

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2019
Semester: Fall 2023

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 <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: Continuity of Care

Topic: Information Technology: Information to Include in a Change-of-Shift Report

- Include no personal opinions
- Proceed in logical sequence
- Relate recent changes in medications, treatments, procedures, and the discharge plan

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Teaching About Informed Consent

- Teach the reason why the client needs to treatment or procedure
- Teach the risks involved if the client chooses to receive the treatment or procedure
- Include other options for treating the problem, including not treating the problem

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Information Technology: Action to Take When Receiving a Telephone Prescription

- Have all data prior to contacting any faculty
- Use exact information
- Document who made the call and who received the call

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Client Safety: Priority Action When Responding to a Fire

- Make sure equipment does not block fire exits
- Know the evacuation plan for the unit and the facility
- Know the locations of the exits, alarms, fire extinguishers, and oxygen shut-off valves

Topic: Head and Neck: Performing the Weber's Test

- Client hears sound equal in both ears
- Place tuning fork on client head
- Ask if the client can hear the tuning fork in the right ear, left ear, or both ears

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Client Identifiers

- Check client allergies
- Check client's wrist band
- Identify client by name, assigned identification number, telephone number, date of birth. Or other person-specific identifiers such as a photo

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

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile Field

- Avoid talking, sneezing, or coughing directly over the sterile field
- Advise client to avoid sudden movements
- Advise client to refrain from touching supplies, drapes, or the nurse's gown and gloves

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Prescription for Restraints

- Restraints should be easy to remove or change
- Restraints should never interfere with treatment
- Restraints should restrict movement as little as possible

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Young Adults (20 to 35 Years): Teaching Appropriate Health Promotion Guidelines

- Teach that young adults are at risk for sexually transmitted diseases
- Teach that young adults are at risk for substance use disorders
- Provide information about contraception and regular physical activity

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Hygiene: Bathing a Client Who Has Dementia

- Allow rest periods for client who get tired during baths
- Wash the client's face first, let them do it if they are capable
- Explain the procedure to the client

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Head and Neck: Assessing Visual Acuity Using a Snellen Chart

- Have the client stand 20 feet away from the chart
- Note the smallest line the client can read
- For each eye, cover the opposite eye

Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

Topic: Vital Signs: Assessing a Client's Blood Pressure

- Normal is 120/80
- Infants have low BP that gradually increases with age
- Stress can increase BP

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Providing End-of-Life Care

- Identify the expectations or hopes of the client and family in end-of-life care
- Determine the client's sources of strengths and hope
- Reposition client to maintain patent airway and comfort

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Therapeutic Communication with the Partner of a Client Who Has a Do-Not-Resuscitate Order

- Educate on the physical changes of the body as the client moves closer to death
- Allow them to express their feelings
- Ensure that the family receives appropriate information as the treatment plan changes

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Actions to Prevent Skin Breakdown

- Turn client every 1 to 2 hours
- Limit sitting in a chair to 1 hour
- Provide skin and perineal care

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Suggesting Nonpharmacological Pain Relief for a Client

- Educate the client about using imagery
- Educate the client that they have the right to choose nonpharmacological options
- Instruct the client on the use of strategies to reduce pain

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Calculating Fluid Intake

- Record I&O
- Calculate and measure all fluid intake and output in mL
- Output includes all liquids (urine, blood, diarrhea, emesis, tube drainage, wound drainage, fistula drainage)

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Hygiene: Providing Instruction About Foot Care

- Wear comfortable shoes that do not restrict circulation
- Wear clean cotton socks daily
- Use lukewarm water, and dry the thoroughly

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Self-Administration of Ophthalmic Solutions

- Educate the client to apply gentle pressure with their finger and a clean facial tissue on the nasolacrimal duct for 30 to 60 seconds to prevent systemic absorption of the medication
- Educate the client to sit upright or lie supine, tilt their head upward, and look at the ceiling
- Educate the client to use medical aseptic technique when instilling medications in the eye

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Confirming a Client's Identity

- Ask for client's name
- Look at client's wrist band
- Check client's allergies before administering the medication

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Administering a Controlled Substance

- Check to make sure you have the right client
- Check to make sure you have the right dose
- Check to make sure you have the right medication

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Palpating Systolic Blood Pressure

- Palpate the radial pulse and inflate the cuff until the pulse disappears. Inflate the cuff another 30 mmHg, and slowly release the cuff again until pulse is palpable
- Perform hand hygiene
- Apply the BP cuff about 2.5cm above the antecubital space with the brachial artery in line with the marking on the cuff

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

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload

- Stop the infusion
- Raise the head of the bed
- Measure vital signs and oxygen saturation

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Preparing to Administer Feedings

- Check the expiration date
- Ensure the formula is at room temperature
- Note the content of the formula

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Expected Findings of Skin Assessment

- Decreased skin elasticity
- Decreased skin turgor
- Transparent skin

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Education Regarding Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) Testing

- Educate on the process of the test
- Educate about the ranges that the test should be in
- Educate on what the test is looking for

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Performing a Dressing Change

- Cleanse the wound
- Never use the same gauze to cleanse across and incision or wound more than once
- Use gentle friction when cleansing