

Three Critical Points for Remediation

RN FUNDAMENTALS PRACTICE 2019 A

MANAGEMENT OF CARE

Pressure Injury, Wounds, Wound Management: Selecting Dressing for Stage 2 Pressure Injury

- Hydrocolloid: occlusive dressing; swells from exudate; made of gelatin & pectin
- Keeps granulating wound bed
- In place 3-5 days

Ethical Responsibilities: Resolution Process for Ethical Dilemmas

- Ethical decisions: requires balance btwn science & morality
- Ethical dilemmas involve differences in values/beliefs
- Problem → ethical dilemma when data can't solve

Nursing Process: Priority Action for Client Who Refuses Treatment

- Nursing Process Framework: (1) Assessment/data collection, (2) Analysis/data collection, (3) Planning, (4) Implementation, (5) Evaluation
- Gather info before making plan of action
- Ex: Is more info needed before calling provider for pain meds?

Legal Responsibilities: Priority Action to Ensure Continuity of Care

- Most malpractice suits re: negligence issues are from failure to document care, notify provider of change in client's condition, & communicate effectively with clients.
- Use equipment responsibly and knowledgeably
- First priority = client's physical well-being (greatest risk) ex: airway obstruction, bleeding, injury

Delegation & Supervision: Tasks to Assign to Assistive Personnel

- Tasks to APS – Activities of Daily Living: bathing, grooming, dressing, toileting, ambulating, feeding, positioning
- Tasks to APS – Routine Tasks: bed making, specimen collection, intake/output, vital signs
- Tasks to AP Activities of Daily Living: same as above

Legal Responsibilities: Teaching About Declining Resuscitation

- Living Will: legal document
- Living will states client's wishes about medical treatment in end-of-life issues if client is incapacitated.
- Most states have laws that protect health care providers who follow living wills

Admissions, Transfers, & Discharge: Initiating Discharge Planning

- Will client be able to return to previous residence?
- Will client need adaptations or specific equipment?
- Involve client & family as much as possible

Airway Management: Best Practice for Oxygen Therapy

- Nasal cannula: tubing with two small prongs that are put into the nares
- Oxygen: FiO₂ of 24% to 44%
- Oxygen: flow rate of 1-6 L/min

***The remainder of the document demonstrates the outline for the rest of the Three Critical Points assignment. In order to complete the remediation, the Focused Review needs to be studied, three critical points identified, and those points documented under the appropriate topic areas below.**

SAFETY & INFECTION CONTROL

Client Safety: Minimizing the Risk of Injury for a Client Who Has Dementia

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Client Safety: Priority Action Following a Client Fall

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Infection Control: Planning a Protective Environment

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Infection Control: Transmission Precautions for Diphtheria

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Infection Control: Precautions for Shigella

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Infection Control: Transmission Precautions

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HEALTH PROMOTION & MAINTENANCE

Home Safety: Assessing Home Safety for a Client Who Is receiving Oxygen Therapy

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Vital Signs: Physical Assessment Techniques

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BASIC CARE & COMFORT

Mobility & Immobility: Evaluating Learning About Cane Use

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Urinary Elimination: Performing a Catheter Irrigation

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Mobility & Immobility: Applying Sequential Compression Sleeves

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Complementary and Alternative Therapies: Identifying Contraindications for Alternative Therapies

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Pain Management: Evaluating Understanding of Preoperative Teaching

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Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Postmortem Care

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Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Identifying Potential Causes of Diarrhea for a Client Who Has a Gastrostomy Tube

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PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION

Electrolyte Imbalances: Manifestations of a Sodium Imbalance

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PHARMACOLOGICAL & PARENTERAL THERAPIES

Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Administering an Otic Medication

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Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Performing Medication Reconciliation

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Pharmacokinetics & Routes of Administration: Evaluating Client Understanding of Heparin Self-Administration

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Dosage Calculation: IV Infusion Rate of 0.9% Sodium Chloride

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REDUCTION OF RISK POTENTIAL

Intravenous Therapy: Inserting a Peripheral IV for Older Adult Clients

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Fluid Imbalances: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Corrective Measures

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Intravenous Therapy: Priority Intervention to Promote Infusion

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Airway Management: Teaching About Tracheostomy Care at Home

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Electrolyte Imbalances: Findings to Report

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