

ATI

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1. Hematologic Disorders: Immunizations for a client who has sick cell anemia
 - a. Maintain up- to-date immunizations
 - b. Observe for manifestation of crisis and infection and notify the provider promptly.
 - c. Promote rest and provide adequate nutrition for the child
2. Acute and infectious Respiratory illnesses: Prioritizing Care
 - a. Provide treatment for manifestation of viral tonsillitis
 - b. Administer antibiotic therapy as prescribed for bacterial tonsillitis
 - c. Antipyretics: Decrease fever and manage pain
3. Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Caring for a child who has Rotavirus
 - a. Transmission: Fecal-oral
 - b. Incubation period: 48 hr
 - c. Most common cause of diarrhea in children younger than 5 years
4. Gastrointestinal Structural and inflammatory Disorders: Caring for an infant Who has cleft palate
 - a. Inspect the lip and palate using a gloved finger to palpate the palate
 - b. Assess ability to suck
 - c. Obtain baseline weight
5. Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Evaluating Parent Understanding of a Pavlik Harness
 - a. Maintain Harness placement for 12 weeks
 - b. Check straps every 1 to 2 weeks for adjustment

- c. Perform Neurovascular and skin integrity
- 6. Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Expected Finding for an infant who intussusception
 - a. Proximal segment of the bowel telescopes into a more distal segment, resulting in lymphatic and venous obstruction causing edema in the area.
 - b. With progression, ischemia and increased mucus into the intestine will occur
 - c. Common in infants and children ages 3 months to 6 years
- 7. Acute Neurologic Disorders: Planning Care for an infant who has bacterial Meningitis
 - a. Have the client void prior to the procedure
 - b. Assist the provider with the procedure
 - c. A topical anesthetic cream
- 8. Safe Medication Administration: Client Identification
 - a. Use two client identifiers prior to administration: client name and DOAB
 - b. Use guardians for verification of infants or nonverbal children
 - c. ID band must be conformed
- 9. Immunizations: Contraindication for Receiving the MMR
 - a. A severe allergic reaction
 - b. Moderate or severe illnesses with or without fever are precautions to receiving immunizations.
 - c. The common cold and other minor illnesses are not contraindications to immunizations
- 10. Intravenous Therapy: Planning Antibiotic Therapy for an infant
 - a. The volume to infuse, and either the rate at which to infuse the IV fluid

- b. Nurses Administer Large-volume IV infusions
 - c. A fluid bolus is a large amount of IV fluid to give in a short time, usually less than 1 hr
11. Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Gastroenteritis
- a. Reported fatigue
 - b. Malaise
 - c. Change in stool pattern
12. Acute Otitis Media: expected Findings
- a. Recent History of respiratory infection
 - b. Acute onset of changes in behavior
 - c. Frequent crying, irritability, and fussiness
13. Acute and infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Priority Care for a child who has hyperpyrexia, Severe Dyspnea, and Drooling
- a. Protect Airway
 - b. Avoid throat culture or using a tongue blade
 - c. Prepare for intubation
14. Complication of infants: Planning Care for an infant who has failure to thrive
- a. Intrauterine growth restriction
 - b. Disturbed parent-child interactions
 - c. Dysfunctional parenting behaviors
15. Acute and infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Postoperative Care following Tonsillectomy
- a. Positioning: Place in position to facilitate drainage
 - b. Assessment: Monitor for difficulty breathing related

- c. Comfort Measures: Offer ice chips or sips of water to keep throat moist
16. Cystic fibrosis: Evaluating the effectiveness of chest physiotherapy treatments
- a. Postural drainage as prescribed
 - b. Administer aerosol therapy as prescribed
 - c. Administer IV or Aerosolizer antibiotics
17. Blood Neoplasms: Planning care for a Toddler who has oral ulcers
- a. Provide frequent oral care
 - b. Inspect the child's mouth for ulceration and hemorrhage
 - c. Lubricate lips with lip balm to prevent cracking
18. Cardiovascular Disorders: Laboratory Tests for confirmation of Rheumatic fever
- a. Throat culture for GABHS
 - b. Blood antistreptolysin O titer
 - c. C-reactive protein
19. Assessment and Management of newborn complications: Urine Specimen collection
- a. Neonatal Substance withdrawal
 - b. Feeding problems
 - c. Attention deficit disorder
20. Physical Assessment Findings: Assessing Cranial Nerves
- a. II Optic Looks at face and tracks with eyes
 - b. III Oculo motor Blinks in response to light: Has pupils that are reactive to light
 - c. IV Trochlear: Looks at face and tracks with eyes
21. Acute and infectious respiratory illnesses: caring for a child following a tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.

- a. Provide treatment for manifestations
- b. Give antipyretic for fever
- c. Encourage rest

22. Health Promotion of Infants: Findings to Report for a 5-month-old infant

- a. Rolls from front to back
- b. Uses palmar grasp dominantly
- c. Grasps objects with both hands

23. Health Promotion of Adolescents 12 to 20 yrs: Teaching about healthy eating

- a. During times of rapid growth, additional Ca, Fe, PRO, and zinc are needed
- b. Overeating and undereating present
- c. Avoid using food as a reward