

N444 Concept Synthesis
ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Justin Munoz

Assessment Name: **ATI Capstone Medical-Surgical Assessment II**

Semester: 4th Spring 2024

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. Determine your three (3) **weakest or lowest scoring** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - a. Management of Care
 - b. Safety and Infection Control
 - c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - d. Psychosocial Integrity
 - e. Basic Care and Comfort
 - f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - g. Reduction of Risk Potential
 - h. Physiological Adaptation
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
 - 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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A”
6. An example is provided below:

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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

Main Category #1: Management of Care

Subcategory: Priority Nursing Care

Topic: ABC's

- Open airway is necessary for breathing and is the highest priority
- Breathing is for bringing in oxygen to oxygenate in the blood
- Circulation is to pass the oxygenated blood to body tissues

Topic: Priority interventions

- Identify airway concerns such as obstructions or stridor
- Established patent airway
- recognize any s/s that is caused from lack of oxygen to the brain such as cerebral edema

Topic: Acute vs chronic priority

- Acute problems takes priority over chronic
- Unstable findings is first then those who are stable
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Subcategory: Cardiovascular Disease/Management.

Topic: Heart Transplant

- Transplant is for those with end-stage heart failure
- Immunotherapy is needed for post-transplantation to reduce risk of rejection
- Transplantation depends on factors such as life expectancy, age, psychosocial status, and substance abuse.

Topic: Heart Transplant

- Prepare the client for procedure such as NPO
- Monitor for complication such as infection, thrombosis, and rejection
- Monitor vital signs, oxygen levels, incision drainage, and pain management.

Topic: cardiogenic shock nursing actions

- **Monitor breath sounds such as wheezing or crackles**
- **Monitor heart sounds, administer oxygen, intubation, and ventilation settings.**
- **Provide continuous hemodynamic monitoring**

Subcategory: Myocardial Infarction (MI)

Topic: Myocardial Infarctions

- Caused by decreased blood flow to a portion of the myocardium.
- Less oxygenated blood to the hearts means ischemia can happen and begins to die
- Diagnostics test for MI include: ECG, Cardiac enzymes blood markers (BNP, Troponin, CKMB), Chest X-ray, Echocardiogram (can visualize the structures of the heart), and Angiogram.

Topic: Nursing interventions

- Administer oxygen and encourage bed rest to alleviate chest pain and dyspnea
- Administer aspirin for anticoagulation, then follow by morphine for pain, then nitrates
- Obtain an ECG and monitor cardiac enzymes

Topic: Myocardial Infarctions

- Risk factors include: hypertension, tobacco use, Obesity, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and familial history of heart attacks
- Signs/symptoms include chest pain that travels to left arm, shortness of breath, sweating, nausea, vomiting, abdominal heart beating, fatigue, and stress.
- Patient education includes: changing to healthy diet, physical activity, and smoking cessation.

Main Category #2: Physical Adaptations

Subcategory: Frail Chest

Topic: Frail Chest

- A risk factor such as blunt trauma to the chest or ribs by motor vehicle crash (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assessment findings include unequal chest expansion, paradoxical chest wall movement, tachycardia, hypotension, dyspnea, cyanosis, anxiety, and chest pain (Holman et al., 2019).
- Frail chest is the lung caves in on inhalation and balloons out on exhalations (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Frail chest nursing care

- Administer humidified oxygen (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor vital signs/ SaO₂, lung sounds, color, and capillary refill (Holman et al., 2019).
- Promote lung expansion by deep breathing/coughing (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Frail Chest Nursing Care

- Maintain mechanical ventilation for severe injury to establish adequate gas exchange and stabilizing the injury (Holman et al., 2019).
- Suction trachea and endotracheal tube PRN (Holman et al., 2019).
- Administer pain medication for any pain of moderate to severe pain (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pneumothorax/Hemothorax

Topic: Risk Factors

- Blunt chest trauma from outside factors (Holman et al., 2019).
- Penetrating wounds from trauma or accidental traumas (Holman et al., 2019).
- Closed/Occluded chest tube can cause tension pneumothorax (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Expected Findings

- Signs and symptoms of respiratory distress: tachypnea, tachycardia, hypoxia, cyanosis, dyspnea, and use of accessory muscles (Holman et al., 2019).
- Common signs is pleuritic pain and anxiety due to not being able to breath effectively (Holman et al., 2019).
- Tracheal deviation, reduced breath sounds on the affected side, asymmetrical chest wall movement, hyperresonance on percussion due to trapped air in lung (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Nursing Actions

- Ensure that informed consent has been obtained (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor vital signs before, during, and after procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assist the client to the edge of the bed and to lean over a bedside table (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory:

Topic:

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Topic:

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Topic:

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Main Category #3: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Burns

Topic: Moderate/Major Burns – Respiratory assessment

- Assess respiratory rate/depth and chest expansion during respiration (Holman et al., 2019).
- Support the airway with ventilation if patient cannot do so in normal circumstance (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor/Maintain chest tubes (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Burns – Cardiovascular Assessment

- Monitor central/peripheral pulses, capillary refill, pulse oximetry, and blood pressure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Third spacing is a potential complication of giving IV fluids during bodily fluid loss (Holman et al., 2019).
- Infuse colloid solutions (Albumin or synthetic plasma expanders) (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Burn – Comfort management

- Monitor pain and effectiveness of pain medication (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use IV opioid analgesics (Holman et al., 2019).
- Administer pain medication doses prior to dressing changes and procedures (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Burns

Topic: Infection Prevention

- Maintain a protection environment (Holman et al., 2019).
- Restrict plants and flowers due to risk of contact with pseudomonas and aeruginosa (Holman et al., 2019).
- Limit visitors that are sick, small children, and/or others to visit (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Nutritional

- A loss of 10% of body weight means for increase of caloric intake (Holman et al., 2019).
- Increase protein intake to prevent tissue breakdown and promote healing, and provide high carbohydrates to decrease protein catabolism (Holman et al., 2019).
- Any decrease GI motility and caloric intake requires enteral therapy or total parental nutrition (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Psychological support of client and family

- Provide emotional support and assist with coping (Holman et al., 2019).
- Address body image with the client and discuss any concern about altered appearance (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assist client through the stage of grieving (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Burns

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures

- Premedicate the client with an analgesic (Holman et al., 2019).
- Remove all previous dressings and assess for odor, drainage, and discharge such as sloughing, eschar, bleeding, and new skin-cell regeneration (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use surgical asepsis while applying topical antibiotic ointment and cover it with dressing (Holman et

al., 2019).

Topic: Nursing Actions

- Maintain immobilization of graft sites (Holman et al., 2019).
- Elevate extremities and administer analgesics (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for infection before and after applying skin coverings or grafts (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Client Education

- Keep Extremity elevated (Holman et al., 2019).
- Report signs/symptoms of infection (Holman et al., 2019).
- Observe the wound for infection and perform wound care (Holman et al., 2019).

APA References (1):

Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Wheless, L., Leehy, P., & Lemon, T. (2019).

RN adult medical surgical nursing (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.