

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Beatriz Amaya
Assessment Name: ATI Proctored
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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.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advocacy

- **Topic:** Health Care Delivery Systems: Providing Assistance to an Older Adult Client (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 1 Health Care Delivery Systems)
- Use fall-risk alerts (color-coded wristbands).
- Provide regular toileting and orientation of clients who have cognitive impairment.
- Provide adequate lighting.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Client Decision to Refuse Treatment (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 3 Ethical Responsibilities)

- The PSDA stipulates that staff must inform clients they admit to a health care facility of their right to accept or refuse care. Competent adults have the right to refuse treatment, including the right to leave a facility without a discharge prescription from the provider.
- If the client refuses a treatment or procedure, they sign a document indicating that they understand the risk involved with refusing the treatment or procedure and that they have chosen to refuse it.
- When a client decides to leave the facility against medical advice (without a discharge prescription), the nurse notifies the provider and discusses with the client the risks to expect when leaving the facility before discharge.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 71 Musculoskeletal Trauma)

- Monitor skin integrity.
- Monitor for manifestations of fat and pulmonary embolism.
- Provide anti-embolism stockings and a sequential compression device to prevent DVT and administer prescribed anticoagulants.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91 Cancer Treatment Options)

- Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed as much as possible.
- Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source.
- Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal amount of radiation exposure.

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

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Interventions for a Client Who Has Neutropenia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91 Cancer Treatment Options)

- Protect the client from possible sources of infection (live plants, stagnant water, contaminated equipment).
- Have client, staff, and visitors perform frequent hand hygiene. Restrict visitors who are ill.
- Avoid invasive procedures that could cause a break in tissue (rectal temperatures, injections, indwelling urinary catheters) unless necessary

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Protecting Client from Injury (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 57 Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis)

- Avoid carrying objects that compress or constrict the extremity.
- Avoid sleeping on top of the extremity with the access device.
- Perform hand exercises that promote fistula maturation.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Allergic Cross-Reactivity (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 95 Preoperative Nursing Care)

- Allergies to shellfish can result in a reaction to povidone-iodine.
- Allergies to banana or kiwi can indicate the client is at risk for a reaction to latex.
- Allergy to eggs or soybean oil is a contraindication to the use of propofol for anesthesia

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic:

- Apply ice to the surgical site following ambulation as a nonpharmacological measure to decrease pain and discomfort.
- Use total hip precautions to prevent dislocation of the new joint.
- Provide early ambulation

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Burns: Indications of Hypovolemic Shock (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 75 Burns)

- Alterations in sensorium (confusion)
- Increased capillary refill time
- Urine output less than 30 mL/hr

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Preventing Complications Following a Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 66 Disorders of the Male Reproductive System)

- Avoid bladder stimulants (caffeine, alcohol).
- Monitor for bleeding (persistent bright-red bleeding unresponsive to increase in CBI and traction on the catheter or reduced Hgb levels) and report to the provider.
- Assist the client to ambulate as soon as possible to reduce the risk of deep-vein thrombosis and other complications that occur due to immobility.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Stroke: Administration of Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA) (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 15 Stroke)

- given within 3 to 4.5 hr of the initial manifestations.
- can be effective in dissolving a clot or preventing new clots during the first 24 h
- Administering the medication in a manner that provides direct contact with the thrombus can be more effective and lessen the chance of bleeding.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating an IV Rate for Levofloxacin (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 48 Dosage Calculation)

- STEP 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate?
- mL/hr
- STEP 2: What is the volume the nurse should infuse?
- 500 mL
- STEP 3: What is the total infusion time?
- 4 hr
- STEP 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? No
- STEP 5: Set up the equation and solve for X.

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)

- Ensure the IV is patent prior to administration.
- Assess IV sites for infiltration
- flush the IV access before and following administration

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Findings to Report for Client Who Is Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 47 Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures)

- Observe the central line insertion site for local infection
- sudden onset of dyspnea
- Chest pain

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Administering Valsartan for Heart Failure (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 20 Medications Affecting Blood Pressure v2)

- Angiotensin-receptor blockers
- ARBs block the effects of angiotensin II at the receptor and decrease peripheral resistance.
- Change positions slowly.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Following an Appendectomy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96 Postoperative Nursing Care)

- perform a full body assessment with priority given to airway, breathing, and circulation.
- perform a full body assessment with priority given to airway, breathing, and circulation.
- Monitor breath sounds.
- Assess skin color, temperature, sensation, and capillary refill.
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Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism: Findings of Malnutrition (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 2 Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism)

- pitting edema
- hair loss
- wasted appearance

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Client Teaching About Foot Care (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 82 Diabetes Mellitus Management)

- Pat feet dry gently, especially between the toes, and avoid lotions between toes to decrease excess moisture and prevent infection.
- Use mild foot powder (powder with cornstarch) on sweaty feet.
- Do not use commercial remedies for the removal of calluses or corns, which can increase the risk for tissue injury and infection.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who Has an Ileostomy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 47 Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures)

- Proper appliance fit and maintenance prevent odor when pouch is not open. Filters, deodorizers, or a breath mint can be placed in the pouch to minimize odor while the pouch is open.
- Discuss feelings about the ostomy and concerns about its effect on life.
- Consider joining a local ostomy support group.

