

N441 Adult Health III  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Alfonso Crane  
Assessment Name: **RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 – Retake 1**  
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:

|   |
|---|
| <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 Sickle 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> |

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.)

## Individual Performance Profile

Download Report

[Score Explanation](#)

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 24pt; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0070c0; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">66.7%</div> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">46:53</p> | <p><b>Individual Name:</b> Alfonso A Crane</p> <p><b>Student Number:</b> CR8794437</p> <p><b>Institution:</b> Lakeview CON</p> <p><b>Program Type:</b> BSN</p> <p><b>Test Completed Date:</b> 4/20/2023</p> <p><b># of Points:</b> 90 <b>Attempt:</b> 2</p> | <p><b>Focused Review Progress</b></p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p><b>Last accessed:</b> 4/21/2023</p> <p><b>Time spent:</b> 03:36:13</p> |
|--|---|---|

| PROFICIENCY LEVEL | MEAN              |                  | PERCENTILE RANK |               |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Level 1           | National<br>69.2% | Program<br>69.1% | National<br>39  | Program<br>40 |

### Main Category: Management of Care

#### Subcategory: Advocacy

##### Topic: Health Care Delivery Systems: Providing Assistance to an Older Adult Client

- Make proper referrals on the client's needs.
- Assess the older adult client's capabilities in performing ADLs and retaining information/education.
- All for older adults to perform ADLs independently, and only assist when needed.

#### Subcategory: Case Management

##### Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Heparin

- The client should be put on fall precautions.
- Monitor platelet count periodically throughout treatment, especially in the first month.
- Assess for signs of bleeding and hemorrhaging, such as bleeding gums, nosebleeds, and unusual bruising.

#### Subcategory: Referrals

##### Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis

- If a client presents with a diabetic foot infection.
- A client may need a referral if they have serious bone inflammation from previous trauma, wound, surgery, bone fracture, or infection.
- If a patient with a bone injury presents with a fever, diaphoresis, or edema.

### Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

#### Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

##### Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who is Receiving Brachytherapy

- Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed as much as possible.
- Wear a lead apron when providing care, keeping the front of the apron facing the source of radiation.
- Follow protocol for proper removal of dressings and bed lines from the room. In most cases, all linens

and dressings are kept in the client's room until the radiation source is removed, to ensure it is not lost in the trash or laundry.

**Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis**

**Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Gastroenteritis**

- Encourage an increase in fluids to 2-3 mL/day.
- Assess for pain, abdominal cramping, hyperactive bowel sounds, and loose stools.
- Ask the client if they have a history of eating inadequately cooked foods, indigestions of dairy products, or drinking contaminated water.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

**Topic: HIV/AIDS: Collecting Data from a Client Who Has Toxoplasmosis**

- Diagnosis can be made by direct observation of the parasite in stained tissue sections, CSF, or other biopsy material.
- The diagnosis of toxoplasmosis is typically made by serologic testing and is a test that measures IgG that is used to determine if the person is infected.
- A client with toxoplasmosis may also experience body aches, swollen lymph nodes, headache, fever, and fatigue.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms**

**Topic: Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image**

- Allow for the client and family to grieve the loss of the body part and change in body image.
- The nurse should assess the psychosocial well-being of the client. Assess for feelings of altered self-concept and self-esteem, and willingness and motivation for rehabilitation.
- The nurse should facilitate a supportive environment for the client and family so grief can be processed. Refer the client to religious/spiritual adviser, social worker, or counselor.

**Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**

**Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Alcohol Intoxication**

- Protect the client's airway is a top priority.
- Initiate IV fluids, treat hypoglycemia, hypotension, and electrolyte imbalances.
- Frequently monitor the client's vital signs and assess their cardiovascular, respiratory, and neurological status.

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility**

**Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Complications of Immobility**

- Complications of immobility include thrombophlebitis.
- Complications of immobility include deep-vein thrombosis.
- Complications of immobility include pulmonary emboli.

**Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Preventing Complications**

- Encourage early ambulation with adequate rest periods to prevent cardiovascular disorders, deep-vein thrombosis, and pulmonary complications.
- Encourage the client to ask for pain medication before pain gets severe.
- Assist with coughing and deep breathing at least every 1 hour while awake and provide a pillow or folded blanket so the client can splint as necessary for abdominal or chest incision.

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

#### Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Medication to Withhold Prior to CT Scan with Contrast Media

- To avoid complications, metformin must be withheld after administration of the contrast agent for 48 hours, during which the contrast-induced renal failure becomes clinically apparent.
- Contrast dye can increase the chances of metformin causing lactic acidosis in patients with decreased kidney function.
- Contrast medium can slow down how quickly your kidneys work. This can cause a build-up of metformin in the body.

### Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

#### Topic: Blood and Blood Product: Transfusion of Packed RBCs

- Transfusion of packed RBCs are needed for excessive blood loss.
- Transfusion of packed RBCs are needed for kidney failure.
- Transfusion of packed RBCs are needed for anemia.

### Subcategory: Medication Administration

#### Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Interventions for Fluid Volume Overload

- Monitor intake and output.
- Assess for potential causes of excess fluid volume.
- Assess for edema and weight gain.

