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ATI Remediation for 322

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Missed:

- Mgt of Care ½
- Physiological adaptation 2/4
- Pharm and parenteral therapies 32/47

Management of Care:

Legal Responsibilities: Responding to a client who refuses to receive a vaccine

1. Provider role
    a. Responsible for all informed consents, explaining the purpose of the procedure, describes all the potential adverse effects and pain, options for other treatment and option for refusal
2. Nurse role in informed consent
    a. Ensure MD gave necessary information
    b. Notify MD if pt has more questions or appears to not understand the information
3. Impaired coworkers
    a. A nurse suspected of any behavior that may jeopardize care on duty must report the coworker to the manager
    b. Each state has different laws and regulations
    c. Criminal charges could apply

Physiological adaptation:

Fluid Imbalances

1. Dehydration: lack of fluid in body
    a. Hypovolemia is lack of both water and electrolytes causing a decrease in blood volume
    b. FVD can lead to hypovolemic shock
    c. Older adults are at an increased risk for dehydration due to decease in body mass and a decrease in thirst detection
2. Causes of dehydration
    a. DKA
    b. Prolonged fever
    c. Insufficient water intake
    d. Osmotic diuresis
    e. Excessive salt intake OR hypertonic fluids
3. Expected VS:
    a. Hypothermia

    b. Tachycardia
    c. Thread pulse
    d. Hypotension
    e. Decrease central venous pressure
    f. Increased respirations
    g. Hypoxia
    h. Dizziness
    i. Weakness
    j. Seizures (severe dehydration)
    k. Thirst
    l. Dry mucous membranes
    m. Acute weight loss
    n. N,V
4. Pt care
    a. Monitor SaO2 and resp rate
    b. Check urinalysis, CBC and electrolytes
    c. Weigh pt daily
    d. Observe for NV
    e. Assess for postural BP and pulse
5. Overhydration: too much fluid, ineffective removal
    a. Can lead to pulmonary edema
6. Risk factors:
    a. HF
    b. Cirrhosis
    c. Age-related changes
    d. Excessive sodium intake from IV fluids, diet and medications (antacids, hypertonic enema, sodium bicarbonate)
7. Expected findings:
    a. Tachycardia
    b. Bounding pulse
    c. Tachypnea
    d. ICP
    e. Confusion
    f. Altered LOC
    g. Paresthesia
    h. Visual changes
    i. Seizures
    j. Ascites
    k. Dyspnea
    l. Crackles
    m. Orthopnea
    n. Pitting edema
    o. Distended neck veins
    p. Skin pallor
8. Patient Care
    a. Restrict fluid intake

b. Auscultate breath sounds
c. Monitor SOB
d. Check ABGS, SaO2, CBC, and chest x-ray

Vitamins and Minerals: Evaluating Effectiveness of Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate

1. Iron preparations
    a. Oral: ferrous sulfate
    b. Parenteral: Iron dextran
2. Therapeutic uses
    a. Used to treat and prevent iron-deficiency anemia
        i. FERUMOXYTOL
        ii. SFCC
        iii. IRON SUCROSE
    b. Parenteral forms should only be used in clients who are unable to take oral medications
    c. Client teaching
        i. Dilute liquid iron with water or juice
        ii. Drink with a straw
        iii. Rinse mouth after swallowing
3. Nursing actions
    a. Give IM using Z-track technique
    b. Avoid this route if possible
4. Client education:
    a. Avoid caffeine and dairy when taking medication
    b. Avoid using antacids within 1 hr after adm of iron
    c. Vitamin C helps absorption but also increases GI complications

Pharm and parenteral therapies

Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Recognizing manifestations of an allergic rx

1. Penicillin G potassium, a narrow spectrum medication for IM or IV use
2. Allergic reaction for 30 min following pnc, immediate rx occurs between 2-30 min after administration; accelerated reactions occur 1-72 hr and delayed rx occur within days-weeks
3. Client education
    a. Wear an allergy identification bracelet because of cross sensitivity

Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Planning Care for a Client Prescribed Erythromycin Lactobionate

1. Tetracyclines and macrolides or aminoglycosides
2. Client education
    a. Photosensitivity- intense sunburn use SPF 30 or higher
3. Nursing actions
    a. Milk products and antacids are ingested either 1 hr after or 2 hr before adm
    b. Take on empty stomach w/ 8 oz water
    c. Use alternative form of birth control

