

## ATI REMEDIATION

### Management of care

#### Patients Rights:

- Provide education to the patients and other staff members about the patients rights and responsibilities.
- Recognize the patient's right to refuse treatment and or procedures.
- Evaluate the patients and staff understanding of patients rights.

### 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.

### Health Promotion and Maintenance

#### Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

- Assess the patient's psychological response to their pregnancy, assess if the patient has an adequate support system, monitor their perception of their pregnancy, and their coping mechanisms.
- Provide the patient with prenatal care and their include their support person when educating, Assist patient with performing/learning newborn care (e.g., feeding)
- Provide the patient and support person with postpartum care and education, provide discharge instructions, and evaluate patient's and support persons ability to care for their newborn.

#### Health Promotion and Maintenance

- 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.

### Lifestyle Choices

- Assess the patient's lifestyle preferences, recognize a patient who is socially or environmentally isolated, and evaluate patient complementary or alternative medicine practices.
- Assess patient perceptions on sexuality, identify any need for contraception, educate regarding contraceptive methods.
- Identify any contraindications or expected outcomes for family planning methods, and educate the patient on sexuality issues.

### Psychosocial Integrity

#### Grief and Loss

- Provide follow-up to the patient following participation in health promotion programs (e.g, diet counseling), learning preferences and assess for any barriers to learning.
- Evaluate patient understanding of health promotion behaviors or activities (e.g., weight control, exercise actions).
- Implement and evaluate community-based patient care.

### Basic Care and Comfort

#### Non Pharmacological Comfort interventions.

- Assess the patient's need for alternative and/or complementary therapy. Also assess the patient's need for palliative care or pain management.
- Recognize differences in patients' perception and their response to pain, and apply knowledge of pathophysiology to non-pharmacological comfort/palliative care as interventions.
- Evaluate the patient's response to non-pharmacological interventions (e.g., pain rating scale, verbal reports)

## 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

## Psychological Adaptation

### Alterations in the body system;

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

## **Reduction of Risk Potential**

### **Diagnostics Tests:**

- Perform diagnostic testing (e.g., electrocardiogram, oxygen saturation, glucose monitoring)
- Perform fetal heart monitoring, and also monitor results of maternal and fetal diagnostic tests (e.g., non-stress test, amniocentesis, ultrasound)
- Monitor the results of diagnostic testing and intervene as needed.

### **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.

### **Specific Health Assessment:**

- Assess the patient for abnormal peripheral pulses, and abnormal neurological status (e.g., level of consciousness, muscle strength, and mobility) after a procedure or treatment.
- Assess the patient for signs of hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia or other factors that may result in delayed wound healing.
- Recognize trends and changes in patient condition and intervene as needed and perform a risk assessment (e.g., sensory impairment, potential for falls, level of mobility, skin integrity).

### 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.

## Psychological Adaptation

### Alteration in the body system:

- Identify signs of potential antenatal, prenatal, and postpartum complications.
- Identify signs, symptoms and incubation periods of infectious diseases.
- Apply knowledge of nursing procedures, pathophysiology and psychomotor skills when caring for a patient with an alteration in body systems.

### Medical Emergencies:

- Apply knowledge of pathophysiology when caring for a client experiencing a medical emergency and notify the primary health care provider if the patient experiences an unexpected response.
- Apply knowledge of nursing procedures and psychomotor skills when caring for a client experiencing a medical emergency, and explain the emergency interventions to the client.
- Evaluate and document the client's response to emergency interventions (e.g., restoration of breathing, pulse).

### Unexpected responses to Therapies:

- Assess the client for unexpected adverse response to therapy (e.g., increased intracranial pressure, hemorrhage).
- Recognize signs and symptoms of complications and intervene appropriately when providing client care.

- **Promote recovery of the client from unexpected response to therapy (e.g., urinary tract infection).**