

ATI Adult Medical Surgical Remediation

(Time spent in remediation can be found at the bottom of this document)

Management of Care

Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Heparin

- If heparin toxicity occurs, the nurse should administer protamine sulfate, which should be administered slowly at less than 20 mg/min.
- Heparin administration should not exceed 100 mg within a 2-hour period.
- Monitor the client's platelet count periodically throughout treatment to reduce the risk of heparin induced thrombocytopenia.

Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis

- Osteomyelitis is an infection of a bone caused by microorganisms following trauma or repair of a fracture.
- Signs and symptoms of osteomyelitis include constant bone pain, redness and swelling at the site, fever, and elevated WBC counts.
- Treatment includes long course antibiotics, surgical debridement, or surgically implanted antibiotic beads. If treatment is unsuccessful, amputation is necessary.

Psychosocial Integrity

Alzheimer's: Providing a Family With Home-Care Instructions

- Doors should be locked with locks that cannot be easily opened.
- The client's mattress should be placed on the floor in the bedroom, and the room should be free of clutter to reduce the risk of injury.
- A lock should be installed on the water heater, thermostat, and any area where cleaning supplies are stored.

Basic Care and Comfort

Disorders of the Eye

- There are two types of macular degeneration, these include dry macular degeneration and wet macular degeneration.
- There are two types of glaucoma, primary open-angle glaucoma, and primary angle-closure glaucoma.
- Clients should be encouraged to receive eye examinations when they are over the age of 40.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Initiating a Transfusion of Packed RBCs

- Type and cross match is necessary for packed RBCs.
- Before administration, the client's vital signs should be assessed to establish baseline readings.
- The nurse should remain with the client for the first 15 to 30 minutes of the infusion and monitor vital signs according to the facilities policy.

Discharge Teaching for a PICC Line

- Manifestations of a dislodged port include swelling at the site, movement of the port, and inability to access the port.
- Manifestations of a dislodged tip include swishing sounds and pain in the affected side in the neck or the ear.
- Only non-coring needles should be used to avoid damage to the mesh on implanted ports.

Administering Valsartan for Heart Failure

- Valsartan blocks the action of angiotensin II in the body, which results in vasodilation and excretion of sodium and water.
- Side effects include angioedema, hypotension, and dizziness.
- This medication should not be given to client's who have bilateral renal stenosis.

Administration of tPA

- tPA should be administered within 3-4.5 hours of the initial manifestations.
- Embolic strokes are caused by thromboembolisms moving from another part of the body to a cerebral artery, causing ischemia.
- Thrombotic strokes occur secondary to the development of a blood clot in a cerebral artery.

Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms

- If an infusion pump's alarm is sounding, the nurse should check for occlusion or kinking in the line.
- Medications that can cause serious adverse reactions should be administered through an infusion pump, never through IV bolus.
- The nurse should ensure that the IV is patent prior to administration of any medications.

Physiological Adaptation

Assisting with Placement of a Central Venous Catheter

- The nurse should ensure that the client understands the procedure before signing the informed consent form.
- The client should be placed in supine or Trendelenburg position.
- Hand hygiene should be used before working with a central venous catheter, and the site should be assessed for signs of infection every 2 hours.

Manifestations of Sodium Imbalance

- The expected range of sodium is 136-145 mEq/L.
- Water flows in the direction of sodium concentration.
- Complications such as come, seizures, and respiratory arrest can occur from acute hyponatremia.

Manifestations of Anemia

- Risk factors for anemia include acute or chronic blood loss, rapid metabolic activity, increased hemolysis, inadequate dietary intake, bone marrow suppression, and older age.
- Assessment findings include SOB and fatigue, palpitations, tachycardia, syncope, pallor, spoon-shaped nails, and bright red tongue in clients with pernicious anemia.
- Interventions include encouraging dietary intake of deficient nutrients, monitoring oxygen saturation, and administering medications at the appropriate times.

Recognizing Deviations in Laboratory Values

- The client's CBC should be evaluated before procedures to determine fluid status, anemia, and immune status.
- The client's clotting factors should be evaluated before surgery to determine if a client is thrombocytopenic.
- Urinalysis and BUN and creatinine serum levels should be evaluated before surgery to identify if the client suffers from deteriorating renal status.

Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

- Cultures should be obtained prior to initiating antibiotic therapy.
- Mouth care should be performed before serving meals to increase the client's appetite.
- For clients with stomatitis, topical anesthetics should be administered before meals to reduce the risk of pain.

