

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

Student Name: Jackson Powell

Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 Remediation

Semester: 3

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case management

Topic: Diabetes mellitus management

- Teach patient to monitor for signs/symptoms of hyper and hypoglycemia
- Consume a diet low in sodium
- assess blood glucose level regularly

Topic: Stroke

- Expect changes in behavior
- Problems with moving one side of the body
- Problems talking or understanding people

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

Accident/error/injury prevention

Topic: Middle and inner ear disorders

- Pressure point treatment, displaces fluid of inner ear
- Myrinotomy, keeps ear from perforating from otitis media
- Access for facial nerve damage

Handling hazardous and infectious materials

Topic: Cancer treatment options

- Focuses on removing or destroying cancer cells
- Manipulation or removal of tumor
- Lymph node dissection assess if the spread or at risk to spread

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

Topic: Burns, preventing infection

- Cover burn in thin layer of antibiotic
- Change dressing once or twice a day
- Use gloves when touching burn area

Topic: HIV/AIDS

- 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: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Instructions for Home Care

- left sided failure- dyspnea, orthopnea, fatigue, nocturia, altered mental status
- right side failure- jugular vein distention, edema, weight gain
- monitor daily weight and I&Os

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis

- Follow vaccination recommendations
- Follow infection control precautions
- Use proper hand hygiene before preparing and eating food

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients

- Pneumococcal vaccine is recommended for older adults
- administer antipyretic for fever
- provide written VIS paper for clients.

Topic: Pulmonary Embolism: Risk Factors for Deep-Vein Thrombosis

- Long term immobility is a common risk factor
- Obesity, pregnancy, and tobacco use is also a RF
- D-dimer test is to be obtained.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Preoperative nursing care: alcohol intoxication

- Protecting the airway
- Provide oxygen
- Decrease external stimuli

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

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Pressure ulcers, wounds, and wound management

- Cleansing of the wound regularly
- Timely dressing changes
- Antibiotic use on wound

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

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

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

Topic: Blood and blood product transfusion: teaching

- Obtain vital signs before and after procedure
- Monitor for signs of allergic reaction
- Confirm blood type to patient

Medication Administration

Topic: Opioid agonists and antagonists

- Morphine sulfate and fentanyl are used to treat moderate to severe pain
- Can cause respiratory depression euphoria sedation and decrease in gastrointestinal motility
- Asses pain every 4 hrs

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory values

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: Potential for alteration in body systems

Topic: Head injury

- Glasgow coma scale
- Score less than 8 indicates severe head injury
- Score greater than 13 indicates minor head trauma

Potential for complications from surgical and health alterations

Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma complications

- Compartment syndrome
- Fat embolism
- Venous thromboembolism

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

Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Chest tube insertion and monitoring

- Keep water chamber upright and below the chest tube insertion site
- Monitor water level for evaporation
- Add fluids as needed

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures

- Usually performed with ultrasound as safety precaution
- Ascitic fluid can be sent for lab cultures
- Needles is inserted through the abdominal wall

Topic: Invasive cardiovascular procedures

- Mild sedative given to promote relaxation
- The groin is the most common site used for the procedure
- Hold pressure on assess site after the procedure

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
- Asses/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: Burns, assessment findings

- Blisters that are either intact or ruptured and leaking fluid
- Peeling skin
- Red, white, or charred skin

Topic: electrolyte imbalance, treatment for hypokalemia

- Oral potassium supplements
- Continuous ECG monitoring
- Measure serum potassium levels frequently

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: Anemias

- Increase dietary intake of the deficient nutrient (iron, Vitamin B12, Folic acid)
- Monitor oxygen saturation and give supplemental oxygen as needed
- Teach client and family about conserving energy to avoid dizziness when standing up

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: Diabetes mellitus management

- Monitor blood glucose
- Regular exercise
- Reduce intake of carbs

Topic: Nasogastric intubation and enteral feeding

- Assess tube placement and patency

- Irrigate and flush the tube before and after feeding
- Stay in upright position when feeding

Medical Emergencies

Topic: Hypertension

- Monitor blood pressure
- Angiotensin II receptor blockers
- Avoid foods high in sodium

Topic: Peptic Ulcer disease

- IV Famotidine for acute situations
- Cimetidine and famotidine can be taken with or without food
- Treatment usually starts as an oral dose twice a day until ulcer is healed, then it goes down to once a day

Unexpected response to therapies

Topic: Blood and blood product transfusion

- Assess vital signs prior to transfusion
- Verify prescription of blood product
- Remain with client for first 15-30 min of the transfusion and monitor for reaction

Topic: Peripheral vascular disease

- Encourage exercise to build up collateral circulation
- Promote vasodilation and avoid vasoconstriction
- Avoid crossing legs and wearing restrictive garments