

N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Advocacy
Topic: Cancer Disorders: Advocating for a Client <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocacy includes supporting and defending a patient’s health, privacy, wellness, safety, wishes, and personal rights.• Ethical problems are common in healthcare and nurses must use ethical theory and decision-making to ethical problems.• When a nurse is placed in a difficult place by deciding in a choice in which she does not believe is ethically correct, this is called moral distress.
Subcategory: Case Management
Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who Is Recovering from a Sickle Cell Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage increased dietary intake of the deficient nutrient such as iron, vitamin B12, or folic acid.• Monitor oxygen saturation to determine a need for oxygen therapy.• Administer medications, as prescribed, at the proper time for optimal absorption, and using an appropriate technique
Subcategory: Establishing Priorities
Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Action for a Client During an Initial Visit <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiple sclerosis is a neurologic disease that typically results in impaired and worsening function of voluntary muscles.• MS is an autoimmune disorder that affects nerve cells in the brain and the spinal cord.• The onset of MS is typically between 20 and 40 years of age.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
Topic: Spinal Cord Injury: Care of a Client Who Has a Halo Device <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The purpose is to provide traction and/or immobilize the spinal column.• Maintain body alignment and ensure cervical tong weights hang freely.• Monitor skin integrity by providing pin care and assessing the skin under the halo fixation vest as appropriate
Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials
Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Has a Sealed Radiation Implant <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cancer treatment is based on the cell of origin of the cancer.• When metastasis occurs, treatment is still based on the primary tumor origin even though the malignancy is located elsewhere in the body.• Many cancers are curable when diagnosed early Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy can be administered in a health care setting, provider’s office, clinic, or home.• Most chemotherapy medications, including oral, are absorbed through the skin and mucous membranes.• Anyone preparing, giving, or disposing of these medications must wear proper personal protective equipment
Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- Teach clients to wear sunglasses while outside.
- Educate clients to wear protective eyewear while playing sports and performing hazardous activities, such as welding and yard work.
- Encourage annual eye examinations and good eye health, especially in adults over the age of 40

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Blood and blood products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Preparing to administer blood Transfusions

- Vital signs are taken 15 minutes prior to the infusion, 15 minutes after the infusion has started, and once the infusion is completed, to compare the values to baseline.
- Platelets do not need to match the client's blood type for donation.
- Prior to infusion, two registered nurses must verify the patient and the correct blood product.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Osteoarthritis and Low-Back Pain: Planning Pain Relief for a Client Who Has Osteoarthritis

- Teach the client about joint protection: using large joints rather than small ones, using two hands to hold objects, bending the knees when reaching down rather than bending the waist.
- Assess the need for assistive or adaptive devices (mobility aids, clothing with Velcro closures).
- Warn the client about using so-called cures for osteoarthritis, and to talk with the provider before trying any new therapies, to reduce the risk of harm

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Lumbar Puncture

- A lumbar puncture is a procedure during which a small amount of CSF is withdrawn from the spinal canal and then analyzed to determine its constituents.
- This procedure is used to detect the presence of some diseases, infection, and malignancies.
- A lumbar puncture may also be used to reduce CSF pressure, instill a contrast medium or air for diagnostic tests, or administer medication or chemotherapy directly to spinal fluid.

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

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Cardiac Catheterization

- A mild sedative will be given to promote relaxation, and local anesthetic.
- The groin is the most common site used for the procedure; sensations of warmth or flushing might be felt when the dye is injected.
- After the procedure, pressure will be held on the access site. If a vascular closure device is not used, the extremity must be kept straight for a prescribed amount of time to prevent bleeding

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Assessment of Postoperative Dressing

- Initial postoperative care involves making assessments, administering medications, managing pain, preventing complications, and determining when a client is ready to be discharged from the PACU.
- During the immediate postoperative stage, maintaining airway patency and ventilation and monitoring circulatory status are the priorities for care.
- Postoperative clients who receive general anesthesia require frequent assessment of their respiratory status. Postoperative clients who receive epidural or spinal anesthesia require ongoing assessment of motor and sensory function.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Monitoring Patency of an Arteriovenous Graft

- Hemodialysis shunts blood from the body through a dialyzer and back into circulation.
- Hemodialysis requires vascular access.
- Hemodialysis is based on manifestations, not the glomerular filtration rate

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Head Injury: Responding to Change in Level of Consciousness

- Manifestations of increased intracranial pressure include headache, nausea, vomiting, and possible seizures.
- Assess respiratory status, pupillary reaction, cranial nerve function, and sensory and motor function after the occurrence of a head injury.
- Phenytoin is used prophylactically to prevent or treat seizures and it does not suppress the entire CNS.

Topic: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis

- Venereal disease research laboratory is the oldest test for syphilis that is still performed.
- Rapid plasma reagin is a newer test for syphilis and has replaced the VDRL test in many institutions.
- Both tests are done using a sample of blood and reported as nonreactive (negative for syphilis) or reactive.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Findings Following General Anesthesia

- A client who is stable and able to breathe spontaneously is discharged to a postsurgical unit or home if an outpatient surgical procedure was performed.
- A client discharged home must demonstrate ability to swallow and safely ambulate to the bathroom and wheelchair with assistance.
- A client who had an outpatient surgery should be accompanied by a significant other, family member, or other caregiver who can receive discharge instructions and transport the client home

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Patients with hypovolemic shock should be educated on manifestations of dehydration, including thirst, decreased urine output, and dizziness.
- Manifestations of distribution shock include chest pain, lethargy, thirst, muscle weakness, and constipation.
- For hypotension, place the client flat with both legs elevated to increase venous return.

Topic: Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Identifying Postoperative Complications

- An artificial pacemaker is a battery-operated device that electrically stimulates the heart when the natural pacemaker of the heart fails to maintain an acceptable rhythm.
- Minimize shoulder movement initially to allow leads to anchor and provide a sling (if prescribed).
- Monitor the incision site for bleeding, hematoma formation, or infection

Topic: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client Findings Associated with Raynaud's Disease

- Provide small, frequent meals if anorexia is a concern. Offer between-meal supplements.
- Encourage the client to limit salt intake for fluid retention secondary to steroid therapy.
- Provide emotional support to the client and family

Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte imbalances

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Clinical Manifestation of Hypervolemia

- Encourage the client to discuss use of over-the-counter medications with the provider, as some of these contain sodium.
- Position the client in the semi-Fowler's or Fowler's position and reposition to prevent tissue breakdown in edematous skin.
- Use a pressure-reducing mattress, and assess bony prominence on a regular basis

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Assessment of an Arteriovenous Fistula

- Monitor vital signs and laboratory values. Decreases in blood pressure and changes in laboratory values are common following dialysis.
- Compare the client's preprocedural weight with the post procedure weight to estimate the amount of fluid the procedure removed.
- Hemodialysis will be needed three times per week, for 3- to 5-hr sessions. It involves insertion of two needles, one into an artery and the other into a vein

