

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Kerrigan Shafer
Assessment Name: ATI Proctored
Semester: FALL 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:

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: Establishing priority

Topic: Multiple sclerosis

- Discuss coping mechanisms and sources of support such as family, friends, and groups.
- Encourage fluid intake and other measures to decrease the risk of developing urinary tract infections by assisting with bladder client elimination.
- Monitor for cognitive changes and plan interventions to promote cognitive functions. Make sure to reorientate client and place objects used daily in routine places.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Spinal cord injury; Care of a client who has a halo device

- Maintain body alignment and ensure cervical tong weights hang freely.
- Do not use a halo device to turn or move the client.
- Monitor skin integrity by providing pin care.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options; Caring for a client who has a sealed radiation implant

- Protect from a possible source of infection, no live plants, or sick visitors.
- Perform frequent hand hygiene.
- Discard beverages that have been sitting at room temperature for longer than 1 hour.

Topic: Cancer treatment options; Caring for a client who is receiving brachytherapy

- Assign the client a private room.
- Avoid invasive procedures that could cause a break in tissue such as rectal temps.
- Keep dedicated equipment in their room.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended vaccination for older adult clients

- Recommended for adults annually.
- Meningococcal conjugate polysaccharide should be administered to adults older than 55.
- For adults older than 65 who have not received PCV13 or PPSV23 should not get them administered at the same time.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Amputations: Providing support following an alteration in body image

- Physical therapy will train the client in the application and care of prostheses and mobility aids.
- A social worker will assist the client to a support group or organization for people who have had amputations.
- Allow for the client and family to grieve the loss of the body part and changes in body image.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Disorders of the eye: priority action for eye irrigation

- Use of sterile solution to wash out the eyes.
- The length of irrigation depends on the type of chemical in the eye.
- Inquire the patient on what chemical they were exposed to further the treatment after irrigation.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse effects/contraindications/side effects/interactions

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Manifestations of Hypokalemia

- Decreased blood pressure, weak pulse and orthostatic hypotension.
- Altered mental status that progresses to acute confusion and coma.
- Flattened T wave, prominent U waves, ST depression, and prolonged PR interval.

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Client Teaching Regarding ACE Inhibitors

- If taking a diuretic already, stop the medication 2-3 days prior to the start of an ACE inhibitor.
- May experience a dry cough.
- Advise patient to avoid using salt substitutes containing potassium.

Subcategory: Blood and blood products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Preparing to Administer a Blood Transfusion

- Explain the procedure to the client.
- Verify the prescription for a specific blood product.
- Two RN must identify the correct blood product.

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Steps to Administer a Blood Transfusion

- Initiate large bore IV with an 18 or 20 gauge needle.
- Prime the blood administration with 0.9% sodium chloride only.
- Initiate the transfusion within 30 mins of obtaining the blood and stay with the patient for the first 15 min of transfusion.

Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes

Topic: Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation: Priority Finding in a Client Who Is Receiving Epidural Analgesia

- Respiratory depression.
- Severe hypotension.
- Headache.

Subcategory: Medication administration

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Client Teaching About Medications

- Nitroglycerin is used to treat angina and help control blood pressure.
- Patients with chest pain and taking analgesics need to have pain assessed every 5-10 mins.
- Avoid giving beta blockers to clients who have asthma.

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Reinforcing Teaching About Nitroglycerin

- Place tablet under the tongue to dissolve.
- If pain is unrelieved in 5 mins call 911 or be taken to the ED.
- Up to 2 more doses of nitroglycerin can be taken at 5 min intervals.

Subcategory: Parenteral/IV therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating an Infusion Rate Using a Drop Factor

- Count the number of drops that fall into the drip chamber over 1 min.
- Calculate the flow rate using the drop factor on the package containing the administration set.
- The drop factor is the number of drops per mL of solution.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory values

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Expected ABG Results

- Chronically increased PaCO₂ levels.
- Hypoxemia decreased PaCO₂ less than 80.
- Hypercarbia increased PaCO₂ greater than 45.

