

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

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 Remediation

Semester: 3

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessment Finding Following a Total Laryngectomy

- Initial postoperative care involves making assessments, administering medications, managing pain, preventing complications, and determining when a client is ready to be discharged from PACU
- During immediate the postoperative stage, maintaining airway patency and ventilation and monitoring circulatory status are the priorities of care
- Postoperative clients who receive general anesthesia require frequent assessments their respiratory status

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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

Topic:

- HIV is transmitted through blood and body fluids (semen, vaginal secretions)
- Highly active antiretroviral therapy involves using three to four HIV medications in combination with other antiretroviral medications to reduce medication resistance, adverse effects, and dosages
- Take medications on a regular schedule and do not miss doses. Missed medication doses can cause drug resistance

Topic: Infection Control: Making Room Assignments

- Educate the client about the required and recommended immunizations and where to obtain them
- Encourage patient to consume an adequate amount of fluids
- Use frequent and effective hand hygiene before and after care

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients

- Admin of a vaccine causes production of antibodies that prevent illness from a specific microbe
- Vaccines can be made from killed viruses or live, attenuated (weakened) viruses
- There are many vaccines for people to receive, you should be getting an influenza vaccine every year

Topic: Pulmonary Embolism: Risk Factors for DVT

- Oral contraceptive use and estrogen therapy
- Pregnancy
- Long-term immobility

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Alzheimer's Disease: Assessing a Client's Abstract Thinking

- Nonreversible type of dementia that progressively develops over many years
- Provide a safe environment
- Assess cognitive status, memory, judgment, and personality changes

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Complication of Bladder Irrigation Following a TURP

- Place an indwelling three-way catheter post TURP
- Monitor VS and UO, administer/provide increased fluids
- Assist client to ambulate as soon as possible to reduce risk of DVT/other complications

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

- Eye medication is beneficial if used every 12 hours twice daily in each eye
- Always wash hands before and after use
- Once an eye drop is instilled, apply pressure to the inner corner of eye

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

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

- Initiate seizure precautions
- Monitor temp since it can increase intracranial pressure
- Assist with safe feeding

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Non Pharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy

- Apply ice to surgical site following ambulation to decrease pain and discomfort
- Use total hip precautions to prevent dislocation of new joint
- Provide early ambulation

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Eat foods that are well-tolerated and liked prior to treatment
- Eat small frequent meals that are cold or room temperature to help with N/V
- Avoid fried foods

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Low Potassium

- Restrict dietary sodium, potassium, phosphorous, and magnesium
- Sodium polystyrene increases elimination of potassium
- Monitor daily intake of carbohydrates, proteins, sodium, and potassium

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Reduces follicle-stimulation and LH levels in DUB
- Can cause birth defects, so client should use a reliable form of contraception
- Can cause increased risk of osteoporosis

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Contraindications for Receiving Furosemide

- Can cause hypokalemia, potassium supplements may be required
- If taking loop or thiazide diuretics, ingest food/beverages high in potassium
- If taking potassium-sparing diuretics, watch for hidden sources of potassium, such as salt substitutes

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

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

- Slow or stop infusion depending on severity of manifestations
- Position client upright with feet lower than the level of the heart
- Administer oxygen, diuretics, and morphine as prescribed

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Device

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Maintaining a Central Venous Access Device

- Maintain line placement and integrity
- Use surgical aseptic technique with dressing changes
- Maintain bed rest in supine position with extremity straight for prescribed time

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Medications Causing Increased Risk for Diabetes Insipidus

- For neurogenic DI, lifelong self-administration of vasopressin therapy is required
- For nephrogenic DI, prostaglandin inhibitors and thiazide diuretics, and mild salt depletion are prescribed
- Doses can be adjusted depending on urine output

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying Atrial Flutter

- Dysrhythmias are classified by the site of origin and effect on the rate and rhythm of the heart
- Dysrhythmias can be benign or life-threatening
- Cardioversion is treatment of choice for clients who are symptomatic

Topic: Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for Suspected Septicemia

- Antimicrobial therapy is the use of medications to treat infections due to bacteria, viruses, or fungi
- Antimicrobials use selective toxicity to kill or control microbes without destroying host cells.
- Laboratory testing of body fluids identifies the microorganism causing the infection

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting ABGs

- Metabolic acidosis can result from DKA, heavy exercise, and impaired liver/pancreatic function
- Acid-base balance is maintained by chemical, respiratory, and kidney function
- Respiratory and kidney function play a large role in the body's ability to effectively compensate for acid-base alterations

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Glycemic Control

- Exercise and good nutrition are necessary for preventing or controlling diabetes
- Perform checks off cholesterol yearly and HbA1c every 3 months
- Administer rapid-acting insulin in conjunction with intermediate or long-acting insulin to provide glycemic control between meals and at night

Subcategory: Systemic Assessments

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Expected Findings of Colon Cancer

- Changes in stool consistency or shape and blood in stool
- Cramps and/or gas
- Palpable mass, weight loss, fatigue

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Assessment Findings in a Client Who Has Right HF

- For HF, presence of other chronic illness can mask the presence of heart failure
- Acute pulmonary edema expected findings include anxiety, tachycardia, acute respiratory distress, dyspnea at rest, change in LOC
- Pulmonary edema expected findings include anxiety, inability to sleep, persistent cough with pink frothy sputum, tachypnea, dyspnea, and orthopnea

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

- Auscultate heart sounds, admin oxygen
- Review ABGs
- Chest XRay

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Schedule tests when not menstruating
- Use of vaginal medications, douching, or sexual intercourse within the past 24 hours can alter test results
- Follow up with the provider if results are abnormal

Topic: Head Injury: Responding to Change in LOC

- Changes in LOC, using the GCS, provides the earliest indication of neurologic deterioration
- Assess/monitor the client at regularly scheduled intervals
- Change in LOC can be a manifestations in ICP

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

- Avoid high-phosphate foods, dairy products, red and organ meats, and whole grains
- Allopurinol is used to prevent the formation of uric acid
- Potassium or sodium citrate or sodium bicarbonate is used to alkalinize the urine

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings

- Diminished capillary refill, cool clammy skin, diaphoresis, sunken eyeballs, flattened neck veins, poor skin turgor and tenting, weight loss, low central venous pressure
- In dehydration, the client can have elevated temperature, rapid/severe dehydration can induce seizures
- Dizziness, syncope, confusion, weakness, fatigue, oliguria, thirst, dry furrowed tongue, N/V, anorexia

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Lay supine with legs elevated to at least 45 degrees
- Early detection with rapid response is necessary to improve client outcome
- Shock is rapidly-progressing and life-threatening process

Topic: Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Monitoring Client's Permanent Pacemaker Rhythm

- An ICD monitors for life-threatening changes in cardiac rhythm and automatically delivers an electrical shock directly to the heart in an attempt to restore a NSR
- Continually monitor heart rate and rhythm by ECG rhythm to prescribed pacemaker settings
- Monitor the incision site for bleeding, hematoma formation, or infection

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

- Maintain a patent airway
- Wound care
- Pain control

Topic: Esophageal Disorders: Teaching About Self-Management of GERD

- Avoid large meals, offending foods, carbonated beverages, and eating before bedtime
- Remain upright after eating
- Avoid clothing that is tight-fitting around abdomen, lose weight, avoid lifting heavy weights

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis

- Cloudy or opaque effluent is the earliest indication of peritonitis
- Infection at the access site
- Advanced age is a risk factor for access site complications due to chronic illnesses and/or fragile veins

