

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Tasnim Mustafiz
Assessment Name: ATI Remediation
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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: ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR CLIENT CARE

- **Advocacy:** support and defend clients' health, wellness, safety, wishes, and personal rights, including privacy
- **Autonomy:** the right to make one's own personal decisions, even when those decisions might not be in that person's own best interest
- **Nonmaleficence:** a commitment to do no harm.

Topic: ETHICAL DILEMMAS

- Gather as much relevant information as possible about the dilemma.
- Reflect on your own values as they relate to the dilemma.
- State the ethical dilemma, including all surrounding issues and the individuals it involves.

Topic: Ethical decision

- Caring for an adolescent client who has to decide whether to undergo an abortion even though her parents believe it is wrong.
- Discussing options with a parent who has to decide whether to consent to a blood transfusion for a child when his religion prohibits such treatment.
- Assigning staff nurses a higher client load than previously because administration has reduced the number of nurses per shift.

Subcategory: Case management

Topic: Legal Responsibilities

- Sign all documentation as the facility requires, generally with name and title.
- Begin each entry with the date and time.
- Documentation should reflect assessments, interventions, and evaluations, not personal opinions or criticism about client or other health care professionals' care.

Topic: Delegation and Supervision

- RNs must be knowledgeable about their state's nurse practice act and the regulations that guide the use of PNs and AP
- RNs must delegate tasks so that they can complete higher-level tasks that only RNs can perform. This allows more efficient use of all team members.
- PNs can delegate to other PNs and to AP.

Topic: Nursing Process

- Documentation of the assessment data must be thorough, concise, and accurate.
- The nursing process is a dynamic, continuous, client-centered, problem-solving, and decision-making framework that is foundational to nursing practice.
- The nursing process helps nurses integrate critical thinking creatively to base nursing judgments on reason

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: NURSING PERSONNEL

- Collaborate within the nursing process, assist with the plan of care, consult with other team members, and recognize the need for referrals to assist with actual or potential problems.
- Share appropriate information among team members; initiate referrals for client assistance, including health education; and identify community resources.
- Participate in the delivery of nursing care, using the nursing process as a framework.

Topic: EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION

- Must meet the state’s formal or informal training requirements.
- Position description in the employing facility outlines specific tasks.
- Tasks can include feeding clients, preparing nutritional supplements, lifting, basic care (grooming, bathing, transferring, toileting, positioning), measuring and recording vital signs, and ambulating clients.

Topic: Nursing’s roles in ethical decision-making

- Discussing options with a parent who has to decide whether to consent to a blood transfusion for a child when his religion prohibits such treatment.
- Caring for an adolescent client who has to decide whether to undergo an abortion even though her parents believe it is wrong.
- Witnessing a surgeon discussing only surgical options with a client without mentioning more conservative measures.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS/TRANSMISSION-BASED

Topic: NUTRITION AND ORAL HYDRATION

- Evaluate client intake and output and intervene as needed.
- Evaluate the impact of disease/illness on nutritional status of a client.
- Assess the client for mobility, gait, strength, and motor skills.

Topic: ADVERSE EFFECTS/CONTRAINDICATIONS/SIDE EFFECTS/INTERACTIONS

- Assess the client for actual or potential side effects and adverse effects of medications.
- Apply knowledge of nursing procedures and psychomotor skills when caring for a client with potential for complications.
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Topic: DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

- Compare client diagnostic findings with pretest results.
- Use precautions to prevent injury and/or complications associated with a procedure or diagnosis.
- Apply knowledge of related nursing procedures and psychomotor skills when caring for clients undergoing therapeutic procedures.

Subcategory: Postoperative Nursing Care

Topic: RISK FACTORS FOR COMPLICATIONS

- Anemia
- Immobility
- Hypovolemia

Topic: DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

- **CBC**
- **Metabolic profile**
- **ABG's**

Topic: Mentation

- Monitor level of consciousness and mental status.
- Determine level of stimulation needed for arousal (pain, touch, verbal).
- Determine level of orientation compared to baseline.

