

## ATI REMEDIATION

### Management of care

#### Advocacy:

- Providing language assistance to patients who have communication needs.
- Provide enough time for the interpreter and the family to be introduced and become acquainted.
- At the end of the interview, ask the interpreter for any additional thoughts about the interview and the patient's and family's response.

#### Continuity of care:

- Correct documentation, while using the electronic health records are replacing manual formats.
- Learn the system, maintain patients' privacy, and know how to correct errors.
- Complete incident reports within the specified time frame, usually 24 hr. Include the patient's identification, the time and place of the incident, an accurate amount of the event, who you notified, what actions you took and your signature.

#### Establishing Priorities:

- Apply knowledge of pathophysiology when establishing priorities for interventions with multiple patients.
- Prioritize the delivery of patients care.
- Evaluate the plan of care for multiple patients and revise plan of care as needed.

#### Legal information Technology:

- Understanding that reporting is to provide continuity of care, and enhance communication amongst team members.
- Learning that the purpose of medical documentation includes; Financial billing, legal documentation, research and auditing.
- Documenting facts and information precisely, without any added interpretation of the situation.

#### Legal rights and Responsibilities;

- Understanding that nurses are accountable for protecting the rights of the patients.

- Understanding implied consent.
- Understanding that it's only a competent adult that can give informed consent.

#### **Referrals:**

- Assess the need to refer patients for assistance with actual or potential problems (e.g., physical therapy, nursing home placements).
- Recognize the need for referrals and obtain necessary orders.
- Identify community resources available to the patient.

## **Safety and Infection Control**

#### **Accident / Error/ Injury Prevention:**

- Ensuring the proper identification of patients before providing care for them.
- Verify appropriateness and/or accuracy of every treatment order before administering it.
- Identify facilities deficits that may obstruct our patients safety.

#### **Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials:**

- Identify biohazardous, flammable and infectious materials in the environment.
- Following facilities procedures for handling and emptying biohazard materials.
- Demonstrate the safe way to handle hazardous material to staff and patients.

#### **Standard Precautions / Transmission - Based Precautions / Surgical Asepsis:**

- Understand communicable diseases and disease causing organisms, and their different modes of transmission.
- Apply principles of infection control.
- Follow correct policy and procedures when reporting patients with a communicable disease.

#### **Use of Restraints / Safety Devices;**

- Assess if the type of restraint/safety device about to be used is the appropriate one.

- Follow facilities requirements for use and removal of restraints and/or safety devices.
- Monitor, evaluate, document patient's response to restraints/safety device.

## **Health Promotion and Maintenance**

### **Developmental Stages and Transition;**

- Provide education to patients and staff members about expected age-related changes and age-specific growth and development.
- Compare patients development to expected age/developmental stage and report any deviations.
- Modify approaches to care in accordance with patients developmental stages.

### **Health Promotion and Disease Prevention:**

- Evaluate patients' understanding of health promotion behaviors/activities.
- Provide information about health promotion and maintenance recommendations.
- Educate the patients on actions to promote/maintain health and prevent disease.

### **Techniques of physical Assessment:**

- Apply knowledge of nursing procedures and psychomotor skills while doing a head-to-toe physical assessment.
- Choose physical assessment equipment and techniques appropriate for the patients (e.g., age of patients, measurement of vital signs, BMI).
- Always perform a comprehensive health assessment.

## **Psychosocial Integrity**

### **Coping Mechanism;**

- Assess the patient's reaction to a diagnosis of acute or chronic mental illness.
- Evaluate whether the patients has successfully adapted to situational role changes.
- Assess the patient's support systems and available resources.

## Basic Care and Comfort

### Assistive Devices;

- Assess the patient for actual or potential difficulty with communication and any speech, vision, and hearing problems.
- Teach the patient the correct way to use assistive devices, and have the patient demonstrate it back.
- Assist patients to compensate for a physical or sensory impairment.

### Nutrition and Oral Hydration:

- Assess patients for actual or potential food and medication interactions.
- Consider the patient choices regarding meeting their nutritional requirements and maintaining dietary restrictions.
- Provide and maintain special diets based on the patient's diagnosis or nutritional needs and cultural considerations.

## Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### Medication Administration;

- Prepare and administer medications, using correct rights of medication administration.
- Titrate dosage of medication according to assessment and ordered parameters (e.g., giving insulin according to blood glucose levels, titrating medication to maintain a specific blood pressure)
- Dispose of unused medications according to facility or agency policy

### Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies;

- Administer and document pharmacological pain management appropriate for patients age and diagnoses.
- Assess patients need for administration of a PRN pain medication
- Evaluate and document the patient's use and response to pain medications

## Reduction of Risk Potential

### Laboratory Values;

- Identify laboratory values for ABGs (pH, PO<sub>2</sub>, PCO<sub>2</sub>, SaO<sub>2</sub>, HCO<sub>3</sub>), BUN, cholesterol (total) glucose, hematocrit, hemoglobin, glycosylated hemoglobin (HgbA1C), platelets, potassium, sodium, WBC, creatinine, PT, PTT & APTT, and INR
- Compare patient laboratory values to normal laboratory values.
- Educate patients about the purpose and procedure of prescribed laboratory tests.

### Potential for Complication of Diagnostics Test / Diagnosis/ Treatment:

- Apply knowledge of nursing procedures and psychomotor skills when caring for a patient with potential for complications.
- Monitor the patients for signs of bleeding.
- Position the patients to prevent complications following tests/treatments/procedures.

### Therapeutic Procedures:

- Assess the patient's response to recovery from local, regional or general anesthesia.
- Apply knowledge of related nursing procedures and psychomotor skills when caring for patients undergoing therapeutic procedures.
- Educate patients about treatments and procedures.

## Physiological Adaptation

### Alterations in the body system;

- Assess adaptation of a client body to health alteration, illness and/or disease.
- Apply knowledge of nursing procedures, pathophysiology and psychomotor skills when caring for a client with an alteration in body systems.
- Educate client about managing health problems (e.g., chronic illness).

