Announcements

Classes – Clarified
- Last lecture – next week, 5/6
- UNIT TEST #3 Thursday, 5/13
- Self-study –
  - Blood Transfusions
  - Possibly, Sensory, depending on time
- LAST LAB - 5/19
- LAST CLINICAL - 5/19

LAB practice
- Lab will be open this Saturday, 9-noon
- Lab will NOT be open 5/15
- Lab will be open Monday evening, 5/17 from about 6:30 until 8:30pm.
- Please sign up if you plan to come.

Thank you!
- Your responses to Regina’s handout and the evaluation…

More Registration Information
- Reminder:
  - If you are “Out of Sequence” it is your responsibility to go to Admissions to facilitate your Fall Schedule.
  - So far, we have several students registered for NUR 246 – it can be done!

More Registration Information
- All students going into NUR240 or NUR246 have to either complete microbiology BIO244 and developmental psychology PSY210 before or with these nursing classes. These classes are co-requisites for 2nd level nursing classes and Banner will not allow students to register for these classes until they have them.
- Please explain this to any of your students that do not have schedules for the Fall now.
Postings in evolve

- “Review”
- Questions are answered in announcements.
- More study helps on the way.

Test blueprint for exam #3

- Hematologic stressors: 5-8 questions
- Atherosclerosis and Hypertension: 15-20 questions
- Diabetes: 15-20 questions
- Sensory: 5-10 questions
- Skills lab: 5-8 questions (pain management, wounds, capillary blood glucose monitoring, team building/management and communication).
- Drug calculations: 2 questions
- The real test may vary slightly in the number of questions for each category. Questions may also include prior learning.

MEDS?

- [http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/winstah/NR33/nr33a.html](http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/winstah/NR33/nr33a.html)

ATI

- Practice assessments.
- Repeat until you achieve scores > 90%.
- If you are not scoring over 90%, consider NurseLogic /RN learning systems and test-taking reviews.
- The grading for the ATI is also explained in the ATI folder.
- REMEMBER to bring your USERNAME and PASSWORD on 5/11 or 5/12.

ATI part 2

- BRING YOUR PAPER and PENCIL ID
- There is a chance that we will have to use the paper tests.

ATI part 3

- STATS:
  - 2/3 of the class has tried Practice A
  - ½ the class has tried Practice B
  - The rest of you can stop procrastinating now
  - If your schedule has been too busy to even try the Practice assessments, think about reorganizing.
POLYPHARMACY

- Sometimes, esp. in HTN & DM
- Small amounts of multiple meds work better than larger amounts of one med
- How does this affect the patient?
  - More pills
  - Higher cost
  - More to remember – timing, indications
  - Combination medications
  - The POLYPILL is almost here!

RHABDOMYOLYSIS

- Why do we worry?

[Link to NLM site](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplusency/article/000473.htm)

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Pathophysiology – pp.1467-1468

- Starts with an absence of insulin
- Can also be insulin resistance

\[\text{Hyperglycemia} \rightarrow\]

\[P\ P\ P\ \text{(ketones)}\]

Polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia

Pathophysiology – pp.1467-1468

Dehydration $\rightarrow$

\[H\ H\ H\ H\ H\]

Hemoconcentration, Hypovolemia, Hyperviscosity, Hypoperfusion, Hypoxia $\rightarrow$ lactic acidosis

Pathophysiology – pp.1467-1468

- Metabolic acidosis
  - $\downarrow$ pH, $\downarrow$ HCO3,
  - Compensatory Respiratory Alkalosis
  - $\downarrow$ PaCO2
  - Kussmauls respirations, fruity breath

Pathophysiology – pp.1467-1468

- POTASSIUM - an essential electrolyte
- Excreted in the urine remember P?
- $\downarrow$ serum levels
- BUT
- $\downarrow$ pH causes electrolyte shifts
- Potassium moves from the cells into the bloodstream $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ serum levels
- SO YOU HAVE TO v the K+
- Before any treatment
Factors influencing the Potassium level:

- Hydration level
- Severity of Acidosis
- Response to treatment

Contrast MI in a DM vs non-DM

- With diabetic neuropathy, the diabetic with an evolving infarct is less likely to feel discomfort/pain as quickly as the non-diabetic.
- They present later and with more damage to the myocardium.
- Their vessels are also more difficult to treat with intravascular interventions.

The Role of the Nurse

- “As part of the team, the nurse plans, organizes, and coordinates care among the various health disciplines involved; provides care and education; and promotes the client’s health and well-being.” Iggy, 5th ed.

The Role of the Nurse

- The nurse’s challenge is to help the client with diabetes achieve and maintain lifestyle changes that prevent long term complications by keeping blood glucose levels as close to normal as possible. New insulins, oral antidiabetic drugs, and tools are available to help clients achieve normal glucose levels.” Iggy, 5th ed., p.1499
- Meeting Healthy People 2010, p.1506

Key Points

- Safe Effective Care Environment
- Health Promotion and Maintenance
- Psychosocial Integrity
- Physiological Integrity
And more….
- Certified Diabetes Educator

Evaluation information will be posted in the announcements page next week

More about incretin mimetics
- [http://www.jaao.org/cgi/content/full/107/suppl_3/S10](http://www.jaao.org/cgi/content/full/107/suppl_3/S10)

Hearing aids
- What is the stigma attached to wearing a hearing aid?
- Management of a person with a hearing aid
- Management of a person with a hearing impairment
- How small is the battery?
Graphing it!

- [http://medweb.bham.ac.uk/easdec/prevention/dmsimex2.html](http://medweb.bham.ac.uk/easdec/prevention/dmsimex2.html)
- [http://medweb.bham.ac.uk/easdec/](http://medweb.bham.ac.uk/easdec/)