

N441 Adult Health 3
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Courtney Singleton
Assessment Name: **RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019**
Semester: 4th

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	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	8. Physiological Adaptation
	9. Clinical Judgment
 - 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 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: Case Management

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Blood Glucose Monitoring

- Screening is done with fasting blood glucose levels or glycosylated hemoglobin (A1C)
- Polyphagia is an expected finding-excessive hunger and eating caused by the inability of cells to receive glucose
- An A1C greater than 6.5% meets criteria as well as fasting glucose > 126 on separate days

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Complication of Continuous Bladder Irrigation Following Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP)

- There are two major types of ED which is functional and organic
- BUN and Creatinine will be elevated to indicate kidney damage
- A digital rectal exam will reveal an enlarged and smooth prostate

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia

- Left hemisphere is responsible for language, math skills and analytic thinking
- Right hemisphere is responsible for visual, spatial awareness and proprioception
- A lumbar puncture is used to assess for the presence of blood in the cerebrospinal fluid. Positive is the indication of a cerebral hemorrhage or ruptured aneurysm

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy

- Monitor vitals every 1 to 2 hours
- Head of bed should be elevated 30 degrees to reduce ICP and promote venous drainage.
- Maintain a distraction-free environment during meals to prevent head jerking/turning

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Caring for a Client Receiving Radiation

- Eat more on days when feeling better.
- Cancer can cause anorexia, increased metabolism, and negative nitrogen balance.
- Diarrhea and malabsorption are prominent concerns in clients who have AIDS.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Leuprolide

- Menorrhagia is bleeding between menstrual periods.
- Menorrhagia is excessive menstrual bleeding
- Amenorrhea is the absence of a menstrual period.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Treatment for Circulatory Overload

- Immunocompromised clients rarely receive WBC transfusions because of the risk for severe reactions.
- Blood is types based on the presence of antigens
- Obtain vital signs upon completion of the transfusion.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- Arterial lines are placed in the radial(most common), brachial or femoral artery
- A pulmonary artery catheter is inserted into a large vein like the internal jugular, femoral, subclavian or brachial
- During line insertion, client should be in a supine or Trendelenburg position

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Client Teaching About Opioid Use

- With respiratory depression monitor vital signs.
- Orthostatic hypotension in patients: a nurse should advise clients to sit or lie down if lightheadedness or dizziness occurs.
- Meperidine is contraindicated for clients who have kidney failure because of the accumulation of normeperidine, which can result in seizures and neurotoxicity.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care for Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Avoid knee gatch and pillows placed behind the knee
- To prevent pressure injury on the heels, place a small blanket or pillows slightly above the ankle area to keep heels off the bed.
- Apply ice or cold therapy to the incisional area to reduce postoperative swelling

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Nursing Interventions to Prevent Acute Kidney Injury

- AKI is the sudden cessation of renal function that occurs when blood flow to the kidneys is significantly compromised.
- Blood creatinine is Stage 1 which is a risk stage
- Take all antibiotics prescribed for infections

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Expected Findings of Colon Cancer

- Sunlight exposure is the leading cause of skin cancer. The most effective strategy for the prevention of skin cancer is avoidance or reduction of skin exposure to ultraviolet light from sunlight and synthetic sources.
- Common on the upper back and lower legs, and on palms and soles for clients who have dark skin
- A risk factor is someone having a family or personal history of melanoma.

Topic: Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Teaching About Left-Sided Cardiac Catheterization

- Findings include hypotension, jugular venous distention, muffled heart sounds and paradoxical pulse (variance of 10mm or more systolic).
- Hematoma on insertion side-notify the provider.
- Performed to bypass an obstruction in one or more of the coronary arteries, CABG does not alter the atherosclerotic process but improves the quality of life for clients restricted by painful coronary artery disease.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Inflammatory Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Has a Friction Rub

- An antifungal given to treat fungal infection to treat Amphotericin B.
- Home health services can be indicated if the client had surgery.
- Cardiac tamponade is considered a medical emergency, can result from fluid accumulation in the pericardial sac.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alteration in Body Systems

Topic: Asthma: Using a Peak Flow Meter

- Risk factor is low birth rate for asthma.
- Physical assessment findings include sitting retractions, mucus production, and audible wheezing.
- A nurse during care should assess breath sounds in all lung fields

Topic: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes

- Genital herpes can be confirmed with a herpes viral culture, polymerase chain reaction and an antibody test.
- Fluid from a lesion is obtained using a swab and placed in a cup for culture with the culture.
- The PRC identifies genetic material of the virus from things like blood which identifies the type: 1 or 2.

Topic: Head Injury: Responding to Change in Level of Consciousness

- A concussion or mild traumatic brain injury occurs after head trauma results in a change in the client's neurologic function but no identified brain damage and usually resolves within 72hr.
- Open-headed injuries pose a high risk for infection
- Health promotion includes wearing seatbelts in cars and avoiding riding in the back of a pick-up truck.

Topic: Renal Calculi: Dietary Recommendations for a Low-Purine Diet

- Urolithiasis is the presence of stones in the urinary tract composed of calcium phosphate or oxalate
- Decreased fluid intake or increased incidence of dehydration among older adult clients
- Some patients can pass stones up to 5mm without needing intervention

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances (2)

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Treatment for Hypokalemia

- Normal Magnesium reference is 1.3 to 2.1
- Normal calcium is 9.0 to 10.5mg
- If a patient is hypovolemic with hyponatremia the pulse will be bounding and blood pressure can be normal or above the expected range

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings

- Dehydration is a lack of fluid in the body from insufficient intake or excessive fluid loss.
- Excessive renal system losses: diuretic therapy, kidney disease, adrenal insufficiency
- Urine specific gravity will be greater than 1.030 in dehydration

Subcategory: Hemodynamics (2)

Topic: Anemia: Manifestations of Anemia

- Administer parenteral forms of Vitamin B12 to decrease irritation.
- Monitor patients for blood pressure increases.
- Parenteral iron supplements (iron dextran) are only given for severe anemia.

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Shock is a state of inadequate tissue perfusion that impairs cellular function and can lead to organ failure.
- Educate the client about ways to reduce the risk of MI, such as exercise, diet, stress reduction, and smoking cessation.
- In septic shock obtain early medical attention with evidence of infection

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Caring for a Client Who Has Venous Insufficiency

- PAD results from atherosclerosis that usually occurs in the arteries of the lower extremities which is characterized by inadequate blood flow.
- The nurse should instruct the client to initiate exercise gradually and increase slowly
- Tell the client to never apply direct heat, such as a heating pad, to the affected extremity because sensitivity is decreased, and this can cause a burn.