Subcategory: Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures

Topic: CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY

- Digital subtraction angiography hides the bones and tissues from the images, providing x-rays with only the vessels apparent.
- The procedure detects defects, narrowing, or obstruction of arteries or blood vessels in the brain.
- The procedure is performed within the radiology department because iodine-based contrast dye is injected into an artery during the procedure.

Topic: NURSING ACTIONS

- Instruct the client to refrain from consuming food or fluids for 4 to 6 hr prior to the procedure.
- Assess for history of allergies.
- Any history of bleeding or taking anticoagulant medication requires additional considerations and additional monitoring to ensure clotting after the procedure.

Topic: CLIENT EDUCATION

- The head will be immobilized during the procedure, and it is important to remain still.
- Void immediately prior to the procedure.
- Following dye injection, it is common to experience a metallic taste and feel a sensation of warmth behind the eyes, and over the face, jaw, tongue, and lips

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Pain Management

Topic: ASSESSMENT

- Assess and document pain (the fifth vital sign) according to the client's condition and agency guidelines.
- Use a focused assessment to obtain subjective data.

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Topic: TYPES OF PAIN

- Clients can experience mixed pain that is difficult to categorize. Conditions that cause mixed pain include fibromyalgia, HIV, and Lyme disease.
- Breakthrough pain occurs when a client experiences an exacerbation of acute pain.
- Clients who have chronic conditions can experience episodes of breakthrough pain requiring additional pain relief measures.

Topic: RISK FACTORS

- Cultural and societal attitudes
- Lack of knowledge
- Fear of addiction

Subcategory: acute and chronic pain

Topic: Causes

- Trauma
- Surgery
- Arthritis

Topic: Factors that affect the pain experience

- **Age**
- Fatigue can increase sensitivity to pain.
- Genetic sensitivity can increase or decrease pain tolerance.

Topic: EXPECTED FINDINGS

- Blood pressure, pulse, and respiratory rate can temporarily increase with acute pain.
- Moaning, crying
- Decreased attention span.

Subcategory: PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Topic: NURSING CARE

- Assist the client to set a pain-relief or comfort-function goal and refer back to the goal when planning or evaluating pain interventions.
- Determine the client's need for scheduled analgesia, such as for chronic or postoperative pain.
- Incorporate pharmacological and nonpharmacological strategies into the plan of care.

Topic: NONPHARMACOLOGICAL PAIN MANAGEMENT

- Clients might choose nonpharmacological complementary and alternative measures to manage pain.
- Cognitive approaches (meditation, distraction)
- Natural products (herbs, oils)

Topic: PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- The three classes of analgesics are non-opioids, opioids, and adjuvants.
- Non-opioid analgesics are often prescribed following painful procedures.
- Acetaminophen is most often used, alone or in combination with other medications

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Alzheimer's Disease

Topic: MILD ALZHEIMER'S (EARLY STAGE)

- Memory lapses
- Losing or misplacing items
- Difficulty concentrating and organizing.

Topic: MODERATE ALZHEIMER'S (MIDDLE STAGE)

- Forgetting events of one's own history.
- Difficulty performing tasks that require planning and organizing (paying bills, managing money).
- Difficulty with complex mental arithmetic.

Topic: SEVERE ALZHEIMER'S (LATE STAGE)

- Losing ability to converse with others.
- Assistance required for ADLs.
- Incontinence.

Subcategory: ASSESSMENT

Topic: RISK FACTORS

- Advanced age
- Chemical imbalances
- Family history of AD or Down syndrome

Topic: Manifestations

- Personality changes: appearing withdrawn or subdued, especially in social or mentally challenging situations.
- Obvious memory loss.
- Limited knowledge and memory of recent occasions, current events, or personal history.

Topic: LABORATORY TESTS

- No specific lab test can definitively diagnose AD.
- Several lab tests can rule out other causes of dementia.
- A genetic test for the presence of apolipoprotein can determine if there is an increased risk of AD, but it does not specifically diagnose AD. The presence of the protein increases the likelihood that dementia is due to AD.

Subcategory: PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Topic: NURSING CARE

- Assess cognitive status, memory, judgment, and personality changes.
- Initiate bowel and bladder program based on a set schedule.
- Encourage the client and family to participate in an AD support group.

