# **NURSING MNEMONICS**

# **OB/PEDS**

## **Cyanotic Defects**

#### The 4 T's

**T**etralogy of Fallot

**T**runcus Arteriosus

Transposition of the Great Vessels

Tricuspid Atresia

# **Episiotomy - Evaluation** of Healing

#### **REEDA**

Redness

Edema

**E**ccymosis

**D**ischarge

**A**pproximation

## **Fetal Accelerations** and Decelerations

#### **VEAL CHOP**

Variable - Cord Compression

Early - Head Compression

Accelerations - Okay

Late - Placental Insufficiency

## **Non-Stress Test**

#### NNN

Non-reactive

Non-Stress is

Not-good

## Severe Pre-Eclampsia Signs and Symptoms

## **HELLP**

**H**emolysis

**E**levated

Liver Function tests

Platelet count

# **Hypoxia - Signs and Symptoms**

### **FINES**

Feeding difficulty

Inspiratory stridor

Nares flares

**E**xpiratory grunting

Sternal retractions

# LABS

# Hyperkalemia - Causes

#### **MACHINE**

Medications: ACE Inhibitors,

NSAIDS, K sparing diuretics

Acidosis: metabolic and respiratory

Cellular destruction: burns,

injury, hemolysis

Hypoaldosteronism: Addisons

Intake: excess

Nephrons: renal failure

Excretion: impaired

# Hyperkalemia-Management

#### **KIND**

**K**ayexalate

Insulin

Na HCO3

**D**iuretics

## **Hypernatremia-Causes**

### **MODEL**

Medications/Meals

Osmotic diuretics

Diabetes insipidus

Excessive water loss

Low water intake

## Hypocalcemia-Signs/Symptoms

#### CATS

**C**onvulsions

**A**rrhythmias

**T**etany

Spasms and Stridor

# Hyponatremia-Signs/Symptoms

#### **SALT LOSS**

Stupor/coma

**A**norexia

Lethargy

Tendon reflexes decreased

Limp Muscles

Orthostatic hypotension

**S**eizures

Stomach cramping

# **PHARMACOLOGY**

## Beta 1 and Beta 2

Beta1: you have 1 heart

Beta2: you have 2 lungs

## **Bradycardia Drugs**

#### **IDEA**

Isoproterenol

**D**opamine

**E**pinephrine

Atropine Sulfate

# **Emergency Drugs**

#### Drugs to LEAN on

Lidocaine

**E**pinephrine

**A**tropine Sulfate

Narcan

## **Steroid Side Effects**

#### 6 S's

Sugar: hyperglycemia

Soggy bones: osteoporosis

Sick: decreased immunity

Sad: depression

**S**alt: water and salt retention

Sex: decreased libido

## **Lidocaine Toxicity**

**S**lurred speech

Altered central nervous system

Muscle twitching

**S**eizures

## **Diuretic Classes**

#### Leak Over The CAN

Loop

**O**smotics

**T**hiazide

Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

Aldosterone inhibitors

Na channel blockers



# **NURSING MNEMONICS**

# **MENTAL HEALTH**

## Anorexia - signs and symptoms

#### **ANOREXIA**

**A**menorrhea

**N**o organic factors accounts for weight loss

Obviously thin but feels FAT

Refusal to maintain normal

body weight

**E**pigastric discomfort is common

**X-**symptoms (peculiar symptoms)

Intense fears of gaining weight

Always thinking of foods

# Alcoholism-behavioral problems

5 D's

**D**enial

Dependency

**D**emanding

Destructive

**D**omineering

#### Alzheimer's Disease

#### 5 As

Amnesia – loss of memories

Anomia – unable to recall names

of everyday objects

Apraxia - unable to perform tasks

of movement

Agnosia - inability to process

sensory information

Aphasia - disruption with ability

to communicate

## **MED SURG**

## Dyspnea

#### 6 Ps

Pulmonary Bronchial Constriction

Possible Foreign Body

**P**ulmonary Embolus

**P**neumothorax

**P**ump Failure

**P**neumonia

## Hyperglycemia vs Hypoglycemia

**Hyper** - hot/dry - sugar high

**Hypo** - cold/clammy - needs candy

## **MED SURG**

## **Arterial Blood Gas Evaluation**

#### **ROME**

Respiratory

**O**pposite

Metabolic

**E**aual

## Pulmonary Edema - treatment

#### MAD DOG

Morphine – causes vasodilation resulting in decreased BP

Aminophylline – relaxes airways to make breathing easier

**D**igitalis – improve heart function in pulmonary edema

Diuretics (Lasix) – pull excess fluid off

Oxygen – improve oxygenation

Gases (Blood Gases ABGs)

- asses respiratory status

## Hypoxia - signs/symptoms

#### **RAT BED**

#### Early Hypoxia:

Restlessness

**A**nxiety

Tachycardia/ Tachypnea

#### Late Hypoxia:

Bradycardia

Extreme Restlessness

Dyspnea

#### Asthma - management

#### **ASTHMA**

Adrenergic (Albuterol)

**S**teroids

**T**heophylline

**H**ydration (IV)

Mask (Oxygen)

**A**ntibiotics

## **Pupillary reaction**

#### **PERRLA**

**P**upils

**E**qually

Round and

Reactive to

**L**ight and

**A**ccommodate

# **MED SURG**

## Moles - malignant assessment

#### ABCD's

Asymmetry--is the mole irregular in shape?

**B**order--is the border irregular, notched, or poorly defined?

Color-does the color vary (for example, between shades of brown,

red, white, blue, or black)? **D**iameter--is the diameter more

Diameter--is the diameter more than 6 mm?

# Hypoglycemia-signs/symptoms

#### **TIRED**

**T**achycardia

Irritability

Restless

**E**xcessive Hunger

Diaphoresis/ Depression

Sulfate

#### **Cardiac Blood Flow**

### Toilet Paper My A\*\*

**T**ricuspid

**P**ulmonic

**M**itral

**A**ortic

#### **Cranial Nerves**

## Oh Oh Oh To Touch And Feel Very Good Velvet AH!

**O**lfactory

**O**ptic

**O**culomotor

Trochlear

**T**riaeminal

**A**bducens

**F**acial

**V**estibulocochlear

Glossopharyngeal

**V**agus

Accessory

**H**ypoglossal

## **Hypertension - complications**

#### 4 C's

**C**oronary Artery Disease

Coronary Rheumatic Fever

Congestive Heart Failure

Cerebral Vascular Accident

