

N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Paige Hennessy  
Assessment Name: RN adult medical surgical 2019  
Semester: Spring 2024

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: Establishing Priorities**

**Topic: Postoperative nursing care: Priority Assessment finding following a total Laryngectomy**

- Monitor the patients respiratory and circulation status
- Monitor and provide proper care for a laryngectomy stoma
- Keep incisions clean and dry while monitoring for s/s of infection

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials**

**Topic: Cancer treatment options: Nursing care for a client who is receiving internal radiation therapy**

- Internal radiation therapy is radiation applied internally close to the affected tissue
- The radioactive abilities remain inside the patient until it has been completely wasted so no one should come in contact with the patient's excretions.
- Monitor the patient for pain and provide pain management

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

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

- Educate the patient to not allow others to come in contact with their blood/body fluids
- Keep the skin clean and encourage relaxation when needed due to the body's increased weakness
- Encourage the patient to eat small frequent meals

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

**Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Educating staff about hepatitis A**

- Hepatitis A is transmitted by fecal-oral route
- Common cause of cirrhosis includes excessive alcohol intake or prolonged hepatitis infections
- Encourage proper hand washing and cleanliness

**Topic: Immunizations: recommended vaccinations for older adult clients**

- Influenza vaccine is recommended for older adult patients
- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine is recommended for older adult patients
- Shingrix is recommended for older adult patients

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Elimination**

**Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Complication of Continuous bladder irrigation following tra**

- Catheter blockage is one of the main complications related to continuous bladder irrigation
- Catheter blockage requires the staff to flush the tubing or potentially remove and replace tubing
- Increased risk of urinary tract infection is related to continuous bladder irrigation

**Topic: Disorders of the eye: priority action for eye irrigation**

- Irrigation should be completed to the eye right away to decrease the risk of damage
- Use lukewarm water to irrigate the impacted eye
- Information on the product or chemical is crucial

**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

**Subcategory: Adverse effects/Contraindications/Side effects/Interactions**

**Topic: Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching about adverse effects of Leuprolide**

- Leuprolide may impact the muscles and joints causing pain so this should be reported to the PCP
- Leuprolide may cause itching or hives and should be reported
- Leuprolide may decrease the effectiveness of contraceptive so patients should be educated and aware of this risk

**Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema: Contraindication for receiving furosemide**

- Furosemide is contraindicated in patients with hypotension
- Furosemide is contraindicated in patients that are dehydrated
- Furosemide is contraindicated in patients with anuria

**Subcategory: Blood and Blood products****Topic: Blood and blood product transfusions: Teaching about blood transfusions**

- Blood transfusions are typically used to increase red blood cells and anemia
- Always ensure you have a second nurse assist in double checking you have the correct blood and correct patient
- Prime the tubing prior to administration using Y tubing

**Topic: Blood and blood product transfusions: treatment for circulatory overload**

- Circulatory overload can happen at any moment during the transfusion provided
- Common findings associated with circulatory overload includes dyspnea, cough, anxiety, tachycardia, and crackles in the lungs.
- If circulatory overload occurs slow or stop the transfusion (this depends on the patient and situation), apply oxygen and diuretics or other medications as needed and prescribed, and sit the patient in an upright position

**Subcategory: Medication Administration****Topic: Opioid agonists and antagonists: client teaching about opioid use**

- Educate the patient on the importance of medication adherence and not overusing the medication
- Educate the patient on the proper time frame it may take medications to take affect
- Educate the patient to not use alcohol and other drugs while using opioids

**Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition****Topic: Nutrition assessment/data collection: Caring for a client who has pancreatitis**

- Pancreatitis may be caused by cholecystitis, gallstones, or alcohol induced
- Monitor the other body systems to ensure there is not increased or worsening damage to the organ system
- The patient may be NPO but when diet is continued it will be bland, high protein, and low fat. Small frequent meals are highly encouraged.

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential****Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: Diabetes Mellitus management: evaluating glycemic control**

- A1C is the most common glycemic blood test done to assess for diabetes mellitus and glucose
- A1C is partly most common because it can provide data from the past 2-3 months of the patient's glucose levels
- Normal A1C level is below 5.7%, prediabetes if 5.7-6.4%, diabetic is higher than 6.5%

**Subcategory: Diagnostic tests****Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying atrial flutter**

- Atrial flutter is a supraventricular arrhythmia
- Atrial flutter includes an accelerated atrial rate and ventricular rate that varies
- "saw tooth" pattern is the representation of atrial flutter on an ECG

**Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body systems****Topic: Anesthesia and moderate sedation: Priority care following an endoscopy**

- Endoscopy allows the provider to see the tissues, body cavities, and organs through the endoscope

used during the procedure

- Diet may depend on what was performed in the endoscopy such as biopsy collection
- Monitor the patient for respiratory distress, bleeding or infection following procedure

**Topic: Head injury: monitoring neurological status**

- Monitor the patients LOC, speech, and language
- Assess the patient's motors, reflexes, and sensory to ensure there is no interruption
- Assess the patient's cranial nerves to ensure there is no interruption

**Subcategory: Potential complications of Diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures**

**Topic: Arthroplasty: postoperative care for total hip arthroplasty**

- Monitor the patient for pulmonary embolism or DVT as they are at a higher risk for obtaining one of these
- Encourage the patient to participate in early ambulation following surgery to decrease the risk of PE or DVT
- Monitor the patient for infection at the incision site and ensure mobility that protects the joint

