

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

**Student Name: Roxanne Balag**

**Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 Proctored ATI**

**Semester: Third**

**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: Advocacy

**Topic:** Ethical Responsibilities: Demonstrating Client Advocacy for a Client Who Has AIDS

- Demonstrate Autonomy which is the right for the client to make own personal decision
- Demonstrate beneficence which are actions that promotes good outcome for others
- Demonstrate Nonmaleficence which means do no harm

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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

**Topic:** HIV/AIDS: Teaching Home Care

- Avoid cleaning pet litters
- Avoid consumption of raw and undercooked food
- Take bath or shower using antimicrobial soap

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

**Topic:** Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients

- MMR vaccines are recommended for those ages 19 to 49
- Hep B vaccines are recommended that provides an antibody that gives protection for 5 to 7 years
- The flu vaccine is recommended for adult once a year

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

**Topic:** Preoperative Nursing Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Alcohol Intoxication

- Monitor the level of consciousness.
- Monitor for respiratory depression.
- Initiate fall risk precautions to prevent injuries.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Elimination

**Topic:** Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Complication of Continuous Bladder Irrigation Following Tra

- Bladder irrigation can cause bladder spasms.
- Can cause bright red bleeding with blood clots.
- Can cause DVT and VTE.

### Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

**Topic:** Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia

- Assist with feeding to prevent aspiration.
- Have a suction readily available.
- Monitor VS q1 to 2 hours.

### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

**Topic:** Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Low-Potassium Food Sources

- Low-potassium food includes apples.
- Low-potassium food includes citrus fruits.
- Low-potassium food includes berries.

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

**Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions****Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Medication to Withhold Prior to CT Scan with Contrast Media**

- Stop medication for 1 to two days.
- Restart medication after 2 days.
- Due to AKI, it can cause lactic acidosis.

**Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products****Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Teaching About Blood Transfusions**

- Obtain consent for the procedure.
- Explain the procedure to the client.
- Remain with the client for 15 to 30 mins to monitor reactions.

**Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Treatment for Circulatory Overload**

- Monitor for signs and symptoms of Heart Failure or fluid volume excess.
- Administer the blood transfusion over two to four hours.
- Withhold other IV fluid administration during transfusion.

**Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes****Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Medications Causing Increased Risk for Diabetes Insipidus**

- Medications Causing Increased Risk for Diabetes Insipidus include Lithium Carbonate
- Medications Causing Increased Risk for Diabetes Insipidus include Demeclocycline
- Other causes of DI include head injury, lesions or tumors, surgery, and infection.

**Subcategory: Medication Administration****Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Client Teaching About Opioid Use**

- Teach the client to void 4 hours.
- Refrain from using antihypertensive opioids.
- Teach the client to have naloxone readily available.

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential****Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Glycemic Control**

- Count the carbohydrates in grams.
- One carbohydrate is equal to 15 g of carbohydrates exchange.
- Increase physical activity and restrict calories.

**Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests****Topic: Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for Suspected Septicemia**

- Practice principles of infection control.
- Use antimicrobial.
- Use prophylaxis to prevent infections.

**Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Head Injury: Monitoring Neurological Status**

- Monitor the GCS score.
- Monitor B/P.
- Monitor change and alteration of respiration.

**Subcategory: System Specific Assessments****Topic: Cancer Disorders: Expected Findings of Colon Cancer**

- Changes in stool shape and consistency.
- Hematemesis.
- Palpable mass through a digital rectal exam.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures****Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Teaching About Water-Seal Drainage**

- Bubbling in the water seal indicates a leak.
- Obstruction within the system indicated cessation of tidaling in the water.
- Keep the chamber upright and below the chest tube insertion site at all times.

**Topic:** Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Actions for an Abdominal Paracentesis

- Have the client empty the bladder.
- Position the client upright.
- Review the client's baseline weight, abdominal girth, and VS.

**Topic:** Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Teaching About Left-Sided Cardiac Catheterization

- Stay home during the first week after surgery.
- Keep the leg straight.
- Report chest pain, SOB, and cardiac manifestation.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

**Topic:** Asthma: Using a Peak Flow Meter

- The child should be standing up straight.
- Have the child close lips tightly around the mouthpiece.
- Blow out as quickly and hard as possible.

