pain that exceeds typical pain levels associated with the clients' condition.

Topic: Physiology of Nociceptive Pain

- Transduction pain is the conversion of painful stimuli to an electrical impulse through peripheral nerve fibers (nociceptors).
- When pain occurs as the electrical impulse traveling along the nerve fibers, where neurotransmitters regulate it is transmission.
- Pain tolerance is the amount of pain a person is willing to bear.

Topic: Assessment/data collection

- It is proven that pain is whatever the person experiencing it says it is, and it exists whenever the person says it does.
- There are specialized pain scales that are available for use with younger children or individuals who have difficulty communicating verbally.
- The assessment and documentation of pain needs to be done frequently. Pain is the fifth vital sign.

Subcategory: mobility and immobility: planning care for a client who is immobile

Topic: Psychosocial

- The patient needs to make sure they are maintaining an acceptable sleep/wake pattern, achieve socialization, and complete self-care independently.
- The nurse should assist in using usual coping skills or in developing new coping skills.
- The nurse could also develop a schedule of therapies and place it on a calendar for clients.

Topic: Developmental

- Gross motor skills and intellectual and musculoskeletal development, body alignment and posture, and developmental tasks specific to age are all factors we need to assess for on an infant through school age.
- The nurse should implement activities that stimulate physical and psychosocial systems/ Increased mobility and involve play therapists in age-appropriate activities.

- Another nursing intervention could be to place the children in a room with others who are age appropriate.

Topic: Older adults

- We need to assess the clients balance, coordination, gait, functional status, level of independence, and social isolation.
- The nurse should plan care with clients and families to increase independence with ADLs and decision-making skills.
- There should also be plan for staff to spend some time talking and listening to clients.

Subcategory: The interprofessional team: requesting a referral for a client who has dysphagia

Topic: Interprofessional Personnel (non-nursing)

- We have spiritual support staff that provides spiritual care (pastors, rabbis, priests).
- There is a registered dietitian that assesses, plans for, and educates regarding nutrition needs.
- Occupational therapists assesses and plans for clients to regain activities of daily living (ADL) skills, especially motor skills of the upper extremities.

Topic: Nursing personnel

- Educations preparation must meet the state board of nursing's requirements for licensure.
- Roles and responsibilities are to perform assessments; establish nursing diagnoses, goals, and interventions; and conduct ongoing client evaluations.
- The practical nurse educational preparation must meet the state of nursing's requirements.

Topic: Expanded nursing roles

- There is a clinical nurse specialist (CNS) that typically specializes in a practice setting or a clinical field.
- A nurse practitioner (NP) collaborates with one or more providers to deliver nonemergency primary health care in a variety of settings.
- A certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) is one that administers anesthesia and provides care during procedures under the supervision of an anesthesiologist.

Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration: assisting a client who has dysphagia

Topic: Basic Nutrients the Body Requires

- Carbohydrates are what provides most of the body's energy and fiber.
- Fats are what provides energy and vitamins.
- Proteins contribute to the growth, maintenance, and repair of body tissues.

Topic: Factors affecting nutrition and metabolism

- Financial issues could prevent some clients from buying foods that are high in protein, vitamins, and minerals.
- Appetite could decrease with illness, medications, pain, depression, and unpleasant environmental stimuli.
- Medications could also alter taste and appetite and can interfere with the absorption of certain nutrients.

Topic: Assessment/data collection

- We need to be monitoring fluid I&O for clients who have fluid or electrolyte imbalances.
- The patient needs to be weighed each day at the same time, after voiding, and while wearing the same type of clothes.
- The height and weight to calculate BMI and ideal body weight needs to be a clinical measurement.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (2 topics)

Subcategory: safe medication administration and error reduction: preparing to administer a medication for the first time

Topic: Medication category and classification

- The chemical name is the medication's chemical composition.
- The generic name is the official or nonproprietary name the United States Adopted Name Council gives a medication.
- The trade name is a brand or proprietary name the company that manufactures the medication gives it.

Topic: Medication Prescriptions

- Routine or standing prescription identifies medications nurses give on a regular schedule with or without a termination date.
- Single or one-time prescription is for administration once at a specific time or as soon as possible.
- A stat prescription is used only for administration once and immediately.