**Subcategory: System specific Assessments**

**Topic: Cancer disorders: Expected findings of colon cancer**

- Colon cancer may change bowel movements such as habits or appearance
- Colon cancer may cause pain such as severe cramping in the abdomen
- Colon cancer may cause blood to appear in the bowel movement

**Topic: Diabetes mellitus management: recognizing hypoglycemia**

- Hypoglycemia may appear with shakiness, heavy sweating, weakness, and headache
- Patients are at risk for seizures with hypoglycemia
- Hypoglycemia is defined when blood glucose is below 70 mg/dL

**Topic: Inflammatory disorders: assessing a client who has a friction rub**

- A friction rub is often caused by the pericardium having inflammation that creates a scratchy noise upon auscultation
- Friction rub is heard easily at the apex
- Friction rub is easier to hear if you instruct the patient to hold their breath to listen to the heart sounds

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures**

**Topic: Chest tube insertion and monitoring: teaching about water seal drainage**

- Monitor the water seal chamber for any signs of a air leak which may be indicated by bubbling
- Monitor the water seal chamber Q2 to ensure it is working appropriately, ensure the chamber is sitting in an upright position and ensure the chamber stays located below the insertion site of the chest tube
- If there is a complication it is crucial to take the end of the chest tube and insert it into sterile water to ensure there is a proper water seal until this complication is corrected

**Topic: Invasive cardiovascular procedures: teaching about left sided cardiac catheterization**

- This procedure is conducted using a catheter that is placed in an artery or vein to evaluate the heart for multiple conditions
- Educate the patient to what they will experience during the procedure such as the medications they will be provided
- Educate on the importance of caring for the insertion site regardless of location such as not bending the leg for several hours after the procedure if the access was through the groin

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in body systems**

**Topic: Asthma: using a peak flow meter**

- When placing the peak flow meter in the mouth ensure to close the lips around the mouthpiece appropriately

- Ensure the patient takes a deep breath then places the mouthpiece of the peak flow meter in their mouth before have a hard and fast exhalation
- Educate the patient how to document their numbers to monitor their capacity

**Topic: Renal calculi: dietary recommendations for a low-purine diet**

- Low-purine diet includes nondairy and low-fat products
- Low-purine diet includes fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, peanut butter, and grains
- Low-purine diet is crucial with renal calculi to reduce the uric acid excretion

**Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte Imbalances**

**Topic: Electrolyte imbalances: treatment for hypokalemia**

- Most patients will receive oral or IV potassium chloride to assist in replacing hypokalemia
- Some patients may be asymptomatic but often may show on cardia arrhythmias
- Treatment is crucial to decrease the risk of damage to the heart or kidneys

**Subcategory: Illness management**

**Topic: Burns: Care of a client following an explosion**

- The priority intervention is the maintain a patent airway for the patient
- Monitor the patient for shock
- Restore the body's lost fluid and electrolytes

**Topic: Diabetes mellitus management: teaching about foot care**

- Educate the patient to check their feet daily for abnormalities such as redness, swelling or sores
- Educate the patient to never go barefoot to decrease the risk of injuries
- Educate the patient to properly clean their feet in lukewarm water, moisturize feet but avoid placing lotion in between toes, and be very cautious cutting their nails.

**Topic: Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: Indications of peritonitis**

- Peritonitis is severe inflammation of the abdominal wall and organs involved in the abdomen
- Monitor for severe abdominal pain, the abdomen may be rigid and board like.
- Monitor the patient for N/V, fever, and tenderness

**Topic: Hepatitis and cirrhosis: priority finding to report**

- Report any findings related to jaundice such as yellowing of the skin or sclera of the eyes
- Report any findings related to confusion or change in LOC
- Report any findings of abdominal distention or blood or discoloration in the stool

**Topic: Nasogastric intubation and eternal feedings: selecting equipment for gastric lavage**

- Gastric lavage is the irrigation of the gastric system
- A large-bone nasogastric tube is used to perform this gastric irrigation
- The diameter of the nasogastric tube will depend on the patient but this size ranges form 32-50 French

**Continued Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Hemodynamics**

**Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of anemia**

- Anemia occurs when there is an insufficient amount of red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body
- Shortness of breath, weakness, cold hands/feet, and decreased Hgb/HCT/RBC are the most common findings of anemia
- Symptoms may be mild or severe, and manifestations should be considered because this may be fatal.

**Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

**Topic: Emergency nursing principles and management: priority action for a client who is unresponsive**

- Ensure the patient has a pulse by palpating the carotid artery
- Ensure the patient has a patent airway

- Ensure the patient is in a safe environment and placement

**Topic: Hypertension: actions for hypertensive crisis**

- Ensure IV access
- Monitor Blood pressure readings closely and monitor for change in LOC or body systems
- Provide ordered antihypertensives to decrease the risk of worsening

**Subcategory: Pathophysiology**

**Topic: Peripheral vascular diseases: caring for a client who has venous insufficiency**

- Promote the patient to participate in leg elevation to decrease edema
- Encourage the patient to use compression devices/socks
- Educate the patient to weight, diet control (avoid high sodium), and importance of leg elevation and compression.