

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2019
Semester: 2

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.

1. 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: Client Rights

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Responding to a Client Who Has a Terminal Illness and Wants to Discontinue Care

- Allow time for the grieving process
- Identify expected grieving behaviors
- Use silence and personal presence to facilitate mourning
- Assist the grieving individual to accept the reality of the loss

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Providing Written Materials in a Client's Primary Language

- Assess/monitor learning needs
- Identify developmental level
- Determine motivation and readiness to learn
- Consider the client's culture or personal values

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- Have a second nurse listen to the prescription
- Repeat it back, making sure to include the medication name
- Question any prescription that seems inappropriate for the client
- Make sure the provider signs the prescription in person

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

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

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Client Identifiers

- Check for allergies by asking clients
- Acceptable identifiers include the client's name and birth date
- Verify clients' identification before each medication administration

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

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying the Source of an Infection

- Inadequate hand hygiene
- Individuals who have compromised health or defenses against infection
- Caregivers not following established standards

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Performing Hand Hygiene

- Perform hand hygiene after contact with anything in the client's room
- Wash hands with soap and warm water
- All healthcare personnel must perform hand hygiene

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile Field

- Touch sterile materials only with sterile gloves
- Sterile materials can touch other sterile surfaces or materials
- Avoid coughing, sneezing, and talking directly over a sterile field

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Client Education: Caring for a Client Who Smokes Tobacco

- Quitting smoking can rapidly reduce this risk
- Smoking also increases the risk of stroke and peripheral artery disease

- Cigarette smoking doubles a person's risk of developing coronary heart disease

Topic: Hygiene: Bathing a Client Who Has Dementia

- Older adults' skin is drier, and thinner, and will not tolerate as much bathing as younger adults
- Dentures must fit correctly, or they can cause digestive issues, pain discomfort
- Dry mouth is common in older adults due to decreased saliva production

Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

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

- Perform hand hygiene and provide privacy
- Locate the radial pulse on the radial or thumb side of the forearm
- Monitor for potential adverse effects of medications

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

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

- Allow families to express feelings
- Educated family about physical changes to expect as the client moves close to death
- Determine family members desire to provide physical care

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Application of a Condom Catheter

- Explain the procedure and provide for privacy
- Use the correct technique for inserting a catheter
- Monitor the patency of the catheter

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

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

- Palpate the temperature of the skin with the dorsal part of the hand
- Assess skin turgor by lifting and releasing a fold of skin on the forearm
- Moisture in the axilla and in skin folds is an expected finding

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Identifying Findings That Indicate Sleep Deprivation

- Slowed thinking
- Reduced attention span

- Poor or risky decision-making

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Determine if the medication prescription is complete
- Determine the clients' age
- Question to see if medication is matching with disease process

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

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

- The client's full name
- The date and time of the prescription
- The strength and dosage of the medication

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Palpating Systolic Blood Pressure

- Infants have a low BP that gradually increases with age
- Adults' BP can increase with age
- Rest for 5 min before measurement

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

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload

- Administer pharmacological therapy
- Encourage the client to follow up with the provider
- Encourage urinary elimination

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Selecting a Coudé Catheter

- Explain the procedure and provide for privacy
- Use the correct technique for inserting an indwelling catheter
- Monitor for patency of the catheter

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Loss of skin turgor
- Decrease in peripheral circulation and oxygenation
- Decrease in absorption of nutrients