N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:
Assessment Name:
Semester:

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 Sickle 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: Management of Care

Topic: Assessment
- Collect subjective and objective data
- Perform a physical assessment and gather the lab results
- Know the manifestations diagnosis

Topic: Evidence Based Practice
- Review the policy and procedure handbook
- Use evidence-based practice to validate nursing interventions
- Use evidence-based practice to evaluate nursing skills to help perform tasks

Topic: Informatics
- Can help improve quality improvement
- Doing audits will help identify the need for quality improvement
- Informatics can help you gain skills, acknowledge, and your attitude

Subcategory: Safety and Infection Control

Topic: Security and Disaster Plans
- If a nurse notices a fire use RACE (rescue, alarm, contain, and extinguish)
- Turn off any oxygen for the client's safety
- Remove clients from area

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
- Primary prevention: immunization programs, child car seat education, fitness activities, education in schools
- Secondary prevention: screenings, treatment, and exercise programs who are frail
- Tertiary: begins after illness, promoting independence after injury, rehabilitation center

Topic: Therapeutic Communication
- Need to build trust with client
- Allow time to communicate with the patient
- Have a nonjudgmental attitude towards the patient and their family.

Subcategory: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Topic: Coping
- Encourage client to cope in a health way
- A nurse should teach a client about stress-management after coping with the crisis
- Have the client describe their past coping skills

Topic: Self-concept and sexuality
- As a nurse you need to assess your own comfort levels and problems related to sexuality
- Body image can change with cognitive growth and physical development
- As a nurse you need to know that sexuality is influenced by culture

Topic: Culture
- Everybody's culture affects their health beliefs
- Being a culturally competent nurse means knowing the different boundaries of each culture
- A client's spirituality plays a role in the client's belief on their health

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Psychosocial Integrity

Topic: Greif, Loss, and Palliative Care
- Each client experience loss and grief differently
- Allow time for the client to go through the grieving process
- Palliative care interventions focus on the relief of the physical manifestations as well as comforting the spiritual care of the client

Topic: Hygiene
- Every client has different hygiene preferences
- Culture can play a role in hygiene and nurses need to respect that
- Nurses need to be considerate of older adult clients when bathing them, their skin is drier and thinner than younger adults

Topic: Pain Management
- It is the nurse's top responsibility to measure the client's pain level
- Not treating a client's pain can lead to serious health problems
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Subcategory: Basic Care and Comfort

Topic: Mobility and Immobility
- A client needs to move the cane 15 to 25 cm (6 to 10 in) in front of them while walking
- A client who is using crutches needs to support the body weight at the hand grips with the elbows flexed at 20 to 30 degrees
- Nurses need to be very cautious with older adults who have thinner and fragile skin

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Therapies
- These therapies are based on Eastern medical systems
- Alternative therapies are treatment approaches that become the primary treatment and replace allopathic medical care
- More clients are using Cam and the number is rising

Topic: Bowel Elimination
- Ostomies are either in the large intestine or small intestine
- Monitor the client's fluid status
- Monitor the client's electrolyte imbalances

Subcategory: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration
- The rate of medication absorption is determined how soon the medication takes effect
- Elimination of medications is through the kidneys, liver, lungs, intestines, and exocrine glands
- When a client is taking a DPI they need to rinse their mouth with water or brush their teeth to reduce the risk of a fungal infection in the mouth

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction
- As a nurse it is your responsibility to report any medication errors
- Uncontrolled substances require monitoring
- Medications have a specific risk and toxicity

Topic: Dosage Calculation
- Nurses are responsible for administering the correct amount of medication that is ordered
- Nurses are responsible for calculating the precise amount of medication that is ordered
- A nurse can figure out an IV drip rate but counting the number of drops in the chamber of 1 minute

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Reduction of risk potential

Topic: Intravenous Therapy
- Nurses administer medications as an IV bolus
- Solutions and IV catheters can irritate the lining of the vein
- In clients who have fragile veins, avoid tourniquets

Topic: Specimen Collection for Glucose Monitoring
- Monitoring blood glucose levels is a critical component in care of clients who have diabetes
- When giving insulin, rotate sites to avoid tenderness
- Smearing the blood onto the testing strip can cause inaccurate reading

Topic: Airway Management
- Assessment includes respiratory assessment and measuring vitals
- A nurse's priority is to maintain the client's airway
- Promote oral hygiene

Subcategory: Physiological adaptation

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management
- Maturation occurs on or about day 21
- Dehydration is an issue that can affect wound healing
- Wound care includes assessment, cleansing, and protection

Topic: Fluid Imbalances
- Risk factors include vomiting and diarrhea
- Labs: Hct, blood osmolarity, urine specific gravity, blood sodium, BUN
- Assess heart rhythm

Topic: Bacterial, Viral, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections
- Risk factors: alcohol consumption, smoking, and malnutrition
- Therapies: Glucocorticosteriods and Antineoplastics
- Age is a risk factor for developing infections

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity
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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort
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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
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