N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Kaitlyn Holycross
Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019
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 Sickle Cell Crisis • 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: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials
Topic: Pharmacokinetics and routes of administration: teaching about proper needle disposal • Different routes of administration are subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intradermal. • Medications can also be administered intravenously, orally, nasally, through feeding tubes, inhalation, topically, vaginal, rectal, or through the ear canal or eye. • Pharmacokinetics refers to how medications travel through the body and undergo a variety of biochemical processes. **Topic: N/A** • • • **Topic: N/A** • • •
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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Risk factors for colorectal cancer

- Each type of cancer has distinguishing characteristics related to manifestations, risk, diagnosis, and screening.
- Colorectal cancer involves the rectum or colon; most cases are adenocarcinoma, a tumor that arises from a gland in the epithelial layer of the colon.
- Risk factors include African Americans, adenomatous colon polyps, high-fat, low-fiber diet, inflammatory bowel disease, older than 50 years old, physical inactivity, long-term smoking, heavy alcohol consumption, personal or family history of cancer.

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended vaccinations for older adult clients

- HPV vaccines are recommended as two doses of recombinant vaccines for older adults.
- MPSV4 is preferred for adults older than 56 years of age. It is a single dose, and have not had MCV4 previously.
- MCV4 is preferred for adults under the age of 56.

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

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

- Amputations can occur due to complications of peripheral vascular disease and arteriosclerosis, chronic osteomyelitis, congenital deformities, malignant tumor, or a traumatic event resulting in the amputation.
- The higher the level of the amputation, the greater amount of effort that is required to use a prosthesis.
- The nurse should allow the patient and family to grief the loss of the body part and altered body image. There could be feelings of depression, anger, withdrawal, and grief surrounding the amputation.

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, and prostatitis: Preventing complications following a transurethral resection of the prostate

- As males age, the prostate gland enlarges. Therefore, enlargement of the gland can cause urinary dysfunction.
- TURP is the most common procedure for benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- The nurse should monitor for bleeding, assist the client to ambulate, administer medications, provide increased fluids, monitor vital signs and urinary output, and record the amount of irrigating solution instilled and the amount of return through the catheter.

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

- Eye diseases can occur by injury, aging, or disease processes.
- Check the patient's visual acuity utilizing the Snellen test
- Irrigate the patient's eyes while maintaining them open.

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Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Pressure ulcers, wounds, and wounds management: Implementing preventive strategies

- Age, overall wellness, infection, decreased leukocyte count, some medications, chronic diseases, low Hgb levels, smoking, obesity, and wound stress are some factors that affect wound healing.
- Provide adequate hydration and protein intake to promote wound healing.
- To prevent wounds or ulcers, have the client ambulate or move them every couple of hours.

Topic: Stroke: Caring for a client who has left-sided hemiplegia

- Strokes involve disruption of cerebral blood flow secondary to ischemia, brain attack, embolism, or hemorrhage.
- The left cerebral hemisphere is responsible for mathematics skills, analytic thinking, and language.
- A client with left-sided hemiplegia can experience difficulty writing and reading, be unable to recognize a familiar object, and inability to speak.

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Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain management: Use of nonpharmacological methods of pain relief

- Pain can come in different types: acute, chronic, nociceptive, and neuropathic.
- Nonpharmacological pain strategies can help improve coping by the relief of stress associated with pain.
- Examples of nonpharmacological pain management can include mind-body practice such as chiropractic manipulation and yoga, natural products such as herbs and oils, and cognitive approaches such as meditation or distraction.

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema: Contraindication for receiving furosemide

- Furosemide is a loop diuretic that can be utilized for heart failure patients.
- Administer furosemide IV less than 20mg/min.
- Educate the client to watch for food containing salt substitutes due to them containing hidden sources of potassium.

Topic: Invasive cardiovascular procedures: Medication for an allergic reaction

- Cardiovascular procedures include invasive methods which can improve blood flow for occluded veins and arteries.
- Before trying an invasive cardiovascular procedure, non-invasive methods such as exercise, diet, and medications should be tried.
- An allergic reaction related to contrast dye could be demonstrated by the patient showing signs of fever, chills, wheezing, rash, bradycardia, or tachycardia.

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Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: Client teaching about medications

- Anginal pain can be described as a tight, squeezing, heavy pressure, and constricting feeling to the chest. Pain can also radiate to the neck, jaw, and arm.
- Nitroglycerin should be given to reduce anginal pain. If rest and nitroglycerin do not relieve the pain and have lasted longer than 15 minutes, this could indicate an MI.
- Early recognition and treatment of acute myocardial infarction are critical to prevent damage and death.

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: Reinforcing teaching about nitroglycerin

- Nitroglycerin can prevent coronary artery vasospasm and reduce preload and afterload, decreasing myocardial oxygen demand.
- The patient should stop activity and rest to start.
- Next, the patient should place a nitroglycerin tablet under the tongue to quickly dissolve the medication. If the pain is unrelieved in 5 minutes the patient is instructed to call 911. The most common adverse effect of nitroglycerin is a headache.

