



Student Name: Student A

Course: Adult Health Nursing I

Exam: Cardiovascular & Respiratory Disorders

Overall Score: 72% (Benchmark: 78%)

Program Threshold Status: At Risk

Top Strength Areas:

1. Oxygenation Fundamentals
2. Basic Cardiac Anatomy & Physiology
3. Vital Sign Interpretation

Top Remediation Priorities:

1. Heart Failure Management
2. Acid-Base Balance Interpretation
3. Pharmacologic Interventions (Cardiac Medications)

Competency Breakdown

Oxygenation & Gas Exchange

- Score: 85%
- Benchmark: 80%
- Status: Strong
- Trend: Stable performance across items

Cardiovascular Perfusion

- Score: 70%
- Benchmark: 78%
- Status: Developing
- Trend: Difficulty with higher-level application questions

Pharmacology (Cardiac & Respiratory)

- Score: 65%

- Benchmark: 75%
- Status: Deficient
- Trend: Inconsistent across medication classes

Clinical Judgment & Prioritization

- Score: 68%
- Benchmark: 80%
- Status: Developing
- Trend: Struggles with multi-step decision-making

Safety & Risk Reduction

- Score: 78%
 - Benchmark: 80%
 - Status: Developing
 - Trend: Near benchmark, minor gaps noted
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Personalized Remediation Plan

Heart Failure Management

Focus on understanding the differences between left-sided and right-sided heart failure, including expected symptoms and nursing priorities. Emphasize fluid balance, daily weights, and early signs of decompensation. Review how these concepts connect to patient outcomes.

Acid-Base Balance Interpretation

Strengthen interpretation of arterial blood gases. Focus on identifying respiratory vs. metabolic imbalances and recognizing compensation patterns. Practice linking lab values to clinical presentation.

Cardiac Pharmacology

Review major medication classes, including diuretics, ACE inhibitors, beta-blockers, and bronchodilators. Focus on mechanism of action, expected effects, and key safety considerations. Pay attention to how medications impact hemodynamics.

Targeted Study Guide

Key Concept: Oxygenation vs. Perfusion

Oxygenation refers to how well oxygen enters the blood, while perfusion refers to how well blood delivers oxygen to tissues. A patient may have adequate oxygenation but poor perfusion (e.g., heart failure).

Teach-Back Summary:

“If the lungs bring in oxygen but the heart can’t pump it effectively, tissues still don’t get what they need.”

Key Concept: Heart Failure Basics

Heart failure occurs when the heart cannot pump effectively. Left-sided failure often leads to pulmonary symptoms (e.g., shortness of breath), while right-sided failure leads to systemic fluid buildup (e.g., edema).

Teach-Back Summary:

“Left side = lungs back up. Right side = body swells.”

Key Concept: Acid-Base Interpretation

- pH tells you if the blood is acidic or alkalotic
- CO_2 reflects respiratory function
- HCO_3 reflects metabolic function

Teach-Back Summary:

“Match pH with CO_2 or HCO_3 to find the cause.”