Topic: Pancreatitis: Expected Laboratory Findings

- ESR rate elevated.
- WBC increased.
- Liver enzymes and bilirubin increased.

Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic test/treatments/procedure

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Cardiac Catheterization

- Maintain bed rest in supine position with extremity straight.
- Assess vital signs every 15 mins x4, every 30 x2, every 4 hr.
- Administer antiplatelet agents to prevent clots.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Assessment of Postoperative Dressing

- Observe draining tubes for patency and proper function.
- Check dressings for excessive drainage.
- Outline drainage spot with pen, date and time.

Topic: Seizures and Epilepsy: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Status Epilepticus

- Maintain airway.
- Provide oxygen.
- Administer diazepam IV push followed by phenytoin.

Subcategory: System specific assessment

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Clinical Findings of Hypoglycemia

- Shakiness.
- Sweating.
- Tachycardia.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Identifying Placement of Transverse Colostomy

- Produce more formed stools.
- Placed in upper abdomen on right side of body.
- Stool leaves the body before it reaches the descending colon.

Topic: Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures: Determining a Glasgow Coma Scale Score

- Eye-opening response range 4-1.
- Verbal response range 5-1.
- Motor response range 6-1.

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

Topic: Amputations: Postoperative Interventions to Prevent Complications

- Amputation may not heal if performed below the level of adequate tissue perfusion.
- Administer antibiotics and change dressings as prescribed.
- Record characteristics of drainage.

Topic: Sensory Perception: Performing Ear Irrigation

- Use warm water.
- Do not block the ear because the fluid going in needs to come out.
- Once finished put cotton in the ear and have the patient lie on the affected ear.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations on body system

Topic: Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care

- Give oral care every 2 hours.
- Clean the stoma site and then the tracheostomy plate.
- Place a fresh split gauze dressing under and around the tracheostomy holder and plate.

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

- False positives can occur secondary to infection, pregnancy and autoimmune disorders.
- If either test is reactive, it will be confirmed by two other test.
- Treat with penicillin.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Findings Following General Anesthesia

- Absent breath sounds on the left can indicate tube has migrated down and cause pneumothorax.
- Pain, edema and warmth in calf.
- Blood pressure difference of 25% from baseline.

Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte imbalances

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Clinical Manifestation of Hypervolemia

- Fluid volume excess of water and electrolytes.
- At risk for pulmonary edema or congestive heart failure.
- Compromised regulatory systems.

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Caring for Client Following a Thyroidectomy

- Keep the patient in semi fowler position, supporting the head and neck.
- Assist with deep breathing exercises every 30-60 mins.
- Check for laryngeal nerve damage by asking the client to speak as soon as awake and every 2 hours after.

Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Findings of Diabetes Insipidus

- Ataxia.
- Weak, poor peripheral pulses.
- Decreased cognition.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Supine position with legs elevated.
- A position that will facilitate venous return.
- Trendelenburg positioning.

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

- Infection at the site.
- Pneumothorax
- Hemothorax

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

- Butterfly rash on nose and cheeks.
- Arteriolar vasospasm in response to cold stress.
- Lymphadenopathy.

Subcategory: Illness management

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Nursing Interventions for a Client Who Has a Duodenal Ulcer

- Oral dose twice a day until ulcer is healed followed by maintenance dose taken once a day at bedtime.
- Famotidine can be administered IV in acute situations.
- Assess for obvious od occult GI bleeding.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Interventions for Mechanical Ventilation

- Can be cycled based on pressure, volume, time and or flow.

- Use caution when moving the client.
- Apply protective barriers to prevent self-extubating.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Priority Action for Abdominal Trauma

- Hold pressure on active bleeding site.
- Assess respiratory efforts.
- Obtain IV access.

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Priority Action for Central Venous Access Device Complication

- Perform hand hygiene.
- Wipe all ports with alcohol or an antiseptic.
- Never disconnect tubing for convenience or to reposition the client.