

Dialysis Study Guide For Lpn

Study Guide Exam One

1. Know the terminology associated with Obstetrical Nursing.
2. OB complications in pregnancy and nursing care and interventions
3. Fetal tracing interpretations & nursing interventions
4. Knowledge of contractions patterns, duration & nursing interventions
5. Vaginal examination interpretations
6. Fetal presentation interpretations
7. The processes of labor. i.e stages and phases
8. The difference between IOL & Augmentation of labor
9. Nursing interventions and considerations for amniotomy.
10. Magnesium Sulfate therapy administration, indications, use and side effects
11. Pitocin administration, indications, use and side effects.
12. Nursing care and interventions of Magnesium Sulfate therapy.
13. Tocolytic administration
14. S/S of true and false labor & Phases and Stages of Labor and nursing mgt.
15. Pain medication administration.
16. Nursing interventions for management of patient with epidural and spinal anesthesia.
17. Purpose and nursing management of amnioinfusion.
18. Nursing interventions for external and internal versions.
19. Leopold's maneuver for the OB nurse.
20. Nursing interventions for management of patient delivered with assistive instrumentation.
21. S/S, Causes, treatment and nursing interventions for Uterine Rupture.
22. S/S, Causes, treatment and nursing interventions for Pre-term labor.
23. S/S, Causes, treatment and nursing interventions for Pre-term contractions
24. Medications used for the treatment of PTL & PTC
25. Care of the PROM patient.
26. FFN
27. Betamethasone administration
28. Intrapartum Emergencies and Nursing interventions
29. Nursing care and Mgt. for Cesarean births
30. Nursing care and responsibilities for prolapsed cord
31. Nursing care and mgt. for operative vaginal birth.

Dialysis study guide for LPN is an essential resource for licensed practical nurses (LPNs) who wish to deepen their understanding of renal replacement therapy. Dialysis is a critical intervention for patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) or acute kidney injury (AKI). As LPNs often play a pivotal role in patient care, this study guide aims to equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide high-quality care to patients undergoing dialysis.

Understanding Dialysis

Dialysis is a medical procedure that removes waste products and excess fluid from the blood when the kidneys are unable to perform these functions effectively. It is vital for maintaining the patient's overall health and preventing complications associated with

kidney failure.

Types of Dialysis

1. Hemodialysis:

- Involves the use of a dialyzer (artificial kidney) to filter blood outside the body.
- Typically performed in a dialysis clinic three times a week, with each session lasting about 3-5 hours.
- Patients may have a fistula, graft, or central venous catheter for access to their bloodstream.

2. Peritoneal Dialysis:

- Utilizes the peritoneal membrane within the abdomen as a natural filter.
- Involves the infusion of a special dialysis solution into the abdominal cavity.
- Patients can perform this type of dialysis at home, either manually or using a machine.

Indications for Dialysis

Dialysis is indicated in various situations, including:

- End-stage renal disease (ESRD)
- Acute kidney injury (AKI)
- Severe electrolyte imbalances (e.g., hyperkalemia)
- Fluid overload
- Uremic symptoms (nausea, vomiting, fatigue)

Role of the LPN in Dialysis Care

LPNs play a crucial role in the care of patients undergoing dialysis. Their responsibilities encompass a wide array of tasks and interactions with patients and healthcare teams.

Patient Assessment

- **Vital Signs Monitoring:** Regularly check blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and temperature.
- **Weight Monitoring:** Document daily weights to assess fluid retention.
- **Access Site Assessment:** Inspect the dialysis access site for signs of infection, patency, or complications.

Patient Education

LPNs must provide education to patients and their families regarding:

- Dialysis Process: Explain the steps involved in hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.
- Dietary Restrictions: Emphasize the importance of following a renal diet, including limitations on potassium, phosphorus, and sodium intake.
- Medication Management: Discuss the importance of taking prescribed medications, including phosphate binders and erythropoiesis-stimulating agents.

Complications of Dialysis

Understanding potential complications is critical for LPNs to provide timely interventions.

Common Complications of Hemodialysis

1. Hypotension: Often occurs during treatment due to rapid fluid removal.
 - Signs: Dizziness, fainting, nausea.
 - Interventions: Decrease the ultrafiltration rate, administer saline if ordered.
2. Muscle Cramps: Can occur due to electrolyte imbalances or rapid fluid removal.
 - Interventions: Stretch the muscle; notify the healthcare provider if severe.
3. Infection: Risk at the vascular access site.
 - Signs: Redness, swelling, warmth, or drainage.
 - Interventions: Maintain sterile technique, monitor vital signs, and notify the provider.

