

Nurs1117 Unit 4 Promoting Healthy Physiologic Responses QUESTIONS AND CORRECT VERIFIED ANSWERS (DETAILED ANSWERS) ALREADY GRADED A+ 100% GUARANTEED TO PASS CONCEPTS!!

Phases of Surgery - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Preoperative
Intraoperative
Postoperative

Preoperative Nursing Process - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Previous surgery
Nutrition
Use of ETOH, illicit drugs, or nicotine
ADL's
Occupation
Coping Patterns
Support System

Assessment- Health History - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Renal/Liver, Endocrine Diseases

Cardiovascular Diseases - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>recent MI, thrombocytopenia, hemophilia, CHF, dysrhythmias

Hemophilia - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>condition where blood doesn't clot normally

Respiratory diseases - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>pneumonia, COPD, increase risk of respiratory depression from anesthesia and post-op complications (atelectasis, pneumonia, acid-base alterations)

atelectasis - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>complete or partial collapse of a lung; the step right before you get pneumonia

Renal and liver diseases - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>affects fluid and electrolyte balances, alters metabolism and excretion of medications, impairs wound healing

Endocrine diseases - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>DM increase risk for hypoglycemia or acidosis and slows wound healing

DM - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>#1 endocrine disease for delayed wound healing

Medications- Health history - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Anticoagulants
Diuretics
Tranquilizers
Corticosteroids
Antibiotics

Anticoagulants - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Medication that may increase hemorrhaging

Aspirin - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>#1 anticoagulant patients are on. Mild; makes platelets slippery. Bruise easily. Effects are 7-10 days.

Diuretics - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Medication that may lead to electrolyte imbalance

Tranquilizers - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Medication that increase hypotensive effects of anesthesia

Corticosteroids - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Medication that can cause cardiovascular collapse with abrupt withdrawal.

Antibiotics - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Medication that may have drug interactions with the muscle relaxants used during anesthesia

life of platelets - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>7-10 days

Informed Consent - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Nurses responsibility to make sure it gets done, but not to actually do it

Inclusions of informed consent - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>describe procedure
underlying disease process
name & qualifications of person performing procedure
explaining risks
explain patients right to refuse and consent can be withdrawn at anytime
explanation of expected outcome, recovery, & home going plan

Informed consent - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Patients voluntary agreement to undergo a procedure or treatment
Should be completed before procedure/treatment
Collected by person performing procedure
Legal document

When is informed consent not legal? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>If patient is confused, unconscious, sedated, mentally incompetent, or a minor and family member, POA, or guardian can sign in this instance

Interventions during pre-op phase - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>hygiene, skin prep
determine that skin is intact
pre-op shower
possible removal of hair

True - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>True or false? Surgeries have been cancelled due to rashes or skin breakdown the day of surgery

Pre-op shower - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG) soap

False - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>True or false? Hair is automatically removed from patient prior to surgery?

Psychologically
Therapeutic communication

Avoiding false reassurance - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Preparing the patient for surgery

Psychological preparation - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>relieve anxiety and fear

Therapeutic communication - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Establish and maintain a therapeutic relationship

Allow patient to verbalize fears and concerns

Use active listening skills, answer questions, validate messages, use touch appropriately

False reassurance - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>"You're going to be fine"

What is EBP? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>evidence-based practice

Pain management teaching - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>The pain reported by the patient is the determining factor of pain control

Pain assessment every 2 hours post-op

Older patients at greater risk for over/under treatment of pain

Little addiction concern with post-op pain meds

Understanding timing of pain meds for best effect

Splinting the incision

Examples of timing pain meds - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>q4h

q6h

prn

How do you splint an incision? - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>coughing with pillow covering incision

Older adults have greater concern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>addiction of pain meds

Pre-op interventions - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓->>>>>>>Teach about physical activities- how much they can't walk, what they can do, etc.

Deep breathing exercises

Coughing