

Module Report

Tutorial: Real Life RN Medical Surgical 4.0

Module: Total Hip Arthroplasty



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Program Type: BSN

Standard Use Time and Score

	Date/Time	Time Use	Score
Total Hip Arthroplasty	9/23/2024 11:55:03 PM	40 min	Needs Improvement !

! This attempt ended prematurely due to a detrimental decision or a series of missteps.

Reasoning Scenario Details Total Hip Arthroplasty - Use on 9/23/2024 11:23:07 PM

Reasoning Scenario Performance Related to Outcomes:

*See Score Explanation and Interpretation below for additional details.

Body Function	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Cardiac Output and Tissue Perfusion		50%	50%
Cognition and Sensation			100%
Excretion		100%	
Immunity	100%		
Mobility			100%
Oxygenation		100%	
Regulation and Metabolism	40%	40%	20%

NCLEX RN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
RN Management of Care		100%	
RN Safety and Infection Control			100%
RN Basic Care and Comfort		50%	50%

RN Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	20%	40%	40%
RN Reduction of Risk Potential	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%

QSEN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Safety	20%	20%	60%
Patient-Centered Care		60%	40%
Evidence Based Practice	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%

Thinking Skills	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Clinical Application	12.5%	50%	37.5%
Clinical Judgment	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%

Decision Log:

Scenario	The preoperative consult nurse is identifying the risk factors associated with postoperative complications.
Question	Nurse Amani is reviewing Dale's medical record. Which of the following findings should Amani identify as a risk factor for postoperative complications?
Selected Ordering	Renal functionBMI Age
Rationale	Dale's age presents a risk factor for postoperative complications. At this age group, clients are more likely to experience physiological complications and hypothermia during surgery respiratory and cardiac complications following surgery.

Scenario	Dale is returning demonstration of each of the postoperative exercises.
Question	Nurse Amani is observing Dale return demonstration of the postoperative exercises. Which of the following demonstrations by Dale indicate the teaching has been effective?
Selected Option	Client exhaled quickly into the incentive spirometer
Rationale	Incentive spirometry should be performed by making a tight seal around the mouthpiece and then inhale slowly and deeply for at least 5 seconds. Dale should hold their breath for 3 to 5 seconds, remove the mouthpiece from between their lips and blow their breath out through pursed lips. This exercise should be completed 5 to 10 times every hour while awake. Instead, Dale exhaled quickly into the incentive spirometer, which was incorrect.

Scenario	Amani evaluates Dale's understanding of the post exercises.
Question	Nurse Amani is evaluating Dale's understanding of the teaching. Which of the following statements indicates understanding of postoperative exercises?

Selected Option	"I should use this spirometer every hour while I'm awake."
Rationale	Nurse Amani should identify that teaching has been effective with Dale when they make this statement. Incentive spirometry should be performed every hour while awake by making a tight seal around the mouthpiece and inhaling slowly and deeply for at least 5 seconds.

Scenario	Amani is reviewing Dale's home medications and instructing them which home medication to take on the day of surgery.
Question	Nurse Amani is reviewing Dale's electronic medication record (EMR). Based on the provider's prescriptions, Amani should instruct Dale to take which of the following medications on the morning of surgery?
Selected Option	Glucosamine
Rationale	Nurse Amani should recognize that the provider's prescription indicates the medication to manage hypertension should be taken the morning of surgery. All other medications, such as glucosamine should not be taken. Therefore, Nurse Amani should recognize that glucosamine could result in bleeding during and following surgery and instruct Dale to withhold taking this medication on the day of surgery.

Scenario	Providing an explanation on the effects of calcium channel blocker medication.
Question	Nurse Amani is explaining the importance of taking the prescribed calcium channel blocker medication on the day of surgery. Which of the following statements should Amani give?
Selected Option	"Taking the amlodipine will minimize the risk for injury to the heart during surgery."
Rationale	Nurse Amani should inform Dale that amlodipine's actions maintain a normotensive state. Clients who have an elevated blood pressure are at increased risk for experiencing significant lability in blood pressures during surgery, placing the client at increased risk for myocardial infarction. Therefore, it is important that the amlodipine is taken the morning of surgery.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The preoperative holding nurse evaluates the data and determines next steps.
Question	Nurse Bobby Lee has obtained and reviewed Dale's vital signs. Based on these findings, which of the following actions should Bobby Lee take?
Selected Option	Measure Dale's legs for compression stockings
Rationale	Nurse Bobby Lee should identify that Dale's vital signs are within their expected reference ranges. Therefore, they should proceed with preparing Dale for surgery by measuring Dale's calf for the compression stockings.

