

N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019
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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: Advocacy

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

- Preventive health care focuses on educating and equipping clients to reduce and control risk factors for disease (Holman et al., 2019).
- Restorative health care involves intermediate follow up care for restoring health and promoting self-care (Holman et al., 2019).
- Continuing health care addresses long term or chronic health care needs over a period (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Referrals

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

- Long course (3 months) of IV and oral antibiotic therapy (Holman et al., 2019).
- Surgical debridement can be indicated (Holman et al., 2019).
- Surgically implanted antibiotic beads in bone cement are packed into the wound as a form of antibiotic therapy (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Allergic Cross-Reactivity

- Allergies to banana or kiwi can indicate the client is risk for a reaction to latex (Holman et al., 2019).
- Allergies to eggs or soybean oil is a contraindication to the use of propofol for anesthesia (Holman et al., 2019).
- Allergies to shellfish can result in a reaction to povidone-iodine (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Spinal Cord Injury: Care of a Client Who Has a Halo Device

- Maintain body alignment and ensure cervical tong weights hang freely (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor skin integrity by providing pin care and assessing the skin under the halo fixation vest as appropriate (Holman et al., 2019).
- Do not use the halo device to turn or move a client (Holman et al., 2019).

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 and keep the door closed as much as possible (Holman et al., 2019).
- Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source (Holman et al., 2019).
- Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal amount of radiation exposure (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Limit visitors to 30-minute visits, and have visitors maintain 6 feet from the source (Holman et al., 2019).
- Wear a lead apron while providing care, keeping the front of the apron facing the source of radiation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Keep a lead container in the client's room if the delivery method could allow spontaneous loss of radioactive material (Holman et al., 2019).

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

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Maintaining a Sterile Field

- Consider any object held below the waist or above the chest contaminated (Holman et al., 2019).
- Touch sterile materials only with sterile gloves (Holman et al., 2019).
- Avoid coughing, sneezing, and talking directly over a sterile field (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Avoid cleaning pet litter boxes to reduce the risk of toxoplasmosis (Holman et al., 2019).
- Wash dishes in hot water using a dishwasher if available (Holman et al., 2019).
- Bathe using antimicrobial soap (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Infections of the Renal and Urinary System: Teaching About Prevention of Urinary Tract Infections

- Drink at least 3 L of fluid daily (Holman et al., 2019).
- Empty bladder every 3 to 4 hours instead of waiting until the bladder is completely full (Holman et al., 2019).
- Urinate before and after intercourse (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Indications of Melanoma

- Irregular shape and borders with multiple colors (Holman et al., 2019).
- Itching, cracks, ulcerations, or bleeding (Holman et al., 2019).
- Common on upper back and lower legs, and palms and soles for clients who have dark skin (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- Provide safety one on one observation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Utilize restraints as a last resort, if necessary (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for continued use during treatment (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Dietary Teaching About Sodium Restrictions

- A diet low in sodium along with fluid restrictions (Holman et al., 2019).
- Low-saturated fat foods (Holman et al., 2019).
- Report weight gain or more than 2 pounds in a day or 5 pounds in a week (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Metformin medications should be stopped at the time of or prior to CT scan with contrast media (Holman et al., 2019).
- Contrast dye can increase the chances of metformin causing lactic acidosis in patients with decreased kidney function (Holman et al., 2019).
- Metformin should be withheld for 48 hours after the procedure as well (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Initiating a Transfusion of Packed RBCs

- Explain the procedure to the client (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assess vital signs and client's temperature prior to the transfusion (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse completing the blood product verification must be one of the nurses who administers the blood product (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Discharge Teaching for Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Line

- Clean the insertion port with alcohol for 15 seconds and allow it to dry completely prior to accessing it (Holman et al., 2019).
- Dressing changes, usually every 7 days and when indicated (Holman et al., 2019).

