

N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Pernicious Anemia

- A manifestation of pernicious anemia is loss of balance.
- A manifestation of pernicious anemia is numbness and tingling in
- A manifestation of pernicious anemia is irritability.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Risk for Latex Allergy

- Allergies to bananas can indicate that the client has a latex allergy.
- Allergies to kiwi can indicate that the client has a latex allergy.
- Frequent use of latex items puts the patient at risk for developing a latex allergy.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Risk for Propofol Reaction

- An allergy to eggs can indicate that the client will have a reaction to propofol.
- An allergy to soybean oil can indicate that the client will have a reaction to propofol.
- A common adverse reaction to propofol is hypotension.

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

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

- The nurse should prevent dehydration by promoting adequate fluid and electrolyte replacement.
- The nurse should be managing symptoms such as nausea and diarrhea.
- The nurse should ensure the proper protective measures are in place to prevent spread of infection.

Topic: Infection Control: Caring for a Client Who Requires Protective Isolation

- Clients who require isolation are at a higher risk for depression and loneliness so the nurse should provide sensory stimulation.
- The nurse should change PPE after contact with each client and between procedures with the same client if in contact with large amounts of fluids.
- Isolation precautions consist of standard, contact, droplet, airborne, or protective.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Support Systems

Topic: Delirium and Dementia: Providing a Family With Home-Care Instructions

- Family members should be referred to support groups, in-home care, or respite care.
- The nurse should collaborate with social services and case managers to ensure the patient and family have the things they need.
- The nurse should educate the family on the illness, methods of care, medications, and adaptations to the home environment.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Halo Traction Device

- The nurse should assess neurovascular status every hour.
- The nurse should move the client in the halo traction as a unit.

- The nurse should provide frequent pin site care to prevent infection.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Assessing a Client Who is Experiencing Dehydration

- The nurse should assess excessive GI loss such as vomiting, nasogastric suctioning, and diarrhea.
- The nurse should assess the client's skin for tenting and lack of moisture.
- The nurse should assess the client's level of consciousness.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Food Interactions with Warfarin

- The client should avoid leafy green vegetables such as broccoli, spinach, and lettuce.
- The client should avoid chickpeas, liver, and egg yolks.
- The client should avoid mature cheese, avocado, and olive oil.

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Dietary Recommendation for a Client Who Has Nephrotic Syndrome

- The client should eat fresh meats, poultry, or fish.
- The client should eat low sodium canned tuna or salmon.
- The client should eat dried beans and peas.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Pain Management: Identifying Referred Pain

- Referred pain is pain in the in another location separate from the stimulus.
- An example of referred pain is jaw pain during a heart attack.
- Referred pain often spreads to wide areas making it challenging to localize.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Expected Laboratory Findings

- Blood TSH levels will be decreased in hyperthyroidism.
- Free T4 and T3 will be increased in hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulins are elevated in hyperthyroidism.

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

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Assessing a Client Who Has a Urinary Catheter

- The nurse should assess input and output in a client with a catheter.
- The nurse should assess the patient for bladder spasms.
- The nurse should assess the client for signs of a CAUTI.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Identifying a Gravity Wound Drain

- A gravity wound drain allows the use of gravity to removes excess fluid without pressure.
- An example of a gravity drain would be placing a foley catheter to gravity.
- An example of a gravity drain would be a penrose drain.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Left sides heart failure results in inadequate left ventricle output and inadequate tissue perfusion.
- Manifestations of left sided heart failure are dyspnea and orthopnea.
- Manifestations of left sided heart failure are fatigue and an S3 heart sound.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics**Topic: Heart Failure and pulmonary Edema: Findings of Decreased Cardiac Output**

- Low blood pressure is a manifestation of decreased cardiac output.
- A weak pulse is a manifestation of decreased cardiac output.
- Shortness of breath is a manifestation of decreased cardiac output.

Topic: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client Findings Associated with Raynaud's Disease

- Raynaud's disease decreased blood flow to the extremities.
- The clients affected extremity turns white and then blue.
- The clients affected extremity may feel cold or numb.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology**Topic: Cancer Disorders: Manifestations of Cervical Cancer**

- A manifestation of cervical cancer is vaginal bleeding after sex.
- A manifestation of cervical cancer is vaginal bleeding after menopause.
- A manifestation of cervical cancer is pelvic pain or pain during sex.

Topic: Infections of the Renal and Urinary System: Expected Findings of Nephrotic Syndrome

- An expected finding of nephrotic syndrome is severe swelling.
- An expected finding of nephrotic syndrome is foamy urine.
- An expected finding of nephrotic syndrome is weight gain due to urine retention.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement**Subcategory: Recognize Cues****Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis**

- A manifestation of DKA is fast, deep breathing.
- A manifestation of DKA is dry skin and mouth.
- A manifestation of DKA is facial flushing.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions**Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Planning Care for a Client**

- The client should have an EKG daily.
- The client should have 2 large bore IV sites.
- The client should have morphine, aspirin, and nitroglycerin.

Topic: Stroke: Managing Increased Intracranial Pressure

- Maintain the head of bed at or above 30 degrees.
- Avoid coughing and sneezing because it can increase ICP.
- IV mannitol is used to decrease ICP.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues**Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Identifying Indications of Potential Client Problems**

- A risk after enduring a MI is a recurrent MI.
- A risk after enduring a MI is heart failure.
- A risk after enduring a MI is stroke.

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Complications of DKA

- A potential complication of DKA is hypokalemia.
- A potential complication of DKA is cerebral edema.
- A potential complication of DKA is kidney damage.

Topic: Hypertension: Identifying a Prescription to Clarify With the Provider

- Consult the pharmacist with questions before clarifying with the provider.
- Use the SBAR method when clarifying with the provider.
- The nurse is the patient's advocate and should always clarify orders if needed to ensure safety.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypothesis**Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Prescriptions for a Client Experiencing DKA**

- A common prescription for DKA is rapid-acting insulin.
- A common prescription for DKA is short-acting insulin.
- Common prescription for DKA is electrolyte supplements.

Subcategory: Take Action

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Actions to Take for Client Experiencing Myocardial Infarction

- Initiate the code blue alarm if the client is experiencing a MI and pulseless.
- The nurse should give the client morphine, oxygen, nitro, and aspirin.
- The nurse should get an EKG immediately if a MI is suspected.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Evaluating a Client Who Is Experiencing DKA

- The client should be put on cardiac monitoring immediately.
- The nurse should first assess the ABC's and the correct hyperglycemia with insulin.
- The nurse should initiate IV access immediately.

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Evaluating Client Response Treatment

- If ALT and AST levels decrease, then the client is responding to treatment.
- An increase in mental clarity and energy levels means the client is responding to treatment.
- Improvement in skin texture, color, and health means the client is responding to treatment.

Topic: Infections of the Renal and Urinary System: Monitoring Changes in Client Status

- The nurse should monitor nutritional status.
- The nurse should monitor intake and output.
- The nurse should monitor fluid and electrolyte balance.

Topic: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, and Fibromyalgia: Identifying Manifestations of Systemic Erythematosus

- A manifestation of lupus is a butterfly rash on the face.
- A manifestation of lupus is muscle/joint pain.
- A manifestation of lupus is hair loss.