Scenario	The nurse is selecting the appropriate size of compression stockings for the client.
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Question	Nurse Bobby Lee has measured Dale's legs for the compression stockings and documented the findings in the preoperative checklist. Using the graph below, which of the following sizes should Bobby Lee select? Compression Stocking Sizing Chart Size Calf Circumference L39.4 to 45.7 cmXL43.2 to 48.3 cmXXL45.7 to 53.3 cmXXXL53.3 to 66 cm Length Leg Length Regular40.6 to 45.7 cmLong45.7 to 50.8 cm
Selected Option	XXXL Regular
Rationale	Nurse Bobby Lee should identify that the conversion of inches to centimeters requires multiplying the values in inches by 2.54. An XXXL Regular pair of compression stockings would be too large and would not help prevent the risk of venous thromboembolism, placing the client at an increased risk for complications.

Scenario	The nurse is reviewing the provider's preoperative orders and is completing the preoperative checklist.
Question	Nurse Bobby Lee is completing the preoperative checklist to prepare Dale for surgery. Which of the following tasks is the priority for Bobby Lee to complete?
Selected Option	Instruct the client to void
Rationale	Nurse Bobby Lee should instruct Dale to void prior to undergoing the surgery to maintain client comfort. However, there is another task that is the priority.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	The acute care nurse is reviewing the postoperative orders for the client.
Question	Nurse Merryll is completing a review of Dale's postoperative prescriptions. Which of the actions should Merryll plan to take?
Selected Option	Administer the cefazolin at 1815
Rationale	According to Dr. Claw's prescription this medication is to be administered every 8 hr for 24 hr postoperatively. Nurse Merryll should plan to administer the cephazolin to Dale via intermittent IV bolus at 1815, which is 8 hours after the dose received in the operating room.

Scenario	Merryll must determine which assessment findings requires further action.
Question	Nurse Merryll is reviewing the findings from the postoperative assessment completed for Dale. Which of the following findings should Merryll address?
Selected Option	Dressing status
Rationale	Nurse Merryll should identify that Dale's dressing to the right hip incision is dry and intact. There is no drainage present on the dressing or to the posterior aspect of the right upper leg. Merryll should continue to monitor Dale's dressing status however there is no need to take action at this time.

Scenario	Nurse Merryll is reviewing Dale's vital signs collected during their postoperative assessment.
Question	Nurse Merryll is reviewing Dale's vital signs in the EMR. Which of the following vital signs should Merryll address?

Selected Option	Respiratory rate
Rationale	Nurse Merryll should recognize that Dale's respiratory rate is within the expected reference range. Merryll should continue to monitor Dale's respiratory rate as part of the postoperative protocol; however, it does not require intervention at this time.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Merryll is identifying actions to implement first.
Question	Nurse Merryll is planning care for Dale. Which of the following actions should Merryll take first to address Dale's temperature?
Selected Option	Apply a warm blanket.
Rationale	When using the evidence-based practice priority framework, Nurse Merryll should identify that the first action to take to address Dale's postoperative temperature is to apply a warm blanket. This reduces heat loss and provides warmth to a large body surface area, effectively bringing Dale's temperature up to the expected reference range.

Scenario	Merryll is determining which actions to take based upon the neurovascular assessment.
Question	Nurse Merryll has entered the information from the neurovascular assessment of Dale's right lower extremity. Based on the assessment findings, which of the following actions should Merryll take?
Selected Option	Remove the sequential compression sleeve from Dale's right leg.
Rationale	Nurse Merryll should identify that removing the sequential compression sleeve from Dale's right leg will not address the unexpected finding of the neurovascular assessment. The alteration in pulse strength could indicate a change in perfusion to their right leg and could result in serious complications if not addressed quickly.

Scenario	Casey assists Merryll with identifying location to obtain pedal pulse.
Question	Nurse Merryll is using a doppler to obtain Dale's right pedal pulse. In which of the following locations should Merryll place the transducer probe of the doppler? Image rl_ams_hip_rn_20B2_20C2_hs.jpg
Selected Option	C – The top of the foot
Rationale	Nurse Merryll should identify that this is the location of the dorsalis pedis artery and should place the transducer probe of the doppler on the dorsal aspect of the foot lateral to the extensor tendon in line with the area between the great toe and the next toe. Merryll should also use a small amount of transmission gel on the tip of the probe and place the tip of the probe at a 45° to 90° angle on Dale's skin while moving the probe around in a small area until they hear a rhythmic "whooshing" sound.

Scenario	Merryll is determining which medication to administer to Dale to address their pain.
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Question	Nurse Merryll is reviewing Dale's EMR to determine which pain medication should be administered to manage Dale's current pain level. Which of the following medications should Merryll prepare to administer?
Selected Option	Oxycodone
Rationale	Nurse Merryll should identify that Dale is experiencing severe pain in their right hip. Oxycodone is an opioid analgesic that is prescribed for treatment of moderate pain.

Scenario	Nurse Merryll is preparing to teach Dale about the adverse effects of morphine sulfate.
Question	Nurse Merryll is planning to provide teaching with Dale about the adverse effects of morphine sulfate. Which of the following statements should Nurse Merryll make?
Selected Option	"This medication can cause your heart rate to increase."
Rationale	Nurse Merryll should identify that morphine sulfate is an opioid analgesic that has adverse effects such as constipation, confusion, bradycardia, sedation, and hypotension.

