

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019
Semester: SP2023

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: Referrals

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis

- Multiple sclerosis is a neurological and autoimmune disease that typically results in impaired and worsening function of voluntary muscle that affects nerve cells.
- Consider referral to occupational and physical therapy for home environment assessment to determine safety and ease of mobility.
- Refer to a speech-language therapist for dysarthria and dysphagia.

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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

- Place the client in a private room. Keep the door closed when possible.
- Keep a lead container in the room if the delivery method could allow spontaneous loss of radioactive material.

- Linens and dressings should remain in the room until the radiation source is gone.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Proper Needle Disposal

- Immediately place used needles and other sharps in a sharps disposal container to reduce the risk of needle sticks.
- Do not try to remove, bend, break, or recap needles used by others.
- Do not throw loose needles and other sharps into the trash.

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

Topic: Tuberculosis: Infection Control at Home

- Exposed family members should be tested for TB.
- Practice proper hand hygiene.
- Airborne precautions are not needed in the home setting because family members should be tested for TB often.

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

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

- Psychologists/therapists can be used to help with adjustment to the loss of an extremity.
- Allow the client to grieve for the loss of their body part and change in body image.
- The nurse should assess the psychological well-being of the client. this includes altered self-concept, self-motivation, and willingness and motivation for rehabilitation.

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Stroke

- Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or difficulty understanding speech
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance, or lack of coordination

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Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Use of Nonpharmacological Methods of Pain Relief

- Nonpharmacological pain strategies help to improve coping by relieving stress associated with pain without medication.
- Nonpharmacological pain strategies can assist clients in reducing the number of pharmacological interventions for pain.
- Nonpharmacological measures to manage pain includes mind-body practices (yoga, chiropractic manipulation), cognitive approaches (meditation, distraction), and natural products (herbs, oils).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease

- genetic disorder that causes many fluid-filled cysts to grow in your kidneys
- serious complications including high blood pressure and kidney failure
- Gene mutation, or defect, causes PKD

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions and Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances

- Vital signs: Decreased BP, Thready weak pulse, orthostatic hypotension
- Neurological: Altered mental status, anxiety, and lethargy that progresses to acute confusion and coma
- ECG: Flattened T wave, prominent U waves, ST depression, prolonged PR interval.

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema

- Furosemide is a loop diuretic used to treat heart failure and pulmonary edema.
- Expected outcome preload will be decreased.
- Furosemide decreases the pressure caused by excess fluid in the heart and lungs.

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions

- Type and cross-matching are necessary for antigens for packed red blood cells.
- Review laboratory values to ensure the client requires transfusion and to compare to post-transfusion values.
- An 18- or 20-gauge needle is standard for administering blood products.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes, Medication Administration, Total Parenteral Nutrition

Topic: Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation

- Epidural anesthesia can lead to depressed respirations.
- Headaches are a concern associated with a client receiving epidural analgesia.
- Treatment for priority findings in a client who is receiving epidural analgesia includes IV fluids, vasopressors, and airway support.

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction

- Vasodilators: a patient can take up to three sublingual nitroglycerin tablets within five minutes of each other
- Place a nitroglycerin tablet under the tongue to dissolve.
- Headache is a common adverse effect of nitroglycerin.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures

- Complications of TPN include hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, and vitamin deficiencies.
- A pressure change during tubing changes can lead to an air embolism.
- Report any crackles and monitor for respiratory distress which can be a result of fluid imbalance.

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Pancreatitis symptoms

- Upper abdominal pain.
- Abdominal pain that radiates to your back.
- Tenderness when touching the abdomen.

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease

- genetic disorder that causes many fluid-filled cysts to grow in your kidneys
- serious complications including high blood pressure and kidney failure
- Gene mutation, or defect, causes PKD

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Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures and Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care

- Check dressings for excessive drainage and reinforce as needed.
- Report excess drainage on dressing to the surgeon.
- Outline drainage spots with a pen, noting date and time.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures

- Stoma ischemia/ necrosis: manifestations include pale pink or bluish-purple color and dry appearance.
- Intestinal obstructions: manifestations include abdominal pain, hypoactive or absent bowel sounds, distention, nausea, and vomiting.
- Obtain vital signs, oxygen saturation, and current lab values, and monitor/record output from the stoma.

