

N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name:  
Semester: Summer 2022

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:

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

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: Case management

#### Topic: Respiratory failure

- Understand what it means to have respiratory failure and what can happen if not corrected.
- Respiratory failure is failure to adequately ventilate and/or oxygenate.
- Can be ventilatory, oxygenation, or both which occurs in clients with diseased lungs.

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### Subcategory: Safety and Infection Control

#### Topic: Accident/error/injury prevention

- Understand the difference between hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.
- Protecting patients from potential injury is critical
- How to care for a spinal cord injury utilizing a halo device

#### Topic: Handling hazardous and infectious materials

- Cancer treatment options including radiation, chemo, or surgery.
- Brachytherapy and the precautions behind it.
- Identifying appropriate moments to perform effective teaching to these patients.

#### Topic: Standard precautions/transmission-Based precautions/surgical asepsis

- Surgical and medical asepsis, both can require a sterile field.
- Knowing the difference between a non-sterile and a sterile environment.
- A patient under neutropenic precautions should not have sick visitors, no potted plants, and be in a single person room.

### Subcategory: Health promotion and maintenance

#### Topic: Health promotion/disease prevention

- Identify risk factors for colorectal cancer.
- Education for a patient who has HIV to help prevent the progression to AIDS.
- How to collect data from a patient who has toxoplasmosis

#### Topic: Health screening

- Identify risk factors for skin cancer (irregular borders, non-healing sore, rapidly changing spots, etc.)
- Indications of melanoma and how to prevent such as staying out of the sun without sunscreen, no tanning beds.
- Teaching about different types of screening and how often to get screening to hopefully provide early detection if necessary.

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## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Psychosocial Integrity

#### Topic: Coping Mechanisms

- Major procedures such as amputation can cause a variety of body image issues which should be addressed.
- Patients should be offered resources to help them through any major body change such as an ostomy bag or amputation.
- Providing a comfortable environment utilizing therapeutic communication.

#### Topic: Support systems

- Help the patient find a support system of some sort even if they don't think they have one. This could be a counselor.
- Acknowledging certain conditions such as Alzheimer's need that strong support system.
- Respect and inform the support team as you do the patient so they can help them.

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### Subcategory: Basic Care and Comfort

#### Topic: Elimination

- Familiarizing conditions such as benign prostatic hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, and prostatitis.
- Preventing complications following a transurethral resection of the prostate
- Identifying the priority in eye irrigation.

#### Topic: Nutrition and oral hydration

- Understanding that burns can lead to hypovolemic shock.
- Consistently check vitals, especially heart rate, respiratory rate, and blood pressure to have early detection.
- How to prevent hypovolemic shock from occurring or minimizing risks.

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### Subcategory: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

#### Topic: Adverse effects/contraindications/side effects/interactions

- Identify which medication to withhold prior to a CT scan.
- Side effects of diabetic medications
- Educating patient with diabetes mellitus on how to check blood sugars.

#### Topic: Medication administration

- Fluid volume overload can lead to heart failure and pulmonary edema.
- Administer medication based on hospitals protocols.
- Identify patient and make sure the medication matches the amount ordered.

#### Topic: Total parenteral nutrition

- When to discontinue total parenteral nutrition could be based on a reaction.
- Identify findings that need to be reported when a client is receiving TPN.
- Look out for any inconsistencies in the bottle of TPN, it should not have stuff floating.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Reduction of risk potential

#### Topic: Diagnostic tests

- Understanding electrocardiography and dysrhythmia monitoring.
- Checking for Chvostek's sign following a thyroidectomy.
- Hyperthyroidism involves a low TSH, high t3, t4.

#### Topic: Potential for alterations in body systems

- Identifying findings in a report of noninflammatory bowel disorders.
- How to manage and monitor nasogastric output.
- Peptic ulcer disease and how it presents.

#### Topic: Therapeutic procedures

- Knowing the difference between hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.
- Planning care for a client who has an AV graft.
- Legal responsibilities regarding consent forms.

### Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

#### Topic: Postoperative nursing care

- Understand a gravity and wound drain.
- Measure vitals on a regular basis to identify when there is a potential problem.
- Utilize an incentive spirometer to help prevent pneumonia and breathe deep following anesthesia.

#### Topic: Respiratory diagnostic procedures

- How to prepare a patient getting a thoracentesis.
- Explaining how the procedures will go can lower the stress felt by the patient.
- Pain management prior to certain procedures can help manage while experiencing the procedure.

#### Topic: Cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic procedures

- Knowing how to assist with the placement of a central venous catheter.
- Prepare the patient prior to the procedure.
- Knowing the purpose of the procedure the patient will be undergoing helps the nurse know how to better handle and teach the patient.

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**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

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