Topic: Pre-assessment for medication therapy

- A systemic physical examination provides a baseline for evaluating the therapeutic effects of medication therapy and for detecting possible adverse effects.
- Right medication is the correct interpretation of medication prescriptions, verifying completeness and clarity.
- Right dose is a unit-dose system to decrease errors.

Subcategory: Pharmacokinetics and routes of administration: enteral administration of medications

Topic: Phases of Pharmacokinetics

- Absorption is the transmission of medications from the location of administration (GI tract, parenteral (intra-dermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous), skin (topical)) to the bloodstream.
- The oral route has barriers to absorption because medication must pass through the layer of epithelial cells that line the GI tract.
- Barriers to absorption with subcutaneous is the capillary walls have large spaces between cells. Therefore, there is no significant barrier.

Topic: Therapeutic Index (TI)

- This is the ratio of the medication average lethal dose to its average effective dose.
- We need to refer to a medication reference or a pharmacist for specific medication peak times.
- For trough levels, we need to obtain a blood sample immediately before the next medication dose, regardless of the route of administration.

Topic: Half-Life ($T_{1/2}$)

- Half life is the time for the concentration of medication in the body to drop by 50%.
- Short half life is medications that leave the body quickly, within 4 to 8 hours.
- Long half-life are medications that leave the body slowly; over more than 24 hours, with a greater risk for medication accumulation and toxicity.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential (3 topics)

Subcategory: vital signs: nursing actions for elevated blood pressure

Topic: Vital signs

- Temperature helps reflect the balance between heat and the body produces and heat lost from the body to the environment.
- Pulse is the measurement of heart rate and rhythm.
- Respiratory is the body's mechanism for exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide between the atmosphere, the blood, and cells of the body.

Topic: Assessment/data collection

- An oral temperature range of 36-38 degrees is acceptable, the average is 37 degrees.
- Hormonal changes can influence temperature. Temperature rises slightly with ovulation and menses.
- Exercise, activity, and dehydration can contribute to the development of hyperthermia.

Topic: Nursing interventions

- Electronic thermometers use a probe to measure oral, rectal, tympanic, temporal artery, or axillary temperature.
- Gently place the oral probe (with cover) of the thermometer under the tongue in the posterior sublingual pocket lateral to the center of the lower jaw.
- Use under the tongue for clients who are 4 years of age and older.

Subcategory: safe medication administration and error reduction: administering medications to a client who has dysphagia

Topic: Nurse responsibilities

- They are responsible for preparing and administering medications, and evaluation clients' responses to medications.
- They also need to maintain knowledge of acceptable practice and skills competency.
- They should also develop and maintain an up-to-date knowledge base of medications they administer, including uses, mechanisms of action, routes of administration, safe dosage range, adverse effects, precautions, contraindications, and interactions.

Topic: Medication Category and Classification

- Uncontrolled substances require monitoring by a provider, but do not generally pose a risk of misuse or addiction.
- Controlled substances have a potential for misuse and dependence and have a "schedule" classification.
- Nurses administer prescription medications under the supervision of providers.

Topic: Taking a telephone prescription

- There needs to be ensured correct spelling, use aids ("b as in Boy"). State numbers separately ("one, seven" for 17).
- Nurse should remind the provider to verify the prescription and sign it within the amount of time that facility's policy specifies.
- The nurse needs to write or enter the prescription in the client's medical record.

Subcategory: airway management: tracheostomy care

Topic: Pulse oximetry and oxygen therapy

- A pulse oximeter is a device with a sensor probe that attaches securely to the fingertip, toe, bridge of nose, earlobe, or forehead with a clip or band.
- Oxygen is a tasteless and colorless gas that accounts for 21% of atmospheric air.
- The fraction of inspired oxygen is the percentage of oxygen the client receives.

Topic: Pulse oximetry

- This is a noninvasive measurement of the oxygen saturation of the blood for monitoring respiratory status.
- We need to confirm and consider that the oxygen delivery system is functioning, and that the client is receiving the value prescribed oxygen levels.
- Values can be slightly lower for older adult clients and clients who have dark skin.

