

N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

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

- Brachytherapy provides radiation to a tumor.
- Most patients remain in a medical facility until brachytherapy is complete.
- The patient's excretions are radioactive until the isotope has been completely eliminated from the body.

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

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Interventions for a Client Who Has Neutropenia

- Restrict visitors and don't allow sick people or people with an infection to enter.
- Restrict exposure to live plants.
- Restrict the ingestion of fresh fruits and vegetables.

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

- Liver function and other blood tests are completed to gain insight on how the GI system is functioning.
- Fecal occult blood tests and stool samples are collected to be tested for parasites, bacteria, or ova.
- Endoscopic procedures allow direct visualization of body cavities, tissues, and organs with the use of a flexible, lighted tube.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

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

- Significant changes to body image occur after an amputation.
- These changes should be addressed during the perioperative and rehabilitative phases.
- Allow the patient to verbalize their feelings and emotions regarding the change in body image.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Complications of Immobility

- Mobility is freedom and independence in purposeful movement.
- Immobility is the inability to move freely and independently at will.
- Decreased circulation, decreased respiratory movement and oxygenation, diminished autonomic response, decreased appetite, urinary stasis, and osteoporosis are complications associated with immobility.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy

- A continuous passive motion machine will help sustain or improve the patient's movement when ready to ambulate.
- Pillows under the calf and foot will help decrease pain by maintaining a comfortable position.
- Applying ice to the incisional area can also relieve pain and promote a decrease in swelling.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Low-saturated foods should be consumed.
- A weight gain of more than 2 pounds in a day or 5 pounds in a week should be reported to the patient's provider.
- Along with a diet low in sodium, the patient should restrict fluid intake to prevent an increase in water retention.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating an IV Rate for Levofloxacin

- Nurses can use three different methods for dosage calculation: ratio and proportion, formula, and dimensional analysis.
- Basic medication dose conversion and calculation skills are essential for providing safe nursing care.
- Ensure you are reading the entire question thoroughly prior to calculating the IV rate.

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

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

- Hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia are common metabolic complications of TPN administration and should be reported and monitored.
- An air embolism should also be reported.
- A secondary infection should be reported to the provider to treat as soon as possible.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- Scant blood can be seen in the first 12 to 24 hours.
- Notify the provider before irrigating the nasogastric tube to prevent disruption of the sutures.
- Monitor for abdominal distention and diarrhea when using a nasogastric tube.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Manifestations of Peritonitis

- Cloudy or opaque effluent is the earliest indication of peritonitis.
- Severe belly pain that worsens with movement or motion is a manifestation of peritonitis.
- Nausea, vomiting, a fever, excessive thirst, and oliguria are also manifestations of peritonitis.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- Understanding the laws governing nursing practice helps nurses protect patients' rights and reduce the risk of nursing liability.
- Informed consent is a legal process by which a patient or the patient's legally appointed designee has given written permission for a procedure or treatment.
- The nurse's role in the informed consent process is to witness the client's signature on the informed consent form, to ensure that the provider has obtained the informed consent responsibly, and ensure the patient understands the procedure in its entirety.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Radiation therapy is usually given as a series of divided small doses daily for a set period of time.
- The dose a patient receives is determined by considering the duration of exposure, the intensity of radiation, and the distance the radiation source is from the target cells.
- Patients receiving internal radiation should limit visitors and the length of time they are present in their room. Patients receiving external radiation should avoid wearing tight/restricting clothes and should avoid the sun.

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

- The nurse should ensure informed consent has been signed prior to the placement.
- The nurse should ensure that the patient understands all the details pertaining to the placement and should know other options that they could have chosen instead so all information is provided.
- The nurse should also ensure sterility of the equipment being used for placement and should also place a “stop” sign on the outside of the door to restrict entry during placement.

Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Clarifying Provider Prescription

- A suction pressure -20cm H₂O is commonly prescribed for the wet suction control chamber.
- A suction level 20cm H₂O of is typically prescribed for a dry suction control device, as well.
- Do not milk the chest tube unless prescribed by a physician to prevent possible damage to the lung tissue.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Identifying a Gravity Wound Drain

- The Penrose drain is an example of a gravity wound drain.
- Gravity drainage is a process in which the gravity acts as the main driving mechanism for fluid drainage from a wound area.
- The Penrose drain consists of a flexible rubber tube that is left inside the surgery site to help promote fluid drainage.

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

- Use positive end expiratory pressure as prescribed while the client is receiving mechanical ventilation to help decrease the amount of needed oxygen.
- Use an oxygen mask with continuous positive airway pressure if prescribed to help decrease the amount of oxygen needed.
- Provides positive pressure using a leak-proof mask via noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation device.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances**Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Manifestations of Sodium Imbalance**

- Sodium is a major electrolyte found in the extracellular fluid of the body and is considered elevated if higher than 145 mEq/L and considered decreased if lower than 136 mEq/L.
- The kidneys regulate sodium levels with the assistance of aldosterone, antidiuretic hormone, and natriuretic peptide.
- Expected findings for a sodium imbalance include tachycardia, hypothermia, hypotension, lethargy, confusion, fatigue, hyperactive bowel sounds, nausea, and seizures.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics**Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia**

- Pallor, fatigue, somnolence, and a headache are manifestations of anemia.

- Dyspnea on exertion, sensitivity to cold, and numbness/tingling of the extremities are also expected findings of anemia.
- Tachycardia, palpitations, dizziness, nail bed deformities, and a smooth, sore, bright-red tongue are physical assessment findings in anemia patients.

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

- Bradycardia is any heart rhythm less than 60 beats per minute.
- Medications to treat sinus bradycardia include atropine, dopamine, or epinephrine if unresponsive to atropine.
- A pacemaker is the electrical management for sinus bradycardia.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Left-sided heart failure results in inadequate left ventricle (cardiac) output and consequently in inadequate tissue perfusion.
- Left-sided heart failure patients can present with dyspnea, orthopnea, fatigue, an S₃ heart gallop, and/or an altered mental status.
- Pulmonary congestion is a common manifestation of left-sided heart failure, as well as frothy sputum that may be blood-tinged.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Assessing for Compartment Syndrome

- Compartment syndrome usually affects extremities and occurs when pressure within one or more of the muscle compartments compromises.
- Compartment syndrome is assessed by using the 5 P's: pain, paralysis, paresthesia, pallor, and pulselessness.
- Pulselessness is a late manifestation of compartment syndrome.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Asthma is a chronic disorder of the airways that results in intermittent and reversible airflow obstruction of the bronchioles.
- The airflow obstruction occurs either by inflammation or airway hyperresponsiveness.
- Asthma can occur at any age and the exact cause is unknown.