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Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Reporting abnormal findings during total parenteral nutrition administration

- Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures are indicated for patients who need help maintaining nutritional intake, and treatment of gastrointestinal obstructions, obesity, and other disorder.
- Complications can include overfeeding, diarrhea, aspiration pneumonia, and refeeding syndrome.
- It is essential for the nurse to check the residual every 4-6 hours and take corrective actions as prescribed to prevent overfeeding.

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Shortage of TPN solution

- Enteral feedings are instituted for patients with a functioning GI tract who cannot take adequate protein and calories orally.
- TPN is a hypertonic IV bolus solution to prevent or correct nutritional deficiencies.

- TPN contains full nutrition for the patient including calories high in concentration of dextrose, protein, electrolytes, lipids/essential fatty acids, trace elements, and vitamins.

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Pancreatitis: Expected Laboratory Findings

- Amylase and lipase are elevated and slowly increase when pancreatitis is present.
- Other labs that are increased are the patient's WBC count, blood liver enzymes and bilirubin, glucose, and ESR.
- The two labs that decrease with pancreatitis are calcium and magnesium levels.

Topic: Polycystic kidney disease, acute kidney injury, and chronic kidney disease: Laboratory findings

- Creatinine levels increase, as well as BUN, and urine-specific gravity.
- Labs that tend to decrease are the body's electrolytes and hematocrit levels.
- ABGs tend to show metabolic acidosis, and there is the presence of sediment in a urinalysis test.

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Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body System

Topic: Head injury: Monitoring neurological status

- Head injuries can be open or closed. An open head injury consists of the disruption of the skull by penetrations or blunt force trauma. A closed head injury is caused by blunt trauma that causes the head to hit a stationary object.
- A head injury can be classified as mild, moderate, or severe.
- It is critical for the nurse to be aware of and report any signs of CSF fluid coming from the patient's ear or nose.

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

Topic: Cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: Cardiac catheterization

- Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures are done to evaluate how the patient's heart is functioning. Tests can monitor enzymes in the blood, determine how the heart responds to exercise, and using catheters to determine blood volume, fluid status, perfusion, how the heart is pumping, and degree of blockage.
- Tunneled percutaneous central venous catheters are used for long term cases.
- PICC lines go into the basilic or cephalic vein below or above the antecubital fossa.

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Airway management: Evaluating client understanding of tracheostomy care

- A tracheostomy involves a sterile surgical incision made into the patient's trachea to create an airway.
- Provide the patient with methods of communication. This could include a pencil and paper, or a dry-ease board and marker.
- It is critical to perform oral care every two hours to prevent infections.

Topic: Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for female reproductive disorders: Discharge instructions for syphilis

- Venereal disease laboratory and rapid plasma regain are two serologic studies utilized for screening a patient for syphilis.
- Both tests are blood tests that show either positive or negative.
- The patient should wait for the results.

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Priority finding following complete thyroidectomy

- A thyroidectomy involves surgically removing all or part of the thyroid gland.
- The patient should notify the nurse if tingling of the mouth, extremities, or muscle twitching occurs after the procedure.
- Sore throat and hoarseness are common after the procedure due to intubation.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client positioning

- Inadequate tissue perfusion which impairs cellular function is considered shock which can lead to organ failure.
- Manifestations can include restlessness, anxiousness, diaphoresis, thirst, chest pain, muscle weakness, nausea, and constipation.
- Place the patient in Fowlers position.

Topic: Pacemakers and implantable cardioverter/defibrillators: Identifying postoperative complications

- Pacemakers are put in place to electronically stimulate the heart when the natural pacemakers of the heart fail to maintain an acceptable rhythm.
- The nurse should assess the patient's knowledge of the procedure and the need for the pacemaker prior to the procedure.
- Post-procedure the nurse should continually monitor the patient's heart rate and rhythm and compare to the rate and rhythm to prescribed pacemaker settings.

Topic: Systemic lupus erythematosus: Client findings associated with Raynaud's disease

- Raynaud's phenomena result from arteriolar vasospasm in response to stress or cold.
- Autoimmune disorders can include vasculitis, rheumatoid, multiple sclerosis, scleroderma (Raynaud's phenomenon), and psoriasis.
- Autoimmune disorder involve the patient's body attacking itself.

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Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

DOWNLOAD REPORT

Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

60.0%

TIME SPENT

33:35

Individual Name: Kaitlyn N Holycross

Student Number: HO3570275

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 12/1/2022

# of Points: 90 **Attempt:** 2

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 12/8/2022 **Time spent:** 04:00:24

Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 1	69.2%	69.1%	18	19

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN National	MEAN Program	PERCENTILE RANK National	PERCENTILE RANK Program	Individual Score
Management of Care	0	6	78.8%	78.4%	99	99	100.0%