

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: ATI Adult Health II Remediation
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Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 1. Management of Care
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - b. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - i. Subcategories for each main category
 1. Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - a. Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - b. **NOTE: You must remediate on all subcategories AND topics within the main categories listed under the “Topics to Review” section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A” → There may be main categories that you don’t have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put “N/A”
5. An example is provided below:

SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care
SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.• SAMPLE Critical Point #2: When a patient is going through sickle crisis, the nurse should monitor oxygen saturation to determine a need for oxygen therapy.• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.

6. Once the template is completed **and** at least the minimum remediation time has been completed within the Focused Review module(s) in ATI, upload the template to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis

- Critical point #1: Osteomyelitis is an infection of the bone which begins as inflammation and usually follows trauma or surgical repair of the musculoskeletal system.
- Critical point #2: Unsuccessful treatment of osteomyelitis can result in the limb being amputated.
- Critical point #3: Osteomyelitis is diagnosed by bone scan or MRI.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy

- Critical point #1: A patient who is receiving brachytherapy should be kept in a private room with the door closed.
- Critical point #2: A patient who is receiving brachytherapy should stay in a still position prescribed by the physician to prevent dislodgment of the brachytherapy device.
- Critical point #3: All linens and dressings stay in the patient's room until the source or radiation is removed.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Gastroenteritis

- Critical point #1: The nurse should assist the patient in identifying foods that trigger gastroenteritis.
- Critical point #2: Educate the patient to include foods high in protein in the diet.
- Critical point #3: Avoid drinking alcohol to prevent gastroenteritis manifestations.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image

- Critical point #1: It is important for the patient and family members to have the opportunity to grieve the loss of the amputated limb.
- Critical point #2: Self esteem and altered body image should be assessed by the nurse.
- Critical point #3: After a patient receives an amputation, the nurse should refer the patient to counseling, spiritual advisement, or social work.

Subcategory: Support Systems

Topic: Alzheimer's Disease: Providing a Family with Home-Care Instructions

- Critical point #1: Any throw rugs at the patient's residence should be removed.
- Critical point #2: Educate the family about seizure precaution due to the prevalence of seizures in late-stage Alzheimer's disease.
- Critical point #3: It is important to make sure there is adequate lighting in the patient's home, especially near the stairs. This helps to prevent falls.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Priority Action for Eye Irrigation

- Critical point #1: Assess for any pain or discomfort around the eyes.
- Critical point #2: The nurse should always perform hand hygiene before and after irrigating the eye.
- Critical point #3: Once an eyedrop is within the conjunctiva, apply pressure to the inner corner of the eye.

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Preventing Complications

- Critical point #1: Risk factors for musculoskeletal trauma include Paget's disease, age, falls, and osteoporosis.
- Critical point #2: Nursing care includes assessing for pain when a patient is experiencing

musculoskeletal trauma.

- Critical point #3: It is important to educate patients who have musculoskeletal trauma about taking mineral or vitamin supplements.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy

- Critical point #1: Nursing intervention include applying ice to the incisional area to reduce edema.
- Critical point #2: Monitor dressings to assure they are not too tight to prevent compartment syndrome.
- Critical point #3: Interprofessional care for total knee arthroscopy includes physical therapy.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Burns: Indications of Hypovolemic Shock

- Critical point #1: Patients who have major burns require swift treatment and then a transfer to the nearest burn center.
- Critical point #2: Confusion can indicate the burn patient is experiencing shock.
- Critical point #3: Sepsis is the most common cause of death following burns so it is vital to assess for infections and to use surgical aseptic technique when changing dressings.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Discharge Teaching for Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Line

- Critical point #1: The patient must be educated that swelling or pain at the catheter site can indicate dislodgement.
- Critical point#2: The patient must be educated that strenuous exercise should be avoided until the physician says otherwise.
- Critical point#3: If the patient is taking metformin, they are able to continue post procedurally.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Stroke: Administration of Tissue Plasminogen Activator