Topic: Oxygen therapy

- This is a therapeutic gas that treats hypoxemia (low levels of arterial oxygen)/
- We need to monitor respiratory rate and pattern, level of consciousness, SpO₂, and arterial blood gasses (ABGs).
- We also need to make sure the mask creates a secure seal over the nose and mouth.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation (1 topic)

Subcategory: Adverse effects, interactions, and contraindications: identifying manifestations of an anaphylactic reaction

Topic: Adverse effects

- We need to monitor for irregular body movements: tremors, rigidity, restlessness, acute dystonia, drooling, agitation, shuffling gait.
- These symptoms are more common with medications affecting the CNS (those that treat mental health disorders).
- We need to keep clients safe when movements and balance are uncontrollable.

Topic: Nursing actions

- The antidote acetylcysteine minimizes liver damage due to acetaminophen toxicity.
- There is a greater risk of toxicity and liver damage with chronic alcohol use.
- Liver damage from diseases states can delay or prevent medication metabolism.

Topic: Hypersensitivity/allergies

- This is an overactive immune response to the presence of a foreign protein or allergen.
- Rapid hypersensitivity results in acute inflammation, histamine release, and vasoactive amines release.
- Rapid hypersensitivity reactions can include superficial responses, and allergic asthma, anaphylaxis, and angioedema.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement (3 topics)

Subcategory: Nasogastric intubation and enteral feedings: recognizing postoperative complications

Topic: Indications

- It helps with removal of gas or stomach contents to prevent or relieve distention, nausea, and vomiting.
- There are different types such as Salem sump, Miller-Abbott, and Levin.
- This is an alternate from the oral route for administering nutritional supplements.

Topic: Considerations

- We need to review the prescription and purpose, plan for drainage or suction, and understand the need for placement for diagnostic purposes.
- We should also identify the client and explain the procedure before administering.
- Review of the client's history (nasal problems, anticoagulants, previous trauma, past history of aspiration).

Topic: Intraprocedural

- The nurse should auscultate for bowel sounds, and palpate the abdomen for distention, pain, and rigidity.
- The bed should be raised to a level comfortable for the nurse.
- The nares should be assessed for the best route to determine how to avoid a septal deviation or other obstruction during the insertion process.

Subcategory: infection control: priority care for a client who has tuberculosis

Topic: Types of pathogens

- Viruses are organisms that use the host's genetic machinery to reproduce.
- Virulence is the ability of a pathogen to invade and injure a host.
- Herpes zoster is a common viral infection that erupts years after exposure to chickenpox and invades a specific nerve tract.

Topic: Immune defenses

- Native immunity restricts entry or immediately responds to a foreign organism through the activation of phagocytic cells, complement, and inflammation.
- Passive antibodies are produced by an external source.
- Passive immunity is temporary that does not have memory of past exposures.

Topic: Stages of an infection

- Incubation is an interval between the pathogen entering the body and the presentation of the first finding.
- Prodromal stage is an interval from onset of general findings to more distinct findings; during this time, the pathogen multiplies.
- The illness stage is an interval when finding specific to the infection occurs.

Subcategory: pressure injury, wounds, and wound management: identifying risk for delayed wound healing**Topic: Stages of wound healing**

- Wounds need replacing lost tissue with connective or granulated tissue and collagen.
- Maturing or remodeling occurs on or about day 21 and involves the strengthening of the collagen scar and the restoration of a more normal appearance.
- Closed surgical incision with staples, sutures, or liquid glue to seal laceration.

Topic: Factors affecting wound healing

- Overall wellness is a wound in a young, healthy client that heals faster than a wound in an older adult who has a chronic illness.
- Decreased leukocyte count delays wound healing because the immune system function is to fight infection by destroying invading pathogens.
- Nutrition that provides energy and elements for wound healing so malnourished clients are affecting factors.

Topic: General principles of wound management

- Red wounds are healthy regeneration of tissue, yellow is presence of purulent drainage and slough, black is presence of eschar that hinders healing and requires removal.
- Drainage is a result of the healing process and accumulates during the inflammatory and proliferative phases of healing.
- Serous drainage is the portion of the blood (serum) that is watery and clear or slightly yellow in appearance (fluid in blisters).