Topic: MEDICATIONS

- Most medications for clients who have dementia attempt to target behavioral and emotional problems (anxiety, agitation, combativeness, depression).
- These medications include antipsychotics, antidepressants, and anxiolytics. Closely monitor clients receiving these medications for adverse effects.

- AD medications temporarily slow the course of the disease and do not work for all clients.

Topic: THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

- Estrogen therapy for females can prevent Alzheimer's disease, but it is not useful in decreasing the effects of existing dementia.
- Ginkgo biloba, an herbal product taken to increase memory and blood circulation, can cause a variety of adverse effects and medication interactions.
- If a client is using ginkgo biloba or other nutritional supplements, that information should be shared with providers.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: HEALTH PROMOTION AND MAINTENANCE

Topic: HEALTH PROMOTION/DISEASE PREVENTION

- Assist the client in maintaining an optimum level of health.
- Identify risk factors for disease/illness.
- Provide/maintain special diets based on the client diagnosis/nutritional needs and cultural considerations.

Topic: PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PARENTERAL THERAPIES

- Administer and document pharmacological pain management appropriate for client age and diagnoses.
- Educate client on medication self-administration procedures; Educate client about medication.
- Educate client about treatments and procedures.

Topic CLIENT EDUCATION:

- Frequent ejaculation releases retained prostatic fluids, thereby decreasing the size of the prostate.
- Avoid drinking large amounts of fluids at one time and urinate when the urge is initially felt.
- Avoid bladder stimulants (caffeine, alcohol).

Subcategory: ARTHROSCOPY

Topic: INDICATIONS

- Joint swelling, pain, and crepitus
- Joint instability
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Topic: CONSIDERATIONS

- Ensure that the client signed the informed consent form.
- The provider might require performing postoperative joint exercises (straight-leg raises, quadriceps setting isometrics)
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Topic: NURSING ACTIONS

- Provide postoperative care; specific actions and recovery time depend on type of sedation used. The procedure is usually done in an outpatient setting.
- Assess neurovascular status and dressings on the client's limb every hour or per the facility's protocol.
- Administer mild analgesia for mild pain; opioids can be required if the operation was corrective.

Subcategory:

Topic: CLIENT EDUCATION

- Apply ice for the first 24 hr to control edema.
- Elevate the extremity for 12 to 24 hr.
- Maintain activity restrictions.

Topic: POTENTIAL DIAGNOSES

- Degenerative bone diseases and their progression
- Osteomyelitis
- Stress or vertebral compression fractures, or nonhealing fractures.

Topic: NURSING ACTIONS

- Inform the client about the procedure.
- Assess for allergy to radioisotope or conditions that would prevent performing the procedure

(pregnancy, lactation, kidney disease)

- **Have patient** remain still during the entire procedure.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Stroke

Topic: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION

- Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking, and other related disorders can increase a client's risk for a stroke.
- Early treatment of hypertension, maintenance of blood glucose within expected range, and refraining from smoking will decrease these risk factors.
- Maintaining a healthy weight and getting regular exercise can also decrease the risk of a stroke.

Topic: RISK FACTORS

- Diabetes mellitus
- Obesity
- Hypertension

Topic: DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

- CT
- MRI
- Glasgow coma scale

Subcategory: Spinal Cord Injury

Topic: RISK FACTORS

- High-risk activities (extreme sports or high-speed driving).
- Participation in impact sports (football or diving).
- Acts of violence (gunshot and knife wounds).

Topic: EXPECTED FINDINGS

- Report of lack of sensation of dermatomes below the level of the lesion
- Report of neck or back pain.

Topic: PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Absent deep tendon reflexes
- Flaccidity of muscles
- Hypotension that is more severe when the client is sitting in an upright position.

Subcategory: REDUCTION OF RISK POTENTIAL

Topic: LABORATORY VALUES

- ABG's
- BUN
- PTT/PT

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures

- Perform an arterial puncture using surgical aseptic technique and collect a specimen into a heparinized syringe.
- Place the collected and capped specimen into a basin of ice and water to preserve pH levels and oxygen pressure. The specimen should be transported to the laboratory immediately.
- Accessing the radial artery for sampling can be more difficult with older adult clients due to impaired peripheral vasculature.