- Critical point #1: Tissue plasminogen activator can reverse ischemic strokes.
- Critical point #2: To reverse ischemic strokes, tPA must be given within 3-4.5 hours of onset of symptoms.
- Critical point #3: Contraindications of tPA include the actively bleeding.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms

- Critical point #1: Patients should be educated to tell the nurse if the infusion pump does not control the patient's pain.
- Critical point #2: Infusions can be short term in situations which as in a wound or to block nerves.
- Critical point #3: When a patient is receiving parenteral infusions, it is necessary for the nurse to reassess pain every 10 to 60 minutes.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- Critical point #1: Peptic ulcer disease is an erosion of the esophagus, stomach and, most commonly, the duodenum.
- Critical point#2: The patient should avoid consuming foods or drinks that cause irritation such as coffee, carbonated beverages, and teas.
- Critical point #3: The patient should be educated to complete the prescribed regimen, even when there are no longer any symptoms of the peptic ulcer.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care for Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Critical point #1: It is important to assess for hemoglobin and hematocrit levels after the surgery to assess for bleeding.
- Critical point #2: After a patient has a total hip arthroplasty, it is vital to assess for DVTs.
- Critical point #3: The nurse should encourage ambulation as soon as the patient is able to ambulate with physical therapy present.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Head Injury: Assessment of Cranial Nerve Function

- Critical point #1: Amnesia can occur after a head injury.
- Critical point #2: The nurse should assess for and implement seizure precautions.
- Critical point #3: Upon assessment, the patient may present with decorticate, flaccidity or decerebrate.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- Critical point #1: The nurse should ensure that the patient signs the informed consent
- Critical point #2: The patient has a right to refuse treatment.
- Critical point #3: The patient must have been informed potential harm that can come from the procedure..

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting with Placement of a Central Venous Catheter

- Critical point #1: PICC line placement should be confirmed with an x-ray.
- Critical point #2: Educate the patient to take showers and to cover the site with a dressing.
- Critical point #3: Before and after administering medications, flush the line with 10 mL 0.9% sodium chloride.

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Proper Administration of Peritoneal Dialysis

- Critical point #1: Indications of hemodialysis include acute kidney injury, drug toxicity, or persistent hyperkalemia.
- Critical point #2: Before hemodialysis it is important for the nurse to assess vitals and lab values including creatinine and BUN.
- Critical point #3: Hemodialysis is needed usually 3 times per week for approximately 3 to 5 hours per session.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Thoracentesis

- Critical point #1: A thoracentesis involves the perforation of the pleural space to obtain samples for diagnostic purposes.
- Critical point #2: heart failure, pneumonia, and neoplastic conditions are indications of a thoracentesis.
- Critical point #3: During a thoracentesis, ultrasound is often used to locate the correct needle insertion location.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Findings to Report

- Critical point #1: Cardiovascular findings of kidney injury include, generalized edema, hyperkalemia, and hypertension.
- Critical point #2: Neurologic findings for acute kidney injury include lethargy and seizures.
- Critical point #3: Crackles and shortness of breath are respiratory findings that can indicate acute kidney injury.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

- Critical point #1: The nurse should recommend the patient joining support groups and encourage their friends and family to attend as well.

- Critical point #2: The patient should avoid crowds when undergoing chemotherapy.
- Critical point #3: Discourage the consumption of salty or spicy foods when the patient has mucositis.

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Priority Client Teaching

- Critical point #1: The client should be educated to wash their dishware in hot water.
- Critical point #2: The client should be educated to bathe everyday and to use antimicrobial soaps.
- Critical point #3: The patient should be educated about safe sex practices and the importance of a well balanced diet.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery

- Critical point #1: The nurse should assess for bleeding and hemorrhaging after arterial revascularization surgery.
- Critical point #2: The nurse should assess for occlusions by palpating pedal pulses.
- Critical point #3: Educate the patient to avoid placing direct heat on the affected extremity.