**Topic:** Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes

- To culture the virus, fluid from the lesion is collected using a swab.
- PRC test is used as a diagnostic test.
- Antibody tests are performed by blood to identify the virus.

**Topic:** Head Injury: Responding to Change in Level of Consciousness

- Monitor fluid and electrolyte imbalances.
- Monitor for increased ICP due to excessive fluid volume.
- Prioritize respiratory status assessment.

**Topic:** Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessment

- Prioritize airway, breathing, circulation.
- Assess blood oxygen saturation level.
- Suction the section that accumulates if the client is unable to cough.

### Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

**Topic:** Electrolyte Imbalances: Treatment for Hypokalemia

- Oral replacement of potassium such as nutritional sources.
- IV potassium replacement. Assess for phlebitis.
- Potassium-rich foods include bananas, lean meats, and whole grains.

### Subcategory: Illness Management

**Topic:** Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

- Maintain a protective environment.
- Monitor signs and symptoms of infection.
- Use strict aseptic techniques when providing care.

**Topic:** Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

- Provide a support group for clients and their families.
- Therapy services such as speech, physical, and occupational.
- Assist and teach the client strategies to compensate for loss of body function.

**Topic:** Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Foot Care

- Keep the feet dry and free of moist.
- Perform inspection daily.
- Do not soak feet but wash daily with warm water and mild soap.

**Topic:** Esophageal Disorders: Teaching About Self-Management of GERD

- Avoid tight-fitting clothes.
- Eat a diet low in fat.
- Stop smoking and avoid alcohol.

**Topic:** Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis

- Infection at the access site is a common cause of peritonitis.
- Advanced age is a risk factor.
- Infection signs and symptoms include purulent drainage, redness, swelling, and fever.

**Topic:** Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Priority Finding to Report

- Report cardiac cirrhosis that can result in a lack of blood flow.
- Report jaundice and ascites.
- Report a change in cognitive and altered mental state and level of consciousness.

**Subcategory: Hemodynamics**

**Topic:** Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- HA, somnolence, fatigue.
- Tingling and numbness of the extremities.
- Tachycardia and palpitations.

**Topic:** Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying First-Degree Heart Block

- Cardiac monitoring is used to diagnose cardiac issues.
- A client will be monitored by a 12-lead ECG.
- Electrophysiological studies are performed to determine the cause of dysrhythmia.

**Topic:** Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Administer medication and fluid support.
- Monitor VS and airway status continuously.
- Monitor central venous and pulmonary artery pressure, cardiac output, and pulse pressure.

**Topic:** Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Monitoring Client's Permanent Pacemaker Rhythm

- Carry a device identification at all times.
- Measure the pulse every day at the same time.
- Prevent the pacemaker wire from dislodging by not raising the arm above the shoulder for 1 to 2 weeks.

**Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

**Topic:** Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Priority Action for a Client Who Is Unresponsive

- Initiate the opening of the airway.
- Use a modified jaw thrust maneuver.
- Inspect for blockage in the airway.

**Topic:** Peptic Ulcer Disease: Emergency Care for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding

- Notify the provider if there is a presence of GI bleeding.
- Perforation is a surgical emergency.
- Assess for signs and symptoms of shock.

**Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies**

**Topic:** Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Monitoring for Transfusion Reaction

- Assess vital signs every 15 minutes for reactions.
- Remain with the client for the first 15 to 30 mins.
- Obtain baseline upon completion of the transfusion.

**Subcategory: Pathophysiology**

**Topic:** Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Caring for a Client Who Has Venous Insufficiency

- Promote healthy weight.
- Teach the client to have rest periods.
- Teach the client to not sit or stand in one position for a long time.



### Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE <b>57.8%</b> TIME SPENT <b>58:20</b>	Individual Name: Roxanne Balag Student Number: 7414865 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN	<b>Focused Review Progress</b> View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 12/11/2023    Time spent: 03:41:29
	Test Completed Date: 12/5/2023 # of Points: 90    Attempt: 1	

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 1	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 14	Program 14

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas							Show all topics to review <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	
Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score	
			National	Program	National	Program		
+ <u>Management of Care</u>	1	6	78.8%	78.4%	72	72		Focused Review <small>Last Accessed: 12/11/2023</small>
+ <u>Safety and Infection Control</u>	1	8	69.7%	68.9%	93	94		Focused Review <small>Last Accessed:</small>