N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **ATI Capstone Comprehensive Assessment Form A**
Semester: Spring 2023
Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. Determine your three (3) ***weakest or lowest scoring*** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
    a. Management of Care
    b. Safety and Infection Control
    c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
    d. Psychosocial Integrity
    e. Basic Care and Comfort
    f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
    g. Reduction of Risk Potential
    h. Physiological Adaptation
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
    a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
        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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put "N/A"
6. 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.

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

Main Category #1: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Manifestations of Digoxin Toxicity

- Educate the patient on counting their pulse for one full minute. Educate the patient in knowing the normal heart rate ranges, and not to take the digoxin if their pulse is below sixty beats per minute (Holman et al., 2019**b**).
- Ensure to take the digoxin dose at the same time every day (Holman et al., 2019**b**).
- Follow up with lab in order to have their digoxin and potassium levels checked regularly (Holman et al., 2019**b**).

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Identifying Types of Reactions

- An acute hemolytic transfusion reaction is immediate and can show signs of tachycardia, fever, flushing, hypotension, chest tightening or pain, nausea, and anxiety (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- A febrile transfusion reaction can occur within two hours of starting a transfusion. Some manifestations of a febrile reaction can include chills, hypotension, and a fever that increases by two degrees from pre-transfusion vitals (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- An allergic transfusion reaction may happen twenty-four hours after the transfusion is complete. The manifestations of this type of reaction are laryngeal edema, hypotension, shock, and bronchospasm (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Topic: Transfusing Blood for an Older Adult Client

- Stay with the patient for the first fifteen to thirty minutes to ensure no reactions will happen (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Assess the patient's vital signs every fifteen minutes during the transfusion and note any changes in blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Administer the blood products over two to four hours; this is critical for older adults due to the increased risk of fluid overload (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Compliances of Total Parenteral Nutrition

- Receiving TPN puts the patient at risk for fluid volume excess, ensure assessment of lung sounds and monitor for respiratory distress (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Aspiration pneumonia can occur while receiving TPN, to prevent this have the bed at a thirty degree angle and upright for at least an hour after feedings (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Provide supplemental education on complications of TPN (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Main Category #2: Physiological Adaptions

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Changing a Peritoneal Catheter Dressing

- Use strict asepsis at the access site (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Monitor the site for infection. Signs of infection may include fever, purulent drainage, swelling, and even redness at the site (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Change the dressing when it is saturated (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Responding to a High-Pressure Ventilator Alarm

- Check the tubing for kinks (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Look and see if the client is biting the tubing (Holman et al., 2019**a**)
- Auscultate for lung sounds (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying Atrial Fibrillation

- The heart rate will be over one-hundred beats per minute (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- When obtaining an EKG, there will be no visible P wave (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

- During the EKG, the QRS wave will be irregular (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Topic: Valvular Heart Disease: Cardiac Assessment Following Valvuloplasty

- Vital signs will be monitored continuously for twenty-four hours (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- The provider will order an EKG (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- The focused assessment will be on cardiac and respiratory (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Main Category #3: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Laboratory Values

- Fasting glucose levels will be greater than 126 mg/dL (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- The two-hour glucose test will be greater than 200 mg/dL (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- The glycosylated hemoglobin or A1C should be greater than 6.5% (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Subcategory: System Specific Assessment

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Findings to Report for a Client Who Has COPD

- Typical COPD manifestations include crackles, wheezes when auscultating the lungs (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- The chest will have a barrel shape appearance (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Chronic dyspnea will be reported reaching 50 breaths per minute (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Evaluating a Client's Understanding of Cataract Removal

- A small incision will be made when removing either one or multiple pieces of the lens, and a replacement intraocular lens will be inserted (Holman et al., 2019).
- Educate typical manifestations following cataract removal. These manifestations may include; limiting normal activities, not driving, and avoiding activities that increase IOP (Holman et al., 2019**a**).
- Advise the patient to wear sunglasses outside or in bright areas (Holman et al., 2019**a**).

References

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019**a**). *RN adult medical surgical nursing: Review module*. Assessment Technologies Institute.

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019**b**). *RN pharmacology for nursing: Review module*. Assessment Technologies Institute.