- Educate the client not to have venipuncture or blood pressure taken in arm with PICC line (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Tissue plasminogen activator is given within 3 to 4.5 hours of the initial manifestations (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ischemic strokes can be reversed with fibrinolytic therapy, also known as TPA (Holman et al., 2019).
- Active bleeding is a contraindication of receiving TPA (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating an IV Rate for Levofloxacin

- The nurse must know the unit of measurement to calculate (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse must determine the ratio that contains the same unit as the unit being calculated (Holman et al., 2019).
- Place any remaining ratios that are relevant to the item on the right side of the equation along with any needed conversion factors to cancel out unwanted units of measure (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Pain Management: Identifying Referred Pain

- Visceral pain happens in internal organs such as the stomach or intestine. It can cause referred pain in other body locations separate from the stimulus (Holman et al., 2019).
- Somatic pain happens in bones, joints, muscles, skin, or connective tissues (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cutaneous pain happens in skin or subcutaneous tissue (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Findings to Report for Client Who Is Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition

- Metabolic complications include hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, and vitamin deficiencies (Holman et al., 2019).
- A pressure change during tubing changes can lead to an air embolism (Holman et al., 2019).
- Concentrated glucose is a medium for bacteria (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Analyzing ECG

- Remove leads from the client, print the ECG report, and notify the provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- Apply a Holter monitor if the client is on a telemetry unit and/or needs continuous cardiac monitoring (Holman et al., 2019).
- Continue to monitor the client for dysrhythmia (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Assessing a Client for Chvostek's Sign Following a Thyroidectomy

- Facial muscle contraction when the facial nerve in front of the ear is tapped (Holman et al., 2019).
- These signs aren't present with hypercalcemia, hypokalemia, or hyperkalemia (Holman et al., 2019).
- A client who has undergone a thyroidectomy is at risk for developing hypocalcemia from inadvertent removal of or damage to the parathyroid gland (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting Postoperative Arterial Blood Gas Values

- Full compensation occurs when the pH level of the blood returns to normal (Holman et al., 2019).
- If the pH level is not able to normalize, it is referred to as partial compensation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Identify HCO₃⁻ less than 22 or greater than 22 or greater than 26 mEq/L as metabolic in origin (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Following an Appendectomy

- Following surgery, the patient is taken to post anesthesia care unit until the anesthesia wears off (Holman et al., 2019).

- During this time, the nursing staff checks temperature, heart rate, and breathing at frequent intervals (Holman et al., 2019).
- When the anesthesia wears off and vital signs stabilize, the patient is transferred to their hospital room (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Noninflammatory Bowel Disorders: Findings to Report

- Obstipation which is the inability to pass a stool and/or flatus for more than 8 hours despite feeling the urge to defecate (Holman et al., 2019).
- Abdominal distention is an abnormal finding to report (Holman et al., 2019).
- High-pitched bowel sounds above site of obstruction with hypoactive bowel sounds below, or overall hypoactive (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- The nurse should administer saline lavage via nasogastric tube (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should monitor nasogastric tube drainage, where scant blood can be seen in the first 12 to 24 hours (Holman et al., 2019).
- Notify the provider before repositioning or irrigating the nasogastric tube (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Medications for Treating Bradycardia

- Bradycardia is described as a rhythm less than 60 beats/minute (Holman et al., 2019).
- Treat if the client is symptomatic (Holman et al., 2019).
- Atropine is a medication used for bradycardia (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Negative nitrogen balances indicates that the excretion of nitrogen exceeds intake, seen during malnutrition (Holman et al., 2019).
- Findings of malnutrition are pitting edema and hair loss (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another finding of malnutrition is wasted appearance in an individual (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- The nurse's role in the informed consent process is to witness the client's signature on the informed consent form and to ensure that the provider has obtained the informed consent responsibly (Holman et al., 2019).
- Have the client sign the informed consent document (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse must ensure that the client understood the information and is competent to give informed consent (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Adverse effects on tissues within the radiation path include skin changes, hair loss, and debilitating fatigue (Holman et al., 2019).
- Remain in the position prescribed by the provider to prevent dislodgement of the radiation implant (Holman et al., 2019).
- Follow radiation precautions in health care and home environment (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting with Placement of a Central Venous Catheter

