

N441 Adult Health 3
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Cory Coffman

Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019

Semester: Fall 2023

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
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: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Spinal Cord Injury: Care of a Client Who Has a Halo Device

- Used to provide traction or to immobilize the spinal column.
- Important to maintain body alignment and to ensure the weights hang freely.
- Monitor skin integrity, provide pin care, assess skin under the halo.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

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

- The client's excretions are radioactive until the isotope has been completely eliminated from the body.
- Wear a lead apron while providing care.
- Requires a sign on the door, wears a dosimeter badge, limits visitors to 30 min and maintains 6 feet away.

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Requires a sign on the door, wears a dosimeter badge, limits visitors to 30 min and maintains 6 feet away.
- Wear a lead apron while providing care.
- Keep linens and dressings in the client's room until the radiation source is removed.

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

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

- Promoting adequate fluid and electrolyte intake.
- Managing symptoms of nausea and diarrhea.
- Initiate a bland diet, easy to digest diet. Avoid dairy, caffeine, alcohol, and fatty/highly seasoned foods.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Indications of Melanoma

- Irregular shape borders with multiple colors.
- New moles or a change in existing moles (Common on upper back and lower legs).
- Itching, cracks, ulcerations, or bleeding are possible.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- First priority is airway protection and respiration rate.
- Alcohol acts as a diuretic, so dehydration is common. May be provided with IV fluids.
- At risk for aspiration.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Priority Action for Eye Irrigation

- Immediate, copious irrigation will be beneficial to the eye after chemical injury.
- 15 to 30 minute irrigation for emergencies is required.
- Irrigate from the outer eye and rinse out towards the inner eye.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions**Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy**

- Apply ice to the surgical site following ambulation to decrease pain.
- Place supine with slight head elevation with the leg in a neutral position.
- Place a pillow or abduction device between the legs.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration**Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Dietary Teaching About Sodium Restrictions**

- A diet low in sodium along with fluid restrictions.
- Low-saturated fat foods.
- Report weight gain of more than 2lbs in a day or 5lbs in a week.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices****Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedure: Discharge Teaching for Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Line**

- Advise the client not to immerse the arm in water.
- Cover the site to avoid water exposure in the shower (cellophane wrap).
- Educate to not have venipuncture or blood pressure taken in the arm with the PICC line.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes**Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Administering Valsartan for Heart Failure**

- Given for vasodilation.
- Helps to reduce mortality following an acute MI.
- Blocks the action of angiotensin II in the body.

Subcategory: Medication Administration**Topic: Stroke: Administration of Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA)**

- Given to reverse ischemic strokes.
- Must give within 3 to 4.5 hours of the initial manifestation.
- Contraindicated factors include active bleeding.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies**Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Priority Response to Infusion Pump Alarms**

- Could be catheter embolus, phlebitis/thrombophlebitis, cellulitis, or fluid overload.
- Ensure the infusion is stopped.
- Assess the patient's arm position, check for leaks/pinching, check for patency.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests****Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Analyzing ECG**

- ECGs are used to diagnose dysrhythmias, such as an MI.
- Cardiac dysrhythmias are heartbeat disturbances.
- ST segment elevation demonstrates an MI.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values**Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Increasing the Risk for Digoxin Toxicity**

- Hypokalemia increases the risk for digoxin toxicity.
- Monitor cardiac rhythm.
- Monitor level of consciousness and maintain client safety.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Following an Appendectomy

- Assess incision frequently for signs of infection.
- Monitor temperature and heart rate for signs of infection.
- Administer antibiotics as prescribed.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- Monitor nasogastric tube drainage.
- Scant blood can be seen in the first 12 to 24 hours.
- Notify the provider before repositioning or irrigating the nasogastric tube.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Indications for Pacemaker Insertion

- Bradycardia (less than 60) patients.
- Treat the client if they are symptomatic.
- Sinus node dysfunction (SND) and high-grade atrioventricular (AV) block.

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.
- Abdominal tenderness or distention.
- Not passing gas/stool or urine.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism: Findings of Malnutrition

- Pitting edema.
- Hair loss.
- Wasted appearance.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Client Teaching About Foot Care

- Inspect feet daily; Wash with mild soap and warm water; Do not soak the feet.
- Dry between the toes and avoid lotions between the toes to decrease excess moisture.
- Do not use hot water or heating pads to warm feet.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who Has an Ileostomy

- Entire colon is removed due to Crohn's or ulcerative colitis.
- Avoid high fiber foods for the first 2 months after surgery.
- Yogurt, crackers, and toast decrease gas.
- Yogurt, buttermilk, cranberry juice, and parsley decrease odor.

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Planning Care for a Client Who Has an Arteriovenous Graft

- Assess patency through a bruit, palpable thrill, distal pulses, or circulation.
- Avoid measuring BP, administering injections, performing venipunctures, or inserting IVs on or into an arm with an access site.
- Elevate the extremity following an AV implant to reduce swelling.

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- A legally appointed designee has given written permission for a procedure or treatment.
- Nurses role: Witnessing the signature and ensuring the provider has gathered it responsibly.
- A trained medical interpreter is given to those who have a language barrier or hearing impairment.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Provide a well balanced diet that does not contain red meat.

- Schedule activities with rest periods for energy saving.
- Monitor for radiation injury to skin and mucous membranes.

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

- Apply sterile drapes over the client with exposure of the site only.
- Cleanse the site with chlorhexidine.
- Ensure informed consent has been signed.

Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Clarifying Provider Prescription

- Ensure the fluid on the suction control chamber is maintained.
- Ensure the regulator dial is at the prescribed level.
- Administer pain and sedation medications as prescribed.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Brain Tumors: Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus

- Consists of a massive fluid replacement therapy.
- Administration of synthetic vasopressin.
- Careful attention to laboratory values and replacement of essential nutrients.

Topic: Cardiovascular and Hematologic Disorders: Dietary Teaching with a Client Who Has Heart Failure

- Daily cholesterol intake should be less than 200 mg.
- Increase fiber and carbohydrate intake, avoid saturated fats, decrease red meat consumption.
- Increase omega-3 intake (fish, flaxseed, soy beans, walnuts)

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Priority Client Teaching

- Practice good hygiene, especially hand hygiene.
- Avoid crowded areas or traveling to countries with poor sanitation.
- Avoid raw foods and undercooked foods.
- Avoid cleaning pet litter (toxoplasmosis)

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Electrography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying a Medical Emergency

- Ventricular tachycardia without a pulse or ventricular fibrillation (defibrillation)
- Afib, supraventricular tachycardia, and ventricular tachycardia with a pulse (cardioversion)
- Bradycardia (atropine; dopamine or epinephrine if unresponsive to atropine)

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Assessing for Compartment Syndrome

- 5 P's: Pain, Paralysis, Paresthesia, Pallor, and Pulselessness
- Pulselessness is a late manifestation.
- Intense pain when passively moved; numbness, burning, tingling; inability to move an extremity; nail beds are cyanotic; muscles are hard and swollen from edema.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Disease: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery

- Maintain adequate circulation in the repaired artery.
- Neurovascular assessment and mark the pedal or dorsalis pulses.
- Monitor BP for hypotension.

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

63.3%

TIME SPENT

49:24

Individual Name: Cory A Coffman

Student Number: CO9846205

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 11/27/2023 **# of Points:** 90

Attempt: 2

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 11/29/2023

Time spent: 03:02:24

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

Level 1

MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
National	Program	National	Program
69.2%	69.1%	28	28