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 4 Legal Responsibilities)

- o Individuals who can grant consent for another person include the following.
 - Parent of a minor
 - Legal guardian
 - Court-specified representative
 - An individual who has durable power of attorney authority for health care
- o Emancipated minors (minors who are independent from their parents [a married minor]) can consent for themselves.
- o Include a mature adolescent in the informed consent process by allowing them to sign an assent as a part of the informed consent document

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Manifestations of Peritonitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 57 Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis)

- Cloudy or opaque effluent
- Infection at the access site can result from leakage of dialysate.
- Monitor for infection

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Precautions for Client Undergoing Radiation Therapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 91 Cancer Treatment Options)

- Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed as much as possible.
- Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source.
- Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal amount of radiation

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting with Placement of a Central Venous Catheter (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 27 Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures)

- Ensure the client's understanding of the procedure prior to obtaining signed informed consent form.
- Assemble the pressure monitoring system. Purge air from the system and maintain sterility of connections.
- Place the client in supine or Trendelenburg position.

Topic: Head Injury: Indications of Increased Intracranial Pressure (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 14 Head Injury)

- Severe headache, nausea, vomiting
- Deteriorating level of consciousness, restlessness, irritability
- Dilated or pinpoint nonreactive pupils

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Proper Administration of Peritoneal Dialysis (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 57 Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis)

- Monitor vital signs frequently during initial dialysis of clients in a hospital setting.
- Monitor blood glucose level (dialysate is a hypertonic solution that contains glucose).
- Record the amount of inflow compared to outflow of dialysate.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Identifying a Gravity Wound Drain (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 96 Postoperative Nursing Care)

- Not jp drain
- Not hemovac drain
- The penrose drain

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Thoracentesis (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 17 Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures)

- Ensure that the client has signed the informed consent form.
- Gather all needed supplies.
- Obtain preprocedure x-ray to locate pleural effusion and to determine needle insertion site.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Therapeutic Effect of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 19 Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation)

- Preset pressure delivered during expiration.
- Added to prescribed ventilator settings to treat persistent hypoxemia.
- Improves oxygenation by enhancing gas exchange and preventing atelectasis.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Manifestations of Sodium Imbalance (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 44 Electrolyte Imbalances)

- Tachycardia
- hyperactive bowel sounds
- abdominal cramping

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Findings to Report (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 59 Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease)

- Decrease urine out put less than 30ml/hr
- Edema
- ECG dysrhythmias

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Brain Tumors: Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 9 Brain Tumors)

- massive fluid replacement
- administration of synthetic vasopressin
- careful attention to laboratory values

Topic: Cardiovascular and Hematologic Disorders: Dietary Teaching with a Client Who Has Heart Failure (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 12 Cardiovascular and Hematologic Disorders)

- Increased intake of omega-3 fatty acids found in fish
- limited in trans fats
- limited in cholesterol

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Priority Client Teaching (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 86 HIV/AIDS)

- Transmission, infection control measures, and safe sex practices
- Importance of maintaining a well-balanced diet
- Self-administration of prescribed medications and potential adverse effects

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 21 Asthma)

- Family history of asthma
- Smoking
- Secondhand smoke exposure

Subcategory: Hemodynamic

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 41 Anemias)

- Pallor
- Fatigue, somnolence, and headache
- Irritability

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Priority Action for Sinus Bradycardia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 28 Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring)

- Administer Atropine
- pacemaker
- epinephrine infusion if unresponsive to atropine

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Caring for a Client Who Has Hypovolemic Shock (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 37 Hemodynamic Shock)

- Advise the client to drink plenty of fluids when exercising or when in hot weather.
- Advise the client to obtain early medical attention with illness or trauma and with any evidence of dehydration or bleeding.
- Educate the client about the manifestations of dehydration, including thirst, decreased urine output, and dizziness

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for Client Who Is Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 47 Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures)

- Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for Client Who Is Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 47 Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures)
- Check capillary glucose every 4 to 6 hr for at least the first 24 hr.
- Clients receiving TPN frequently need supplemental regular insulin until the pancreas can increase its endogenous production of insulin.
- Keep dextrose 10% in water at the bedside in case the solution is unexpectedly ruined or the next bag is not available. This will minimize the risk of hypoglycemia with abrupt changes in dextrose concentrations.