Medications Affecting BP: Adverse Effects of Propranolol Withdrawal

1. Purpose
    a. Vasodilation
    b. Excretion of sodium and water, retention of potassium by kidneys
2. Therapeutic use:
    a. Hypertension
    b. HF
    c. MI
    d. Diabetic and nondiabetic nephropathy
3. Client education
    a. Change positions slowly
    b. Lightheaded
    c. Faint
    d. Dizzy
4. Dry cough notify provider

Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Administering Pain Medication to a Client who has moderate pain

1. Used to treat moderate-severe pain
2. Respiratory depression is a complication, monior VS, stop if RR is less than 12/min
3. Medication effectiveness
    a. Respirations are regular 12-20/min
    b. Without dyspnea

Safe Medication Administration and Error Reductions: Priority Action when administering a controlled substance

1. Know medication category/class
2. Adverse effects of drug
3. Interactions
4. Common med error: wrong client, route or time

Vitamins and Minerals: Administration of Ferrous Sulfate Elixir

1. Oral administration only
2. Take with food if Gi adverse effects occur
3. Space doses at equal intervals to increase RBC production
4. Anticipate harmless dark green/black stool
5. Dilute with water or juice, drink with straw and rinse mouth after swallowing
6. Increase fiber and water intake to counter the constipation effect

Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Using an Epinephrine Auto-Injector

1. Side effects:
    a. CNS stimulant or depressant
    b. Anticholinergic- dry mouth
    c. Cardiovascular-postural hypotension
    d. GI- upset or vomiting

    e. Hematologic- bone marrow depression/suppression, bruising, bleeding gums
2. Interactions of certain prescription and OTC medications can interfere with therapeutic effect
    a. Antacids, laxatives, decongestants, herbal supplements or cough syrups
3. Wear medical alert bracelet

Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Contraindications for Client who has Anaphylactic Reaction to Penicillin

1. Do not give cephalosporins to clients who have a hx of allergic rx to penicillins
2. Use cautiously with clients who have renal impairment or bleeding tendencies
3. Use cautiously in older adults and young children

Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Client Teaching About Spironolactone

1. Potassium-sparing diuretic
2. Pregnancy risk category C
3. Avoid salt substitutes
4. Reduce intake of potassium-rich foods
    a. Oranges
    b. Bananas
    c. Potatoes
    d. Dates
5. Keep log of BP and weight
6. Report cramps, diarrhea, thirst, deepened voice

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Clarifying a Prescription with Provider

1. Notify provider of redness, swelling at insertion site for pt who had spinal or epidural anesthesia
2. Notify provider if they become pregnant on warfarin therapy
3. Hold dose and notify provider if levels exceed therapeutic range (INR 2-3) (PT 18-24 sec)

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Self-Administering of Enoxaparin

1. Low molecular weight heparins- enoxaparin
2. Prevent DVT in post-op clients
3. Prevent complications in angina
4. Monitor platelet count

Dosage Calculation: Administrating Sulfadiazine Tablets in Divided Doses

1. What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate?
2. Determine the ratio that contains the same unit as the unit being calculated
3. Place any remaining ratios that are relevant to the item on the right side of the equations to cancel out unwanted units

Antilipemic Agents: Assessment Prior to Starting Therapy with Lovastatin

1. Helps lower LDL cholesterol levels
2. Base lab work should be complete prior to medications

    a. Baseline liver and kidney function tests should be obtained and monitored
3. Lifestyle changes should be used prior to medication therapy
4. Administer lovastatin with evening meal

Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Need for Dosage Adjustment of Methimazole

1. Therapeutic use for Graves' disease
2. Complications of overmedication can result in hypothyroidism
    a. Weight gain, edema, dry skin, bradycardia, depression
3. Propylthiouracil is safer than methimazole during the first trimester of pregnancy

Airflow Disorders: Monitoring Effects of Prednisone

1. When used for longer than 10 days can suppress adrenal gland function
    a. Taper the dose, don't stop abruptly
    b. Administer oral glucocorticoid
2. Bone loss can occur
    a. Consume a diet with calcium and vit D intake
    b. Use lowest possible dosage
3. Hyperglycemia and glycosuria
    a. Monitor glucose and increase insulin dosage