Module Report

Tutorial: Real Life RN Medical Surgical 2.0

Module: Clostridium Difficile

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Institution: **Lakeview CON**

Program Type: **BSN**

Standard Use Time and Score

	Date/Time	Time Use	Score
Clostridium Difficile	4/12/2020 3:53:29 PM	1 hr 24 min	Satisfactory

Reasoning Scenario Details
Clostridium Difficile - Use on 4/12/2020 3:52:44 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	66.7%		33.3%
Cognition and Sensation	100%		
Immunity	100%		
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption & Elimination	75%	25%	
Mobility	100%		
Regulation and Metabolism	100%		

NCLEX RN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Management of Care RN 2010		100%	
Safety and Infection Control RN 2010	100%		
Psychosocial Integrity RN 2010	100%		
Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies RN 2010	100%		
Reduction of Risk Potential RN 2010			100%
Physiological Adaptation RN 2010	100%		

QSEN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Safety	100%		
Patient-Centered Care	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Evidence Based Practice	100%		

Decision Log:

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig prepares to enter Irene's room.
Question	When preparing to enter Irene’s room to admit her, which of the following actions should Craig perform first?
Selected Option	Perform hand hygiene with an antimicrobial agent.

Rationale	Use of an antimicrobial agent is necessary, as an alcohol-based hand rub is not effective to eliminate spores associated with Clostridium Difficile. However, it is not the first step. The nurse should perform actions to ensure effective time management first. Time management is always important for care provision, but even more so when caring for a client placed on contact isolation precautions.

Scenario	The nurse orients the client to the room and ensures environmental safety measures are in place.
Question	Identify at least four environmental safety measures that were implemented by the nurse when seeing Irene for the first time. (Type your responses in the box below and submit to compare your answers to best practice.)
Selected Option	right patient, right room, checked armband
Rationale	Use two identifiers to ensure correct identification of client. Elevate the head of bed 30 degrees to provide for comfort and promote lung expansion. Place the upper rails in a raised position to prevent the client from rolling out of bed, and assist the client with positioning. Bed is in low position and locked. Client is wearing an ID band. Call light was within reach of the client.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig reviews Irene's laboratory results to determine the next plan of action.
Question	Craig reviewed Irene’s laboratory results and provider prescriptions. Which of the following is a priority action by Craig at this time?
Selected Option	Administer ibuprofen 600 mg orally for abdominal discomfort.
Rationale	Administering ibuprofen to treat Irene’s pain is important; however, her pain is not the priority at this time.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig asks Irene if she has any questions or concerns regarding her prescription for metronidazole (Flagyl).
Question	Craig is preparing to teach Irene about metronidazole (Flagyl). Which of the following should Craig include in the teaching?
Selected Option	Do not drink alcohol while taking metronidazole.
Rationale	Clients need to avoid alcohol while taking metronidazole and for at least 48 hr after treatment. Drinking alcohol may cause a disulfiram-type reaction, which includes acute nausea and vomiting.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig calculates the amount of metronidazole (Flagyl) to give Irene.
Question	The provider prescribes metronidazole (Flagyl) 250 mg IV piggyback three times a day. The therapeutic dose is 7.5 mg/kg per day. Irene weighs 220 lb. How many mg should she receive daily?
Selected Option	750
Rationale	7.5 mg/kg per day. Her weight is 220 lb. 1 kg = 2.2 lb 220 lb / 2.2 lb = 100 kg 7.5 mg/day x 100 kg = 750 mg/day

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig responds when the client becomes tearful.
Question	The client began to cry as Craig was leaving the room. Which of the following is the most therapeutic response by Craig?
Selected Option	"You appear upset; can we talk about what you are feeling?"
Rationale	This response acknowledges that Irene is crying and seeks to gain understanding of her feelings.

