

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Shoshana Zimmerman
Assessment Name: Fundamentals 2019
Semester: Fall 2023



Proctored Assessment: RN Fundamentals 2019 - Retake 1

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 71.7% TIME SPENT 51:10	Individual Name: Shoshana Zimmerman Student Number: 7412798 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 12/5/2023 # of Points: 60 Attempt: 2	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 12/10/2023 Time spent: 02:01:43
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PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 2	National 64.6%	Program 64.2%	National 76	Program 77

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Need for Information About Treatment

- The nurse has ethical responsibilities to the patient including advocacy, responsibility, accountability, and confidentiality.
- Ethical principles include autonomy, beneficence, fidelity, justice, nonmaleficence, and veracity.
- The nurse must take steps to assess whether an issue is indeed an ethical dilemma.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

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

- Change of shift report is a verbal report to the oncoming nurse.
- A report should include objective health information regarding the medical history of the patient.
- It should also discuss any changes to treatment, medications, discharge instructions, and oncoming procedures.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Identifying Torts

- An unintentional tort would be negligence and malpractice examples.
- Quasi-intentional torts include breach of confidentiality and defamation of character.
- Intentional torts include assault, battery, and false imprisonment.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- Put a vibrating tuning fork on the temporal bone of the patient's head.

- Ask the patient which ear they can hear the sound better or if it is equal.
- A negative Weber test would be if the patient hears the sound equally in both ears.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Client Identifiers

- The Joint Commission requires two patient identifiers before administering medications to patients.
- These include the patients name, medical record number, birthdate, telephone number, or scanning code on their wrist band.
- This is important to ask to identify the right client and avoid medication errors.

Subcategory: Safe Use of Equipment

Topic: Home Safety: Client Teaching About Electrical Equipment Safety

- The older adult client needs to identify safety hazards at home because they often have increased physical, cognitive, and sensory disabilities.
- Electrical and extension cords should be placed by a wall behind the furniture.
- Electrical equipment in the home should be in good condition to prevent fires.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Identify Expected Changes in Development

- Physical changes to all body systems
- Cognitive changes may occur.
- Psychosocial needs change.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Coping: Priority Intervention for a Client Who Has a Terminal Illness

- Coping involves behavioral and emotional regulation in the face of stress.
- Many things can affect how a person is able to cope including how much and how long they have stress, past experiences, and the availability of a support system.
- Coping strategies can be very individualized.

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

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

- It is important for the nurse to understand theories of grief and types of loss.
- The nurse should assess the patient, family, and culture in a time of grief and end of life care.
- The nurse can provide care for the patient and family physically, psychologically, and emotionally.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Application of a Condom Catheter

- Explain the procedure to the client and provide privacy.
- Equipment includes gloves, condom catheter, elastic tape, and collection bag.
- Use the correct technique when applying the condom catheter.

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

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

- Pressure injuries can develop due to a lack of mobility and lying in the same position for a long time.
- Assess patient's skin every 2 hours for redness, warmth, or skin breakdown.
- Decrease pressure over bony prominences with pillows and proper body alignment.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Self-Administration of Clotrimazole Suppositories

- The patient should lie on their back with their legs bent.
- The suppository should be inserted 3 to 4 inches along the wall of the vagina.
- The patient should remain flat for at least 5 minutes.

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

- It is important to identify the right patient before administering medication and preventing errors.
- Identifiers include the patient's name, date of birth, medical record number, ID band with scanning bar code, telephone number, or ID card.
- Two identifiers are required according to the Joint Commission.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Promoting Vein Dilation Prior to Inserting a Peripheral IV Catheter

- Using a tourniquet.
- Warm compress.
- Gravity or fist clenching.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

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

- Controlled substances have a high risk of dependency and misuse.
- Always check the rights of medication administration.
- Know medication adverse effects and therapeutic response.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Principles of taking care of wounds include proper assessment, cleaning, and providing protection.
- Clean wound from the least contaminated site to the most contaminated site.
- Apply the appropriate dressing according to the wound type and drainage.