

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2023
Semester: Spring 2024 (2nd 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:

SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care
SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick 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.

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: Safety and Infection Control

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

Topic: Infection Control: Isolation Precautions While Caring for a Client Who Has Influenza

- A patient with influenza should be placed on droplet precautions because flu virus droplets are larger than 5mcg and spread 3 to 6 feet from the patient.
- Other illnesses that fall under droplet precautions include pneumonia, scarlet fever, rubella, mumps, and pertussis to name a few.
- Droplet precautions involve placing the patient in a private room, providing masks for providers and visitors, and ensuring that if the patient leaves their room that they wear a mask as well.

Topic: Infection Control: Removal of Personal Protective Equipment

- The order of donning PPE is gown first, mask second, goggles third, and gloves last.
- The order of doffing PPE is gloves first, then gown, followed by goggles, and mask last.
- The nurse should always remember to still perform hand hygiene after removing their gloves.

Topic: N/A

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Subcategory: N/A

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Airway Management: Tracheostomy Care

- Tracheostomy care should be provided at least every 8 hours to reduce the risk of infection.
- Surgical asepsis should be used to clean the inner cannula.
- If a knot is needed for securing the tracheostomy, then tie a square knot that's visible on the side of the neck and check that one or two fingers fit between the tie and the neck.

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Subcategory: N/A

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Antibiotics

- Nurses must be aware of the adverse effects of the medications that they give to patients and they should pay very close attention to signs and symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction which include things like itching, hives, angioedema, tachycardia, hypotension, wheezing, and shortness of breath.
- Nurses should educate their patients on what foods can or cannot be taken alongside their medications. For instance, dairy products should be avoided in patients who are taking tetracycline

because the medication can interact with milk to produce a compound that the body cannot absorb.

- Nurses should also educate their patients to take the entirety of their prescribed antibiotic regime and not to stop taking the medication just when they start to feel better as this can contribute to antibiotic resistance.

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Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Home Safety: Providing Discharge Teaching for a Client Who Is Recovering From Pneumonia

- Nurses should educate their patients on the importance of receiving vaccinations to help protect them against pneumonia and getting the yearly flu vaccine.
- Nurses should also educate their patients on avoiding contact with friends and family members who they know are not feeling well as they are at a higher risk for also becoming infected.
- The nurse should reinforce education on the use of an incentive spirometer even at home to improve lung strength and prevent atelectasis.

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Subcategory: N/A

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