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Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures and System Specific Assessments

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management

Clinical Findings of Hypoglycemia

- Mild shakiness
- Diaphoresis
- Tachycardia
- Palpitations
- Headache
- Seizure

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care

- Clean the stoma site and then the tracheostomy plate
- Place a fresh split-gauze tracheostomy dressing of unraveling material under and around the tracheostomy.
- Replace tracheostomy ties if they are wet or soiled. Secure the new ties before removing the soiled ones

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Sick Day Management

- Teach the client to notify their provider if ill.
- Teach the patient to monitor their blood glucose every 2 to 4 hours when ill.
- Inform the client to continue to take insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents.

Topic: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders

- Papanicolaou test is also referred to as the Pap smear or pap test
- The Pap test consists of taking a sample of cells from the cervix to check the condition of the cells
- speculum examinations, sonography (ultrasound), colposcopy

Topic: Hyperthyroidism

- Respiratory distress related to hemorrhage and edema.
- Assess for extremity tingling, muscle twitching, and positive Chvostek's and Trousseau's signs.
- Laryngeal nerve damage – ask the patient to speak as soon as they are awake from anesthesia.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care

- Airway and breathing monitor breath sounds, listening for snoring or stridor.
- Monitor level of consciousness (weakness, restlessness, agitation, somnolence, irritability, change in orientation)
- Assess for movement and sensation in extremities.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation

- The amount of oxygen needed will decrease with positive end-expiratory pressure with mechanical ventilation.
- Absence of alveolar collapse during expiration.
- Absence of a pneumothorax.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Fluid Imbalances

- may occur when you lose more water or fluid than your body can take in
- excessive fluid volume (also referred to as hypervolemia)
- deficient fluid volume (also referred to as hypovolemia)

Topic: Hyperthyroidism

- Keep the client in a high Fowler's position, being careful to avoid neck extension.
- Assess with deep breathing exercises 30 to 60 minutes.
- Check the surgical dressing and back of the neck for any excessive bleeding.

Topic: Pituitary Disorders

- Findings of Diabetes Insipidus
- Polyuria and polydipsia
- Physical assessment: Tachycardia, hypotension, loss or absence of skin turgor, dry mucous membranes, weak and poor peripheral pulses, decreased cognition, ataxia.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Teaching About the Manifestations of Thyroid Storm

- Diarrhea – consult with a dietician to encourage a low-calorie, high-bulk diet; avoid laxatives.

- Decreased cold tolerance – provide extra clothing and blankets, but avoid electric blankets or heating devices because they cause vasodilation.
- Reassure the client that most physical manifestations are reversible.

Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Medications to Treat Diabetes Insipidus

- ADH replacement agents (desmopressin, chlorpropamide, thiazide)
- Desmopressin results in an increase of water absorption from the kidney and decreases urine output
- Chlorpropamide and thiazide help to facilitate vasopressin.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Priority Finding Following Extubating

- Monitor for signs of respiratory distress or airway obstruction.
- Monitor for ineffective cough, stridor, or dyspnea.
- Monitor for atelectasis and pulmonary infections in older adults

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies and Pathophysiology

Topic: Emergency Nursing Principles and Management

- Avoid unnecessary handling except to remove the victim from additional danger
- adequate airway
- recognizing acute life- or limb-threatening illnesses or injuries

Topic: Pulmonary Embolism

- occurs when a blood clot gets stuck in an artery in the lung, blocking blood flow to part of the lung
- Blood clots most often start in the legs and travel up through the right side of the heart and into the lungs
- deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema Recognizing Manifestations of Left-Sided Heart Failure

- S3 heart sound (gallop)
- Dyspnea, orthopnea, nocturnal dyspnea
- Fatigue