- Apply local anesthetic at insertion site and insert the catheter using surgical aseptic technique (Holman et al., 2019).
- Apply an initial dressing of gauze and replace with a transparent dressing within 24 hours (Holman et al., 2019).
- An initial x-ray should be taken to ensure proper placement (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Proper Administration of Peritoneal Dialysis

- Monitor vital signs and coagulation studies during dialysis (Holman et al., 2019).
- Have protamine sulfate ready to reverse heparin (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for bleeding, such as oozing from insertion site (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Identifying a Gravity Wound Drain

- Passive drains are gravity dependent; drain is easily clogged (Holman et al., 2019).
- Promotes healing from inside out (Holman et al., 2019).
- There is a decreased chance of abscess (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Therapeutic Effect of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure

- Most effective treatment for sleep apnea because the positive pressure acts as a splint to keep the upper airway and trachea open during sleep (Holman et al., 2019).
- Positive pressure ventilators deliver air to the lungs under pressure throughout inspiration to keep the alveoli open and to prevent alveolar collapse during expiration (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another benefit is improved gas exchange and oxygenation (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and chronic kidney disease: Findings to Report

- Report and monitor irregular elimination patterns like amount, color, and consistency (Holman et al., 2019).
- Report an increase or decrease in blood pressure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Report abnormal lab values such as BUN, creatinine, electrolytes, and hematocrit (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- Manifestations of anemia include pallor or irritability (Holman et al., 2019).
- Patient may have dyspnea on exertion (Holman et al., 2019).
- Physical assessment findings include tachycardia and palpitations (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Priority Action for Sinus Bradycardia

- Notify the physician or advanced practice provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- A patient with sinus bradycardia should be evaluated for hemodynamic instability (Holman et al., 2019).
- Find and treat the cause of the sinus bradycardia (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Brain Tumors: Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus

- Massive fluid replacement is a treatment for diabetes insipidus (Holman et al., 2019).
- Administration of synthetic vasopressin for diabetes insipidus (Holman et al., 2019).
- Replacement of essential nutrients as indicated (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

- The nurse should take cultures prior to initiating antimicrobial therapy (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should perform mouth care prior to serving meals to enhance appetite (Holman et al., 2019).
- Immunosuppression can be an adverse effect, it is a priority to monitor temperature, white blood cell count, and absolute neutrophil count (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cardiovascular and Hematologic Disorders: Dietary Teaching with a Client Who Has Heart Failure

- Reduce sodium intake to less than 3,000 mg per day for mild-to-moderate heart failure and less than 2,000 mg/day for severe heart failure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor fluid intake, restrict to 2 L/day (Holman et al., 2019).
- Increase protein intake to 1.12 g/kg (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Teaching About Left-Sided Heart Failure

- Left-sided heart failure results in inadequate left ventricle output and consequently in inadequate tissue perfusion (Holman et al., 2019).

- Left-sided heart failure hypertension, angina, and valvular disease (Holman et al., 2019).
- Left-sided heart failure manifestations are dyspnea, orthopnea, and nocturnal dyspnea (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Recognizing Deviations in Laboratory Values

- Hemoglobin and hematocrit reflect fluid status and anemia (Holman et al., 2019).
- Clotting studies should be monitored (Holman et al., 2019).
- Serum creatinine and BUN should be monitored (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways that results in intermittent and reversible airflow obstruction of the bronchioles (Holman et al., 2019).
- The obstruction occurs either by inflammation or airway hyperresponsiveness (Holman et al., 2019).
- No real known cause, however, there is the feeling that it is an autoimmune disorder (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery

- Maintain elastic bandages on the legs (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor groin and leg for bleeding through the elastic bandages (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for extremity for edema, warmth, color, and pulses (Holman et al., 2019).

Reference:

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