#### Topic: Stroke: Administration of Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA)

- tPA is given within 3-4.5 hours of the initial manifestations of ischemic strokes.
- tPA helps to restore blood flow to the brain regions affected by a stroke.
- tPA should be administered within 30 minutes of hospital arrival.

### Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

#### Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms

- Phlebitis may or may not cause symptoms.
- Pain, tenderness, erythema, and bulging of the vein are common symptoms of phlebitis.
- Erythema and tenderness may follow the course of the vein under the skin.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Laboratory Values

#### Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Increasing the Risk for Digoxin Toxicity

- Hypokalemia increases the risk for digoxin toxicity.
- Hypomagnesemia is an electrolyte abnormality precipitated by digoxin toxicity.
- Hypercalcemia increases the risk for digoxin toxicity.

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

#### Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Indications for Pacemaker Insertion

- Indications for a pacemaker includes bradycardia.
- Indications for a pacemaker includes high-grade AV block.
- Indications for a pacemaker includes sinus node dysfunction (SND).

### Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

#### Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Manifestations of Peritonitis

- Peritonitis is the inflammation of the membrane lining the abdominal wall and covering the abdominal organs.
- Manifestations include abdominal guarding or fluid in the abdomen.
- Manifestations include chills, fever, or loss of appetite.

### Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

#### Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Medications for Treating Bradycardia

- Atropine is a medication for treating bradycardia.
- Dopamine is a medication for treating bradycardia, if unresponsive to atropine.

- Epinephrine is a medication for treating bradycardia, if unresponsive to atropine.

**Topic: Head Injury: Assessment of Cranial Nerve Function**

- Cranial nerve function includes eye blink response.
- Cranial nerve function includes gag reflex.
- Cranial nerve function includes tongue and shoulder movement.

**Topic: Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism: Findings of Malnutrition**

- Clinical findings of malnutrition include pitting edema.
- Clinical findings of malnutrition include hair loss.
- Clinical findings of malnutrition include wasted appearance.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures**

**Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent**

- Informed consent is a legal process by which a client or the client's legally appointed designee has given written permission for a procedure or treatment.
- The nurse's role in the informed consent processes to witness the client's signature on the informed consent form and to ensure that the provider has obtained the informed consent responsibly.
- A competent adult must sign the form for informed consent.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Precautions for Client Undergoing Radiation Therapy**

- When a client is receiving internal radiation therapy, place the client in a private room period keep the door closed as much as possible.
- When a client is receiving external radiation therapy, provide a well-balanced diet that does not contain red meat. Radiation can cause dysgeusia, making foods such as red meat unpalatable.
- When a client is receiving external radiation therapy, monitor for radiation injury to skin and mucous membranes and implement a skin care regimen.

**Topic: Cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: Assisting with placement of a central venous catheter**

- Confirm placement of the PICC with an X-ray.
- Assess the site for redness, swelling, drainage, tenderness, and condition of the dressing.
- Use transparent dressing to allow for visualization. Follow facility protocol for dressing changes, usually every seven days and one indicated.

**Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Priority finding following partial thyroidectomy**

- Monitor for manifestations of hypothyroidism which include hypothermia, lethargy, and weight gain.
- Report fever and increased restlessness to the provider.
- Report palpitations and chest pain to the provider.

**Topic: Respiratory diagnostic procedures: Preparing a client for a thoracentesis**

- Ensure the client has signed the informed consent form.
- Obtain preprocedural X-ray to locate pleural effusion and to determine needle insertion site.
- Position the client sitting upright with arms and shoulders raised and supported on pillows and on an over bed table and with feet and legs well supported.

**Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances**

**Topic: Polycystic kidney disease, acute kidney injury, and chronic kidney disease: Findings to report**

- Report urinary elimination patterns such as amount, color, odor, and consistency.
- Report vital signs such as blood pressure that can be increased or decreased.
- Report weight such as a 1 kg or 2.2 lb. daily weight increase. 1 kg daily weight increase is approximately 1 L of fluid retained.

**Subcategory: Hemodynamics**

**Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of anemia**

- A manifestation of anemia is pallor.

- Manifestations of anemia include fatigue, somnolence, and headache.
- A manifestation of anemia includes numbness and tingling of extremities.

### **Subcategory: Pathophysiology**

#### **Topic: Asthma: Identifying pathophysiology**

- Asthma is a chronic disorder of the airways that results in intermittent and reversible air flow obstruction of the bronchioles.
- Asthma can occur at any age and the cause is unknown.
- Manifestations of asthma include mucosal edema, bronchoconstriction, and excessive mucus production.

### **Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies**

#### **Topic: Blood and blood product transfusions: Monitoring for transfusion reaction**

- Remain with the client during the initial 15 to 30 minutes of the transfusion. Most severe reactions occur within this time frame.
- Assess the history of blood transfusion reactions.
- For older adult clients, assess vital signs every 15 minutes throughout the transfusion because changes in pulse, blood pressure, and respiratory rate can indicate fluid overload, or can be the sole indicators of a transfusion reaction.