Scenario	Craig responds when Irene says, "Hurry, I need to go to the bathroom."
Question	Craig is talking with a provider about the condition of another client when Irene calls for help. Which of the following is the next action Craig should take when Irene says, "Hurry, I need to go to the bathroom"?
Selected Option	Apply gloves and a gown before entering the client’s room.
Rationale	The nurse should apply a gown, gloves, mask, and protective eyewear whenever there is risk of contact with body fluids. Caring for a client with diarrhea leads to a risk of splashing of feces.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Irene's bed became soiled from diarrhea.
Question	When caring for Irene, the most important means of disrupting the chain of infection is hand hygiene. Which of the following nursing actions also disrupts the transmission of Clostridium difficile?
Selected Option	Provide Irene with personal care items that can remain in her room.
Rationale	Providing personal care items allows Irene to maintain cleanliness, which is important to protect the host from other infections. It is important that personal care items remain in the room of a client in contact isolation, to prevent the spread of infection to other clients.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Irene asks for help to get to the commode.
Question	Irene asks for help to get to the commode. Which of the following techniques should Craig use to transfer Irene?
Selected Option	Image|RN_AMS_CD_17_c_800px.jpg
Rationale	A hydraulic lift is required when a client has limited ability to assist in the transfer. The use of a proper assistive lift device is important for the safety of the client and the nurse. The risk of fall or injury greatly decreases.

Scenario	Craig assesses Irene after she reports feeling dizzy.
Question	Craig assesses Irene after she reports feeling dizzy. Based upon the assessment, which of the following is Craig’s priority action at this time?
Selected Option	Recheck blood pressure prior to administering her next dose of metoprolol (Lopressor).

Rationale	Metoprolol is prescribed for Irene twice a day. Her next dose is given at 2000. Therefore, this is not a priority action at this time.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig discovers that Irene's IV site is infiltrated.
Question	Craig discovers that Irene’s IV site is infiltrated. Which of the following images illustrates infiltration of the IV site?
Selected Option	Image|RN_AMS_CD_22_c_800px.png
Rationale	The localized swelling and pallor in this image illustrates infiltration. The area may be cool to the touch, and the client may report discomfort at the site.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig identifies that Irene's IV site is infiltrated.
Question	Craig identifies that Irene’s IV is infiltrated. Which of the following actions should he take at this time?
Selected Option	Stop the IV infusion.
Rationale	Once an IV infiltrates, fluid is no longer infusing into the vascular system. Instead, it collects in the surrounding tissue, causing swelling and tenderness. Stopping the fluids is an essential step when responding to a client with an infiltrated IV.

Scenario	Craig restarts Irene's IV.
Question	Craig restarts Irene’s IV because the first IV was infiltrated. Identify two measures that Craig implemented when restarting the IV to prevent infiltration. (Type your responses in the box below and submit to compare your answers to best practice.)
Selected Option	placement of IV and the IV was secured
Rationale	The IV should be inserted away from joints. Inserting an IV near an area of flexion increases the potential of dislodging the catheter. Add extension tubing to decrease tension and pressure to the IV catheter. Secure extension and IV tubing to decrease movement of the IV catheter in the vein and decrease the possibility of dislodging the IV catheter.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig is preparing to assess Irene's abdomen.
Question	Craig is preparing to assess Irene’s abdomen. Place the steps of an abdominal assessment in the order in which they should be performed. (Reorder the steps by dragging them into the desired sequence.)
Selected Ordering	InspectionAuscultationPercussionPalpation
Rationale	Steps to an abdominal assessment must be performed in the order of inspection, auscultation, percussion, and palpation to obtain accurate findings. Steps involving the least amount of contact with the client’s abdomen are performed before those that may result in discomfort or stimulate intestinal activity.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Craig is preparing to auscultate Irene's abdomen.
Question	Craig is preparing to listen to Irene’s bowel sounds. Select the audio clip that best represents the bowel sounds that Craig should anticipate hearing when auscultating Irene’s abdomen.
Selected Option	Video|13091e49fd5440da8281dd7f566bf086
Rationale	Craig should anticipate hearing hyperactive bowel sounds. This audio clip represents hyperactive bowel sounds that occur more frequently than normal bowel sounds. They are characterized by gurgling, splashing, or rushing sounds.

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.

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.