

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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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: Suicide

#### Topic: Myths about suicide

- It is all talk and not committing
- Asking the client about suicide will cause them to commit suicide
- Clients who talk about suicide are only trying to get attention

#### Topic: Protective Factors

- Cultural beliefs
- Access to adequate medical care
- Current pregnancy

#### Topic: Expected Findings

- Verbal and nonverbal cues
- Does the client have a plan
- Suicidal comments are made to people who the client believes as supportive

### Subcategory: Anger Management

#### Topic: Comorbidities

- Substance use disorder
- Alzheimer's Disease
- Depressive disorders

#### Topic: Seclusion and Restraints

- Use less restrictive at first
- When it is deemed remove client deemed restraints as so as crisis is over
- Seclusion and restraints do not usually lead to positive behavior

#### Topic: Expected Findings

- Eye contact is intense or no eye contact at all
- Drug and alcohol intoxication
- Aggressive behavior

### Subcategory: Family and Community Violence

#### Topic: Types of violence

- Can be directed towards a stranger, family member, or acquaintance
- Someone with mental illness is no more likely to harm strangers than others
- Violence against someone with mental illness is more likely to occur

#### Topic: Assessment

- Provide privacy
- Use language the client understands
- Use open-ended questions

#### Topic: Risk factors

- A female partner
- Pregnancy
- Older adult

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### **Subcategory: Client Safety**

#### **Topic: Nursing Actions**

- Use assessment tools to evaluate
- Encourage client to speak up
- Use cultural checks and balances

#### **Topic: Falls**

- Older adults are at a higher risk for falls
- Clients who have more than one risk factor is at a high risk for falls
- Prevention of falls is a main nursing priority

#### **Topic: Seizure Precautions**

- Padded bed rails
- Ensure maintained of airway
- Do not put anything in the client's mouth

### **Subcategory: Home Safety**

#### **Topic: Risk Factors for client injury**

- Age and development
- Home and work environment
- Lifestyle choices

#### **Topic: Infants and Toddlers (aspiration)**

- Keep all small objects out of reach
- Do not place infant in supine position
- Do not feed infant hard candy

#### **Topic: Preschoolers and school age children (drowning)**

- Teach child how to swim
- Place locked fences around home and pools
- Provide supervision near pools or water

### **Subcategory: Security and Disaster Plans**

#### **Topic: The joint commission and emergency preparedness**

- Notifying and assigning personnel
- Manage space and supplies and providing security
- Evacuating and setting up an alternative care site

#### **Topic: Nursing Role in Disaster Planning and Emergency Response Plans**

- Set up an emergency action plan
- Communication
- Disaster plan must be clear

#### **Topic: Fire**

- Ask ambulatory clients to assist removing clients who are in wheelchairs
- Turn supplemental oxygen off
- Use RACE (Rescue, Alarm, Contain, and Extinguish)

## **Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

### **Subcategory: Medications for Children and Adolescents who have mental health issues**

**Topic: CNS Stimulants**

- Amphetamine mixture
- Dextroamphetamine
- Dexmethylphenidate

**Topic: Toxicity**

- Dizziness
- Palpitations
- Hypertension

**Topic: Nursing Administration**

- Swallow pills whole
- Education on how important it is for clients to take medication at a regular schedule
- Full response can take up to 6 weeks

**Subcategory: Medications for Substance Use Disorder****Topic: Alcohol**

- Manifestations usually start within 4 to 12 hours
- Alcohol withdrawal delirium can occur 2 to 3 days after cessation of alcohol
- Common manifestations include nausea, vomiting, tremors, and restlessness

**Topic: Client education**

- Drinking any alcohol is potentially dangerous
- Avoid use or contact with any products that contain alcohol
- Wear a medical alert bracelet

**Topic: Nursing Actions**

- Encourage the client to participate in a 12-step program
- Inform clients that methadone dose must be slowly tapered to produce detoxification
- Inform the client about the medication must be administered from an approved treatment center

**Subcategory: Care of Clients who are dying and/or grieving****Topic: Factors influencing loss, grief, and coping ability**

- Current stage of development
- Type and significance of the loss
- Prior experience with loss

**Topic: Nursing Interventions**

- Allow time for the grieving process
- Identify expected grieving behaviors
- Use silence and personal presence to facilitate feelings

**Topic: Support for the grieving family**

- Suggest that family members plan visits in a manner that promotes client rest
- Provide privacy so family members have the opportunity to communicate and express feelings among themselves
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**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect**

**Topic: Family and Community Violence**

- As tension grows, both partners try to reduce it
- The tension becomes too much to bear
- Acute battering phase is the most violent and shortest stage

**Topic:**

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**Topic:**

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**Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions**

**Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Caring for a client during a panic disorder**

- Typically, last about 15 to 30 mins
- Chest pain, nausea, and fear of dying
- Client could have behavior changes

**Topic: Personality Disorders**

- Includes repression, suppression, regression, undoing, and splitting
- Often co-occur with other mental health diagnoses
- Characteristics include self-identify/self-direction and interpersonal functioning

**Topic:**

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**Subcategory: Substance use and other disorders and dependencies**

**Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: caring for a client who has an opioid disorder**

- Common symptoms are insomnia, flu-like manifestations, rhinorrhea, yawning, sweating, and diarrhea
- Client's history determines the client dependent on opioids
- Dependence is transferred from the illegal opioid to methadone

**Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Identifying Manifestations of alcohol withdrawal**

- Delirium can occur 2 to 3 days after cessation of alcohol
- Cramping
- Vomiting

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**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

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**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

**Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions**

**Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorder: Contraindications for Selegiline**

- Clients taking carbamazepine
- Clients taking oxcarbazepine
- Can increase blood levels of the MAOI

**Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Contraindications for Aripiprazole**

- History of substance use disorder
- History of cardiovascular disorders
- CNS stimulants or pregnancy

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**Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes**

**Topic: Medications for Bipolar Disorders: Evaluating Effectiveness of Mood Stabilizers**

- Maintain healthy diet and exercise
- Maintain fluid intake of 2 to 3 L a day
- Maintain adequate sodium intake

**Topic: Medications for children and adolescents who have mental health issues: evaluating client understand of Methylphenidate**

- Raise the levels of norepinephrine and dopamine in the CNS
- For children with ADHD
- Administer last dose of the day before 4 p.m.

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**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

**Subcategory: Laboratory Values**

**Topic: Medications for Anxiety and Trauma-and stressor related disorders**

- SSRI
- SNRI
- Antianxiety medication

**Topic: Medications for Bipolar Disorder**

- Lithium carbonate
- Anticonvulsants
- Lamotrigine

**Topic:**

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**Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic: Eating Disorders: Reportable findings for a client who has anorexia nervosa**

- Eating habits
- History of diet
- Methods of weight control

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**Main Category: Clinical Judgement**

**Subcategory: Take actions**

**Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Providing client education to prevent relapse**

- Treatment is generally 4 to 9 months in duration
- Medication therapy
- Psychotherapy

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**Subcategory: Analyze Cues**

**Topic: Family and Community Violence: Evaluating Data for a Client Who Reports Partner Violence**

- Provide privacy
- Be direct, honest, and professional
- Use therapeutic techniques that demonstrate understanding

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