Topic: NURSING ACTIONS

- Monitor the ABG sampling site for bleeding, loss of pulse, swelling, and changes in temperature and color.

- Document all interventions and client response.
- Report results to the provider as soon as they are available.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Hyperthyroidism

Topic: CAUSES OF HYPERTHYROIDISM

- Graves' disease (toxic diffuse goiter) is the most common cause. Autoimmune antibodies result in hypersecretion of thyroid hormones.
- Thyroiditis.
- Toxic adenoma.

Topic: EXPECTED FINDINGS

- Weakness, easy fatigability, exercise intolerance
- Muscle weakness
- Heat intolerance

Topic: LABORATORY TESTS

- **Blood test**
- **T4/T3**
- **Thyrotropin receptor antibodies**

Subcategory: Cushing's Disease/Syndrome

Topic: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION

- Following an adrenalectomy, hormone therapy replacement is lifelong.
- Follow health promotion recommendations and obtain an annual influenza immunization.
- Wear a medical alert bracelet that lists Cushing's as a condition and the medications you are taking.

Topic: ENDOGENOUS CAUSES OF INCREASED CORTISOL

- Adrenal hyperplasia
- Adrenocortical carcinoma
- Pituitary carcinoma that secretes adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)

Topic: PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Evidence of decreased immune function and decreased inflammatory response (infections without fever, swelling, drainage, erythema)
- Thin, fragile skin
- Bruising and petechiae (fragile blood vessels).

Subcategory: Addison's Disease and Acute Adrenal Insufficiency

Topic: CAUSES OF PRIMARY ADDISON'S DISEASE

- Idiopathic autoimmune dysfunction (majority of cases)
- Tuberculosis
- Histoplasmosis

Topic: EXPECTED FINDINGS

- Weight loss
- Craving for salt
- Hyperpigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes.

Topic: LABORATORY TESTS

- **Blood electrolytes:** increased K^+ , increased WBC, decreased Na^+ , and increased calcium.
- **BUN and creatinine:** increased.
- **Blood glucose:** normal to decreased.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis

Topic: INDICATIONS

- Renal insufficiency
- Acute kidney injury
- Chronic kidney disease

Topic: NURSING ACTIONS

- Check for informed consent.
- Use a temporary hemodialysis dual-lumen catheter or subcutaneous device until the provider inserts a long-term device and it is available for access.
- Assess the patency of a long-term device: arteriovenous (AV) fistula or AV graft (presence of bruit, palpable thrill, distal pulses, circulation).

Topic: NURSING ACTIONS

- Monitor for complications during dialysis.
- Have protamine sulfate ready to reverse heparin.
- Provide emotional support and offer activities (books, magazines, music, cards, or television).

Subcategory: Kidney Transplant

Topic: INDICATIONS OF END-STAGE KIDNEY DISEASE

- Anuria
- Proteinuria
- Marked azotemia (elevated blood urea nitrogen).

Topic: EXPECTED FINDINGS OF END-STAGE KIDNEY DISEASE

- Anorexia
- Fatigue
- Numbness and tingling of extremities.

Topic: RISK FACTORS

- Morbid obesity
- Diabetes mellitus
- Chronic pulmonary disease

Subcategory: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and chronic kidney disease

Topic: RISK FACTORS

- Renal vascular obstruction
- Shock
- Decreased cardiac output causing decreased renal perfusion.

Topic: EXPECTED FINDINGS

- **CARDIOVASCULAR:** Hypertension, fluid overload (dependent and generalized edema), dysrhythmia.
- **RESPIRATORY:** Crackles, decreased oxygenation, shortness of breath.
- **RENAL:** Scant to normal or excessive urine output, depending on the phase; possible hematuria.

Topic: NUTRITION

- Implement potassium, phosphate, sodium, and magnesium restrictions, if prescribed (depending on the stage of injury).
- Restrict fluid intake, if prescribed.
- Possible total parenteral nutrition (TPN). Protein requirements are individualized based on several

factors including client's nutritional status, catabolic response, and cause of injury.