

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:
Assessment Name:
Semester:

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
 - 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 Sickle 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: Clients Rights
Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Client Decision to Refuse Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witnessing a surgeon discussing only surgical options with a client without mentioning more conservative measures. • Discussing options with a parent who has to decide whether to consent to a blood transfusion for a child when

his religion prohibits such a treatment.

- Autonomy is the right to make one's own personal decisions, even when those decisions might not be in that person's own best interest.

Subcategory: Referrals

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

- Cultures are performed for detection of possible aerobic and anaerobic organisms.
- Bone scan using radioactive material to diagnose osteomyelitis and MRI can also facilitate a diagnosis.
- Long course (3 months) of IV and oral antibiotic therapy.

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- Avoiding smoking, alcohol, or illicit drug use, which can interfere with surgical medications and increase the risk for surgical complications.
- Notifying the surgeon if alcohol toxication screenings are elevated.
- Protecting the patient's airway if the patient comes in with intoxication.

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Tissue plasminogen activator, a thrombolytic agent, and platelet inhibitor
- Can be effective in dissolving a clot or preventing new clots during the first 24 hours.
- Administering the medication in a manner that provides direct contact with the thrombosis can be more effective and lessen the chance of bleeding.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating an IV Rate for Levofloxacin

- If the number to the right is equal to or greater than 5, round up by adding 1 to the number on the left.
- If the number to the right is less than 5, round down by dropping the number, leaving the number to the left as is.
- There is 1000 mg in 1 gram.

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms

- Double check the dose prescribed, the dilution or amount of fluid, and the rate at which to give the medication.
- Never administer IV medications through tubing that is infusing blood, blood products, or parenteral nutrition solutions.
- Verify the compatibility of medications with IV solutions before infusing a medication through tubing that is infusing an IV solution.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- Central IV catheters are appropriate for any fluids due to rapid hemodilution in the superior vena cava.
- Central IV catheter types include nontunneled percutaneous central venous catheter, peripherally inserted central catheters, tunneled central venous catheters, and implanted ports.
- Ensure x-ray verification in the superior vena cava.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Head Injury: Assessment of Cranial Nerve Function

- Vestibulocochlear nerve is part of the inner ear anatomy.
- The inner ear is located deep within the temporal bone, separated from the middle ear by the oval window.

- It consists of the cochlea (hearing organ) and semicircular canals (responsible for balance).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- For invasive procedures or surgery, the client must provide written consent.
- Emancipated minors (minors who are independent from their parents) can consent for themselves.
- The nurse must verify that consent is informed and witness the client signing the consent form.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Manifestations of Peritonitis

- Monitor for infection (fever, purulent drainage, redness, swelling, cloudy or discolored rained dialysate).
- Maintain surgical asepsis during the procedure.
- Cloudy or opaque effluent is the earliest indication of peritonitis.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Assess the site for redness, swelling, drainage, tenderness, and condition of the dressing.
- Advise the client not to immerse the arm in water. To shower, cover the dressing site to avoid water exposure.
- Clean the insertion port with alcohol for 15 seconds and allow it to dry completely prior to accessing it. Valve disinfection caps which contain alcohol are available for single use.

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Priority Finding Following Partial Thyroidectomy

- Support the neck when performing deep breathing and coughing exercises postoperatively.
- Expect to have a neck incision covered with a dressing, and possible drain.
- Keep the client in a semi-Fowler's position. Support head and neck with pillows or sandbags. Avoid neck extension.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Thoracentesis

- Use of an ultrasound for guidance decreases the risk of complications.
- Thoracentesis is performed under local anesthesia by a provider at the clients bedside, in a procedure room, or in a provider's office.
- Thoracentesis is the surgical perforation of the chest wall and pleural space with a large-bore needle.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation

- The benefits of ventilation are forced/enhanced lung expansion, improved gas exchange, and decreased work of

breathing.

- Positive pressure ventilators deliver air to the lungs under pressure through inspiration to keep alveoli open and to prevent alveolar collapse during expiration.
- Need to maintain a patent airway and adequate oxygen saturation of 95% or greater.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Brain Tumors: Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus

- Treatment of DI consists of massive fluid replacement, administration of synthetic vasopressin, careful attention to laboratory values, and replacement of essential nutrients as indicated.
- The condition occurs when the hypothalamus has been damaged and can no longer regulate the release of ADH.
- This is a condition where large amounts of urine are excreted as a result of deficiency of ADH from the posterior pituitary gland.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Chronic disorder of the airways that results in intermittent and reversible airflow obstruction of the bronchioles.
- The obstruction occurs either by inflammation or airway hyperresponsiveness.
- Manifestations of asthma include mucosal edema, bronchoconstriction, and excessive mucus production.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Treating the patient is symptomatic with atropine, dopamine, or epinephrine.
- Electrical management of sinus bradycardia would be a pacemaker.
- Electrocardiography is used to record the electrical activity of the heart over time.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

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