

N321 Adult Health I  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2023  
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: Client Rights**

**Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Nursing Role While Observing Client Care**

- Negligence is the failure to implement proper isolation precautions.
- Assault is threatening to straight cath a client who does not want to obtain a urine sample.
- Battery is restraining a client without orders.

**Subcategory: Informed Consent**

**Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Obtaining Informed Consent for a Client Who Is Unconscious**

- Clients must have a written consent prior to surgery.
- In the case of the emergency, consent from the surgeon is required before the procedure is to start.
- A minor who is married (or emancipated) can consent for themselves.

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**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**

- Isolation precautions for influenza include droplet precautions.
- The client should have a private room and wear a mask if they are outside of the room.
- Healthcare workers should wear masks when providing care for the patient.

**Topic: Infection Control: Removal of Personal Protective Equipment**

- The first removal should be of gloves, then gowns, goggles, and mask.
- Hand hygiene should be performed after the removal of PPE.
- PPE should be removed in the patient's room.

**Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices**

**Topic: Client Safety: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Prescription for Restraints**

- Assess skin integrity every 2 hours.
- Perform ROM and vital signs per facility protocol.
- Make sure two fingers can fit in the restraints.

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<b>Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance</b>
<b>Subcategory: Health Screening</b>
<b>Topic: Nutrition Assessment/Data Collection: Obtaining Anthropometric Measurements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weigh the patient at the same time every day using the same scale and wearing similar clothing if any at all.</li> <li>• Calculate weight change by (usual weight – present weight)/ usual weight multiplied by 100.</li> <li>• Rule of 6 for males rule of 5 for females, 5ft and 6lb for additional inches (men), 5ft and 5lb for additional inches (women).</li> </ul>
<b>Subcategory: High-Risk Behaviors</b>
<b>Topic: Older Adults (65+): Reducing the Risk for Osteoporosis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase intake of vitamin D and vitamin B12.</li> <li>• Limit alcohol use.</li> <li>• Adequate sun exposure and exercise.</li> </ul>
<b>Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment</b>
<b>Topic: Head and Neck: Expected Eye Assessment Findings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eyelashes should curl outward.</li> <li>• Cornea is clear.</li> <li>• EOMs and PERRLA intact bilaterally.</li> </ul>

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Environment**

**Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Addressing Client Anxiety**

- Ensure safety and basic needs are met.
- Speak at a clear and calm tone of voice.
- Use proper interventions such as eliminating environmental stimuli.

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**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Assistive Devices**

**Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Identifying Appropriate Crutch Gait for a Client**

- A four-point gait is when the client puts weight on both legs, alternating each leg with the opposite crutch.
- A three-point gait is when the client puts all body weight on one foot and none on the other and uses both crutches.
- A two-point gait is when there is partial weight bearing on both feet, with opposite crutch moving at the same time.

**Subcategory: Elimination**

**Topic: Bowel Elimination: Caring for a Client Who Has a Colostomy**

- The opening should be 1/8 inch larger than the stoma.
- Clean stoma with mild soap and water after removal of old pouch.
- The skin should be dry and clean with barrier paste if necessary prior to the application of the new pouch.

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**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

**Subcategory: Medication Administration**

**Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Identifying Safety Measures for a Client Who is Receiving a Blood Transfusion**

- Type and cross match must be done prior to blood administration of packed RBCs.
- The nurse should stay with the client for the first 15 minutes of the infusion to monitor for adverse reactions.
- 18- or 20-gauge needle is required for blood administration.

**Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Enteral Administration of Medications**

- Administer medications one at a time.
- Check placement prior to administration.
- Flush after medication administration.

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**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

**Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs**

**Topic: Vital Signs: Nursing Actions for Elevated Blood Pressure**

- Gather an average of two or more measurements.
- The width of the blood pressure cuff should be 40% of the arm circumference.
- The length of inside the cuff should surround 80% of the arm circumference for an adult.

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures**

**Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload**

- Administer diuretics as prescribed.
- Monitor daily weight using the same scale.
- Monitor intake and output, follow a fluid restriction.

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**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic: Airway Management: Positioning for Postural Drainage**

- Draining both lower lobes, the patient should be placed in Trendelenburg, supine for anterior and prone for posterior.
- For both right upper and left upper for anterior segments, the patient should be supine with the head elevated.
- For left upper lobe posteriorly, patient should be on right side with pillow under chest. The opposite for right upper lobe (posteriorly).

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**Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

**Subcategory: Take Actions**

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

- Maintain adequate physical activity.
- Determine if the patient needs oxygen at home and if they do provide the patient with resources about home oxygen safety.
- Keep oxygen at least 5 feet away from heat sources.

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