

**N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template**

**Student Name: JONNY MATSNER C. YAP**

**Assessment Name: RN ADULT MEDICAL SURGICAL 2019**

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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**

- 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: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Identifying for a Referral for Cardiac Rehabilitation

- Left-sided HF (ventricular): HTN, CAD, angina, MI, Valvular disease (Mitral and Aortic)
- Right-sided HF (ventricular): left-sided HR, right ventricular MI, pulmonary problems (COPD, pulmonary fibrosis)
- Lab: Human B-type natriuretic peptides (hBNP)

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

#### Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Nursing Care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Place the client in a private room.
- Limit visitors to 30-minute visits and maintain a distance of 6 feet from the source.
- Pregnant and under 16 years old should not enter the client's room.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

#### Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Instructions for Home Care

- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active.
- Consume a diet low in sodium, along with fluid restrictions.
- Refrain from smoking.

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

#### Topic: Coping: Evaluating a Client's Adaptation to a Role Change

- Identify the client's roles as perceived as owning and by significant others.
- Identify the effect that the loss or addition of a role is having on the client.
- Identify who will now take on the client's role while the client cannot, and make referrals as appropriate.

### Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- Avoid smoking, alcohol, or illicit drug use, which can interfere with surgical medications and increase the risk for surgical complications.
- Inadequate wound healing, infection and sepsis; anemia; hypovolemia and possible circulatory shock; and electrolyte imbalance.
- Be alert for any allergic reactions the client has to medications.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

#### Topic: Pressure Ulcers, Wounds, and Wound Management: Implementing Preventive Strategies

- Instruct clients who are mobile to shift their weight every 15 minutes when sitting.
- Raise heels off of the bed to prevent pressure.
- Use pressure-reducing surfaces and devices.

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

- Assist with the client's communication skills if speech is impaired.
- Assist with safe feeding.

- Use the unaffected side to exercise the affected side of the body.

### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Eat small amounts of high-protein foods loaded with calories and nutrients.
- Try to consume food in the morning when your appetite is best.
- Eat cool or room-temperature foods.

#### Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and CKD: Low-Potassium Food Sources

- Apples
- Rice
- Bell Peppers

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### Subcategory: Medication Administration

#### Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Discharge Teaching About a Metered-Dose Inhaler.

- Shake the inhaler vigorously five or six times.
- Take a deep breath, and then exhale.
- Hold your breath for 10 seconds to allow the medication to deposit in your airways.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

#### Topic: Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for Suspected Septicemia

- Perform hand-hygiene before and after each client contact to prevent the spread of infection.
- Encourage prevention by having clients maintain an up-to-date immunization status.
- Instruct clients to take the full course of antimicrobials the provider prescribes to prevent medication resistance and recurrence of infection.

### Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

#### Topic: Head Injury: Monitoring Neurological Status

- Respiratory status
- Cranial nerve function
- Assess pupils for size, equality, and reaction to light.

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

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

- Drink at least 2 L of water daily.
- Stop smoking.
- Maintain a healthy weight.

### Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

#### Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Assessing for Complications

- Assess neurovascular status frequently (Compartment syndrome).
- Immobilization of fractures of the long bones and minimal manipulation (Fat embolism).
- Administer anticoagulants as prescribed (Venous thromboembolism).

### Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

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

- Splint the incision while coughing and breathing deeply.
- Perform arm and leg exercises to prevent complications.
- Consume a heart-healthy diet (low fat, low cholesterol, high fiber, low salt).

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

#### Topic: Asthma: Using a Peak Flow Meter

- Close lips tightly around the mouthpiece.
- Blow out as hard and as quickly as possible.
- Repeat these steps two more times for a total of three attempts.

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

- Determine whether the client could possibly be under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, or medications which could impair neurologic responsiveness and affect monitoring.
- Monitor fluid and electrolyte values and osmolality to detect changes in sodium regulation, onset of diabetes insipidus, or severe hypovolemia.
- Maintain safety and seizure precautions.

#### Topic: Renal Calculi: Dietary Recommendations

- Avoid Calcium phosphate (animal protein, dairy products).
- Avoid Calcium oxalate (spinach, black tea, rhubarb, cocoa, beets, pecans, strawberries, peanuts, okra, chocolate, wheat germ, lime peel, and Swiss chard).
- Avoid Uric acid (organ meats, poultry, fish, gravies, red wine, and sardines).

### Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

#### Topic: Burns: Assessment Findings of Early Phase of Injury

- Securing the airway.
- Supporting circulation and organ perfusion by fluid replacement, managing pain, and preventing infection through wound care.
- Maintaining body temperature and providing emotional support.

#### Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings

- Vital Signs (Hypothermia, Tachycardia, Thready Pulse).
- Neuromusculoskeletal (dizziness, syncope, confusion, weakness, fatigue).
- Gastrointestinal (thirst, dry furrowed tongue, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, acute weight loss).

### Subcategory: Illness Management

#### Topic: Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

- Limit visitors in the client's room, Increase protein intake, and Restrict fresh flowers in the room.
- Encourage the client to discuss feelings regarding the event.
- Initiate referral to a mental health professional.

#### Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

- Treatment plan is guided by client factors (age, childbearing desire, pregnancy, current state of health, expected lifespan).
- Adjuvant treatment is what is given in addition to the primary treatment standard, and can include hormone, radiation, and targeted therapies; immunotherapy; and chemotherapy.
- Nursing care should include collaboration with supportive therapies and services, counseling, and transfer of care to another provider at discharge.

#### Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis

- Cloudy or opaque effluent is the earliest indication of peritonitis.
- Fever
- Abdominal distention

#### Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Priority Finding to Report

- Alcohol use disorder.
- Chronic viral hepatitis.
- Damage to the liver caused by medications, substances, toxins, and infections.

### Subcategory: Hemodynamics

#### Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- Shortness of breath/fatigue, especially upon exertion.
- Dizziness or syncope upon standing or with exertion.

- Paresthesias in hands and feet with possible loss of balance.

**Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

**Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Emergency Care for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding**

- Perform frequent assessments of pain and vital signs to detect subtle changes that can indicate perforation or bleeding.
- Start two large-bore IV lines for replacement of blood and fluids.
- Report findings, prepare the client for endoscopic or surgical intervention.

**Subcategory: Pathophysiology**

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

- Elevate legs for at least 20 minutes, four to five times a day.
- Elevate the legs above the heart when in bed.
- Avoid crossing the legs and wearing constrictive clothing or stockings.