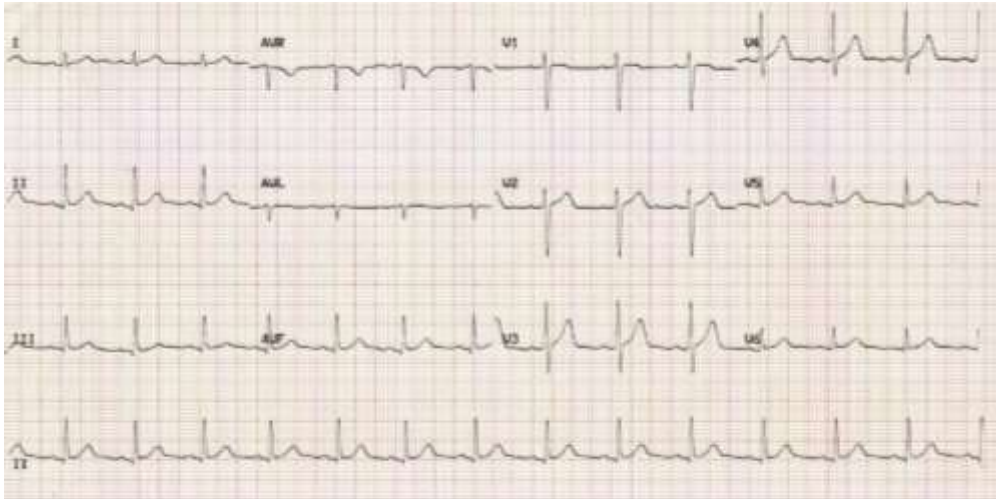


Nursing

Mr. David Calvin

1. 16.5mcg/min
2. In order to evaluate chest pain, a nurse would ask about the severity of the pain, radiation of pain, quality of pain, current life style and family history.
- 3.



Sinus rhythm



Premature Ventricular Contraction

Mr. Scott Mitchell

1. The components to a complete neurovascular assessment of an extremity include pain, pulselessness, pallor, paresthesia and paraplegia.
2. Nurses should assess pain in every two hours and rate the pain sensation using 1-10 rating scale. Sometimes massage (arm, neck or head) is allowed if the patient can tolerate touch.
3. The patient's physician should be informed about Mr. Mitchell's risk of getting foot amputation due to diabetic foot.

Mrs. Sue Brand

1. Pancreatitis signs and symptoms include upper abdominal pain that sometimes radiate towards the backside, feeling of tenderness while touching the abdomen, steatorrhea, and losing weight etc.
2. Major risk factors for patients with pancreatitis include obesity, environmental factors (alcohol) and age. Alcohol changes acinar cell death to necrosis from apoptosis, which worsen the condition of local inflammation inside the pancreas. Adipose tissues release huge amount of inflammatory cytokines or adipokines that stimulates inflammatory response inside the pancreas.
3. Nurses need to understand ethical considerations by making sure that a genuine need to safety, restraint, dignity, comfort, psychological and physical needs of the restrained client is maintained.

Mr. Charles Bentley

1. Concussion is a type of traumatic injury to the brain, which alters the brain functions. It is usually caused due to a 'blow' to the head or if the upper trunk or head is violently shaken.
2. Neuro "check" assessments include verbal responsiveness, whether a patient follows the commands, such as: asking him to hold hand. So that the nurse can measure his holding strength, whether weak or strong. It also include response to pain and checking of Pupils Equal and Reactive to Light and Accommodation in order to check pupils' reaction.
3. The usual dose for Morphine IVP varies between 0.2-1mg/mL in concentration. A loading dosage of approximately 15mg or more than that of morphine sulphate could be administered in order to alleviate pain. Potential side effects include constipation, vomiting, nausea, dry mouth, swelling at the site if administration and dizziness etc.

Mrs. Ling Chen

1. If an individual suffering from ESRD misses a haemodialysis treatment toxin build-up could take place that further leads to uremia. Such condition even causes death. To a greater extent body could shut-down the basic metabolic process, which leads to a series of physical changes that include: fluid overload, loss of appetite, restlessness, abnormal breathing, throat congestion with gurgling sound and changes in the skin temperature and colour.

2. A fistula that is created inside the human system for haemodialysis, is a direct connection of an artery and a vein. This is also termed as 'AV' or arteriovenous fistula. It has lesser infection risk than catheters or other foreign implants.
3. The necessary assessments: a 'radiocephalic' native vessel for AV fistula is a preferred type of vascular access. Preserving suitable arm veins are necessary and should initiate in affected individuals with a GFR of approximately less than 30ml/min.



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