

- **Clinical Judgement**
 - o **Bipolar Disorders: Identifying Priority Assessment Findings**
 - o Low mood phase, depression, eating too much or too little, cannot enjoy anything.
 - o Manic phase is hyperactive. Person, talking too much, walking too much
 - o **Medical Conditions: Assessment Findings that Require Follow-up**
 - o Sudden chest pain requires follow up. Chest pain can be a sign of a heart attack
 - o Difficulty breathing, wheezing, SOB can be respiratory problem but also a heart attack goes with SOB
 - o Severe abdominal pain has to be investigated because it can be appendicitis
 - o Head injury has to be investigated if there is concussion. It goes with confusion, vomiting, dizziness.
 - o Sudden weakness can be a sign of stroke
 - o Also, high fever, uncontrolled bleeding both need follow-up
 - o **Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Assessment Findings which Requires Immediate Follow-Up**
 - o Severe headache, blurry vision, fever 100.4F need to be checked.
 - o Seizures, thoughts of harming the baby are also serious symptoms and need to be checked
- **Analyze Cues**
- - o **Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Providing care to a toddler who has a respiratory illness**
 - o Monitor symptoms like cough, wheezing, nasal congestion
 - o Hydration and humidification (humidifier)
 - o Child has to stay at home to get better

- o **Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation: Monitoring Complications Following General Anesthesia**
- o Complication after general anesthesia are **muscle ache** from muscle relaxant, **Itching** usually comes from opioids
- o **Bladder problems** are only temporary. **Dizziness, dry mouth, N/V** are also complications after gen. anesthesia.
- o **Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Acute or Chronic Gastrointestinal Disorders**
- o **Acute Gastrointestinal Disorders** are gastritis, appendicitis **Chronic are:** , Chron,s disease, ulcerative colitis
- o **Musculoskeletal Trauma: Early Complications Associated with Open Fractures :**
- o Early complication of open fractures are infection, bleeding, sharp broken bones cut the muscle and nerves.
- o Bleeding sometimes can cause hypovolemic shock.
- o **Postpartum Infections: Identifying Risk Factors for Uterine Atony and Infection:**
- o Risk factors are large baby, prolonged labor and multiple pregnancies
- **Generate Solutions**
- - o Medical Conditions: Identifying Actions to Include in the Client's Plan of Care
 - o Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Who Is Postoperative Following a Partial Colon Resection
- **Take Actions -**
- - o Dermatitis and Acne: Providing Priority Teaching for a New Prescription
 - o Medical Conditions: Identifying Priority Actions to Minimize Harm to Client
 - o **Postpartum Infections: Actions to Take for a Client Who Has Endometritis**
 - o Treatment of endometritis starts with antibiotics. Then there is IV treatment and bed rest, evacuation of placental particles after birth.
- **Evaluate Outcomes**

-

- o Kidney Disorders: Providing Care for a Child Who Has Kidney Dysfunction
- o **Postpartum Infections: Findings Indicating an Improvement in a Client's Condition**
- o The temperature goes down with improvement, lochia are not anymore foul smelling, pelvic pain decreases
- o Flu like symptoms disappear