Scenario	Merryll and Shannon are assisting Dale back to bed.
Question	Nurse Merryll and assistive personnel Shannon are preparing to assist Dale with transferring back to bed. After reviewing Yoshi's progress note, which of the following videos demonstrate the actions Merryll should take?
Selected Option	Nurse and AP apply gait belt loosely
Rationale	When transferring Dale from the chair to the bed, Nurse Merryll and AP Shannon should ensure the gait belt is applied snugly around Dale's waist. Applying the gait belt loosely can allow the belt to slip upward toward the chest which will alter the client's center of gravity. If the gait belt slips upward, it will no longer be useful in stabilizing Dale should they begin to fall and can result in injury for Dale and the nursing staff.

Individual Report – Score Explanation and Interpretation

Reasoning Scenario Information:

Reasoning Scenario Information provides the date, time and duration of use, along with the score earned for each attempt. A Reasoning Scenario Performance score of Strong, Satisfactory, or Needs Improvement is provided for each attempt. This information is also provided for the Optimal Decision Mode if it has been enabled.

Reasoning Scenario Performance Scores:

Strong	Exhibits optimal reasoning that results in positive outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.
Satisfactory	Exhibits reasoning that results in mildly helpful or neutral outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.
Needs Improvement	Exhibits reasoning that results in harmful or detrimental outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.

Reasoning Scenario Performance Related to Outcomes:

A clinical reasoning performance score related to each outcome is provided. Outcomes associated with student responses are listed in the report. The number across from each outcome indicates the percentage of responses associated with the level of performance of that outcome.

NCLEX[®] Client Need Categories:

Management of Care	Providing integrated, cost-effective care to clients by coordinating, supervising, and/or collaborating with members of the multi-disciplinary health care team.
Safety and Infection Control	Incorporating preventative safety measures in the provision of client care that provides for the health and well-being of clients, significant others, and members of the health care team.
Health Promotion and Maintenance	Providing and directing nursing care that encourages prevention and early detection of illness, as well as the promotion of health.
Psychosocial Integrity	Promoting mental, emotional, and social well-being of clients and significant others through the provision of nursing care.
Basic Care and Comfort	Promoting comfort while helping clients perform activities of daily living.
Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	Providing and directing administration of medication, including parenteral therapy.
Reduction of Risk Potential	Providing nursing care that decreases the risk of clients developing health-related complications.

Physiological Adaptation	Providing and directing nursing care for clients experiencing physical illness.
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Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN)

Safety	The minimization of risk factors that could cause injury or harm while promoting quality care and maintaining a secure environment for clients, self, and others.
Patient-Centered Care	The provision of caring and compassionate, culturally sensitive care that is based on a client's physiological, psychological, sociological, spiritual, and cultural needs, preferences, and values
Evidence Based Practice	The use of current knowledge from research and other credible sources, upon which clinical judgment and client care are based.
Informatics	The use of information technology as a communication and information gathering tool that supports clinical decision making and scientifically based nursing practice.
Quality Improvement	Care related and organizational processes that involve the development and implementation of a plan to improve health care services and better meet the needs of clients.
Teamwork and Collaboration	The delivery of client care in partnership with multidisciplinary members of the health care team, to achieve continuity of care and positive client outcomes.

Body Function

Cardiac Output and Tissue Perfusion	The anatomical structures (heart, blood vessels, and blood) and body functions that support adequate cardiac output and perfusion of body tissues.
Cognition and Sensation	The anatomical structures (brain, central and peripheral nervous systems, eyes and ears) and body functions that support perception, interpretation, and response to internal and external stimuli.
Excretion	The anatomical structures (kidney, ureters, and bladder) and body functions that support filtration and excretion of liquid wastes, regulate fluid and electrolyte and acid-base balance.
Immunity	The anatomic structures (spleen, thymus, bone marrow, and lymphatic system) and body functions related to inflammation, immunity, and cell growth.
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption and Elimination	The anatomical structures (mouth, esophagus, stomach, gall bladder, liver, small and large bowel, and rectum) and body functions that support ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food and elimination of solid wastes from the body.
Integument	The anatomical structures (skin, hair, and nails) and body functions related to protecting the inner organs from the external environment and injury.
Mobility	The anatomical structures (bones, joints, and muscles) and body functions that support the body and provide its movement.

Oxygenation	The anatomical structures (nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, and lungs) and body functions that support adequate oxygenation of tissues and removal of carbon dioxide.
Regulation and Metabolism	The anatomical structures (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, and adrenal glands) and body functions that regulate the body's internal environment.
Reproduction	The anatomical structures (breasts, ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, vulva, testicles, prostate, scrotum, and penis) and body functions that support reproductive functions.

Decision Log

Information related to each question answered in a scenario attempt is listed in the report. A brief description of the scenario, question, selected option and rationale for that option are provided for each question answered. The words "Optimal Decision" appear next to the question when the most optimal option was selected.

The rationale for each selected option may be used to guide remediation. A variety of learning resources may be used in the review process, including related ATI Review Modules.