

## VERSION 8

### ATI MED SURG REMEDIATION COMPLETE SOLUTION

A nurse is caring for a client following a bone marrow biopsy. What information should the nurse include in the discharge education?

- Teach the client to report excessive bleeding and evidence of infection to the provider.
- Teach the client to check the biopsy site daily. Keep the dressing clean, dry, and intact.
- If sutures are in place, remind the client to return in 7-10 days to have them removed.

What dietary education should the nurse provide to a client diagnosed with a hiatal hernia?

- Avoid eating immediately prior to going to bed.

- Avoid foods and beverages that decrease LES pressure (fatty and fried foods, chocolate, coffee, peppermint, spicy foods, tomatoes, citrus fruits, and alcohol).

A nurse is caring for a client with chronic gastritis. Provide three (3) dietary recommendations the nurse should include in client education?

- Assist the client in identifying foods that are triggers.
- Provide small, frequent meals and encourage the client to eat slowly.
- Advise the client to avoid alcohol, caffeine, and foods that can cause gastric irritation.

A nurse is caring for a client who has been admitted with renal calculi. List three (3) interventions the nurse will take in the management of renal calculi.

- Strain all urine to check for passage of the calculus and save the calculus for laboratory analysis.
- Encourage increased oral intake to 3L/day unless contraindicated.
- Encourage ambulation to promote passage of calculus.

Define the following types of urinary incontinence: Stress, urge, overflow, reflex, functional, total.

- Stress: loss of small amounts of urine from increased abdominal pressure without bladder muscle contraction with laughing, sneezing, or lifting.
- Urge: inability to stop urine flow long enough to reach the bathroom due to an overactive detrusor muscle with increased bladder pressure.
- Overflow: urinary retention from bladder overdistention and frequent loss of small amounts of urine due to obstruction of the urinary outlet or an impaired detrusor muscle.
- Reflex: involuntary loss of moderate amount of urine usually without warning due to hyperreflexia of the detrusor muscle, usually from spinal cord dysfunction.
- Functional: loss of urine due to factors that interfere with responding to the need to urinate, such as cognitive, mobility, and environmental barriers.
- Total: unpredictable, involuntary loss of urine that generally does not respond to treatment.

A nurse is caring for a client with pneumonia. What are three (3) physical assessment findings that are noted with the development of pneumonia?

- Pleuritic chest pain (sharp)
- Sputum production (yellow-tinged)
- Dull percussion over areas of consolidation
- Decreased oxygen saturation levels

A nurse is caring for a client scheduled for a liver biopsy. What nursing actions should be taken before, during and after this procedure?

- Inform client that biopsy through venous route reduces the risk of hemorrhage.
- Position the client to the right side for 1-2 hours to ensure hemostasis.
- Monitor for hemorrhage (coagulation studies, frank bleeding).

A nurse is caring for a client with colorectal cancer who is scheduled for a colectomy. What preoperative and post-operative education should be provided to this client?

- Preoperative:
  - Educate the client regarding preoperative diet (clear liquids several days prior to surgery).
  - Instruct the client to complete bowel prep with cathartics.
  - Inform client of the administration of antibiotics (neomycin, metronidazole) to eradicate intestinal flora.
- Post-operative:
  - Teach client regarding turning and deep breathing.
  - Educate the client regarding the care of the incision, activity limits, and ostomy care, if applicable.
  - Provide information regarding management of postoperative complications, including incontinence or sexual dysfunction (most likely to occur with AP resection).

A nurse is caring for a client with Cushing's disease. Would the nurse expect this client's plasma cortisol levels to be increased or decreased?

**INCREASED**

A client is diagnosed with Addisonian Crisis. List the lab values that will be affected by this disease process.

- Serum electrolytes
  - Potassium: increased
  - Sodium: decreased
  - Calcium: increased
- BUN: increased
- Creatinine: increased
- Serum glucose: normal to decreased
- Serum cortisol: decreased
- ACTH stimulation test: ACTH is infused, and the cortisol response is measured 30 minutes and 1 hour after the injection. With primary adrenal insufficiency, plasma cortisol levels do not rise. With secondary adrenal insufficiency, plasma cortisol levels are decreased.