Common Complications of Peritoneal Dialysis

1. Peritonitis: Infection of the peritoneum.
 - Signs: Abdominal pain, fever, cloudy dialysate.
 - Interventions: Notify the healthcare provider immediately; obtain cultures if ordered.
2. Catheter-related Issues: Such as leaks or blockages.
 - Interventions: Ensure proper catheter care and monitor for signs of complications.
3. Fluid Overload: May occur if dialysis exchanges are insufficient.
 - Signs: Shortness of breath, swelling, increased blood pressure.
 - Interventions: Assess fluid balance and notify the healthcare provider.

Dialysis Procedures

LPNs must be familiar with the various procedures associated with both hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

Hemodialysis Procedure Overview

- Pre-Dialysis:
 - Assess the patient and prepare the machine.
 - Obtain pre-dialysis vitals and weight.
- During Dialysis:
 - Monitor vital signs every 30 minutes.
 - Observe the patient for any adverse reactions.
- Post-Dialysis:
 - Document treatment details, including duration and any complications.
 - Reassess vital signs and weight.

Peritoneal Dialysis Procedure Overview

- Pre-Exchange:
 - Gather necessary supplies and explain the procedure to the patient.
- Dialysis Exchange:
 - Follow aseptic technique to connect the dialysate bag.
 - Allow the dialysate to dwell for the prescribed time.
- Post-Exchange:
 - Disconnect the dialysate bag with sterile technique.
 - Monitor the patient for any signs of complications.

Documentation and Communication

Proper documentation and effective communication are vital components of patient care in dialysis.

Documentation Practices

- Patient Assessments: Document vital signs, weights, and any complications.
- Dialysis Treatments: Record the type of dialysis, duration, and any medications administered.
- Patient Education: Note topics discussed, patient understanding, and follow-up plans.

Effective Communication

- With the Healthcare Team: Share critical information regarding the patient's condition and any observed complications.**
- With Patients and Families: Foster an open environment for questions and concerns, ensuring they feel supported and informed.**

Continuing Education and Resources

LPNs should pursue ongoing education to stay current with best practices in dialysis care.

- Attend Workshops and Seminars: Participate in local or national conferences focused on nephrology.**
- Online Courses: Utilize online resources for additional training in dialysis procedures and patient care.**
- Professional Organizations: Join organizations such as the National Kidney Foundation (NKF) for access to resources and networking opportunities.**

Conclusion

A dialysis study guide for LPN is an invaluable tool for enhancing the knowledge and skills necessary for providing exceptional care to patients undergoing dialysis. By understanding the types of dialysis, recognizing complications, mastering procedures, and engaging in effective communication, LPNs can significantly contribute to the well-being of their

patients. Continued education and staying updated with the latest practices will empower LPNs to deliver high-quality, compassionate care in this vital area of nursing.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is dialysis and why is it important for patients with kidney failure?

Dialysis is a medical procedure that removes waste products and excess fluid from the blood when the kidneys can no longer perform these functions. It is crucial for patients with kidney failure to prevent the buildup of toxins and to maintain electrolyte balance.

What are the two main types of dialysis?

The two main types of dialysis are hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. Hemodialysis involves filtering blood through a machine, while peritoneal dialysis uses the lining of the abdominal cavity to filter blood.

What are the key responsibilities of an LPN in dialysis care?

An LPN's key responsibilities in dialysis care include monitoring patients during treatment, assessing vital signs, administering medications, providing education to patients about their condition and treatment, and documenting care delivered.

What are common complications associated with dialysis that LPNs should monitor?

Common complications include hypotension, cramping, infections at the access site, and fluid overload. LPNs

should be vigilant in observing for these issues and report abnormalities to the supervising nurse.

How can LPNs support patient education regarding dialysis?

LPNs can support patient education by explaining the dialysis process, discussing dietary restrictions, emphasizing the importance of adherence to treatment schedules, and providing resources for emotional and psychological support.

What dietary changes are typically recommended for patients undergoing dialysis?

Patients undergoing dialysis are often advised to limit their intake of potassium, phosphorus, and sodium. They may also need to increase protein intake due to protein loss during treatment.

What is the role of an LPN in preparing a patient for dialysis treatment?

The LPN's role includes obtaining a patient's medical history, conducting a physical assessment, ensuring the patient understands the procedure, checking lab results, and verifying the patient's consent for treatment.

What are some psychological considerations for patients undergoing dialysis that LPNs should be aware of?

LPNs should be aware that patients may experience anxiety, depression, or feelings of isolation due to their condition. Providing emotional support and encouraging open communication about their feelings is essential in their care.

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