Dietary Teaching with a Client Who Has Heart Failure

- Risk factors of heart failure include CHD, arrhythmias, MI, hypertension, obesity, and diabetes.
- For mild to moderate heart failure, sodium should be decreased to less than 3,000 mg per day. In clients with severe heart failure, sodium should be decreased to less than 2,000 mg per day.
- The client should eat small, frequent meals that are soft and easy to chew.

Teaching About Left-Sided Heart Failure

- Risk factors for left-sided heart failure include hypertension, CAD, MI, and valvular disease.
- If a client is receiving a loop diuretic, they should ingest foods that are high in potassium to reduce the risk of hypokalemia.
- Clients should continue to take their medications even if they are not experiencing and symptoms of heart failure.

HIV/AIDS: Priority Client Teaching

- The client should stay up to date on immunizations.
- The client should practice frequent hand hygiene to avoid the risk of infection.
- The client should avoid raw foods, fresh flowers, undercooked foods, and avoid cleaning pet litter boxes.

Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus

- This is a condition where large amounts of urine are excreted because of ADH deficiency.
- Treatment includes fluid replacement, monitoring laboratory values, and nutrient replacement.
- The client will also receive synthetic vasopressin.

Monitoring for Transfusion Reactions

- The nurse should assess the client's vital signs, including temperature, before administration of transfusion products.
- The nurse should assess the client's vital signs every 15 minutes throughout the procedure of older adult clients.
- The nurse should notify the provider if any reactions occur.

Reduction of Risk Potential

Teaching About Arterial Cardiac Catheterization

- The client should increase fluid intake to assist with removal of the dye from the body.
- The nurse should instruct the client or the family to keep the dressing dry and clean and assess the site for infection.
- The child should receive mild analgesics for pain and avoid strenuous exercise.

Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- Causes of peptic ulcers include H. pylori infection, NSAID use, severe stress, excessive alcohol consumption, and pernicious anemia.
- Pain from gastric ulcers occurs 30-60 minutes following a meal.
- An NG tube can be used to administer a saline lavage.

Witnessing Informed Consent

- For any invasive procedure or surgery, the client must provide written consent.

- Emancipated minors can sign consent for themselves. If the minor is still under the guardianship of an adult, the adult must sign the consent form.
- Individuals who may grant consent for another person include the parent of the minor, legal guardian, or a person who has power of attorney.

Manifestations of Peritonitis

- Peritoneal dialysis can allow bacteria and other microorganisms into the peritoneum and cause infection.
- Cloudy or opaque effluent is an early indication of peritonitis.
- The nurse should use sterile technique during exchanges and notify the provider if signs of infection appear.

Safety and Infection Control

Care for a Client Who Has a Halo Device

- The nurse should not use the halo device to turn or move the client.
- The nurse should monitor skin integrity by providing pin care and assess the skin under the vest.
- Cervical tong weights should hang freely.

Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy

- Brachytherapy is internal radiation that is placed close to the target tissue and is delivered IV.
- Most clients remain in the medical facility until brachytherapy is complete.
- The client's excretions will be radioactive until the isotope is eliminated from the body.

Maintaining a Sterile Field

- Prolonged exposure to airborne microorganism can make sterile utensils no longer sterile.
- Sterile material can touch other sterile materials, but sterile items should not encounter non-sterile items.
- All surfaces should be kept dry, and any items that have torn or punctured wrapping or packaging should be discarded.

ati Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019

Individual Performance Profile

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE
71.1%

TIME SPENT
39:51

Individual Name: Matthew Catlett
Student Number: 4555795
Institution: Lakeview CDN
Program Type: BSN

Test Date: 4/28/2021
of Questions: 90
Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress
View missed topics and launch study materials below.
Last accessed: 5/4/2021
Time spent: 03:11:50

Proficiency Level: Level 2

Mean: National 69.2%, Program 69.1%

Percentile Rank: National 57, Program 55

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # of Questions	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score	FOCUS REVIEW
			National	Program	National	Program		
Management of Care	2	6	78.8%	78.4%	36	37	66.7%	FOCUS REVIEW ->
Safety and Infection Control	3	8	69.7%	68.9%	44	46	62.5%	FOCUS REVIEW ->
Health Promotion and Maintenance	0	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	FOCUS REVIEW ->

8:20 PM 5/4/2021