

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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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:

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: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Blood Glucose Monitoring

- Teach how to self-monitor glucose.
- Store strips in closed containers in a dry location.
- Try to maintain weight.

Topic: Stroke: Discharge Planning for a Client Following an Ischemic Stroke

- Smoking can increase the risk of stroke.
- Early treatment of hypertension can decrease the risk for stroke.
- Get regular exercise to help decrease the risk of a stroke.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Most patients remain in the hospital until brachytherapy is complete.
- Place the patient in a private room.
- Limit visitors to 30-minute visits.

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Nursing Care for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Wear a dosimeter badge to detect radiation exposure.
- Wear a lead apron while performing care.
- Place a sign on the patient's door that warns of the use of radiation.

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

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Teaching Home Care

- Teach the patient to perform good hand hygiene.
- Teach the patient to wash their dishes in hot water or a dishwasher if available.
- Use antimicrobial soap when bathing.

Topic: Infection Control: Making Room Assignments

- Know the disease process of the patients.
- Know if certain patients need a private room.
- Place patient who have the same disease in the same room.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Instructions for Home Care

- Keep track of daily weights.
- Follow instructions when it comes to reasons to contact the provider.
- Remain on a low-sodium diet.

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Educating Staff About Hepatitis A

- Hepatitis A is fecal-oral route.
- Contact with infected stool could cause hepatitis A.
- Hepatitis A immunization is recommended for post-exposure.

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended Vaccinations for Older Adult Clients

- Influenza is recommended annually for older adults.
- Live influenza vaccine is contraindicated in patients 50 or older.
- MPSV4 should only be administered to adults over 55 years old.

Topic: Pulmonary Embolism: Risk Factors for Deep-Vein Thrombosis

- A sedentary lifestyle could lead to a DVT.
- Assess for warmth in the lower leg.
- Assess for pain in the lower leg.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

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

- Hemiplegia is the medical word for paralysis.
- The right cerebral hemisphere is responsible for left-sided hemiplegia.
- Put items on the patient's right side.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Interventions Following Total Knee Arthroscopy

- Applying ice is a nonpharmacological intervention.
- Nonpharmacological interventions are used to decrease pain and discomfort.
- Respect the patient's wishes to use nonpharmacological interventions.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Leuprolide

- Can cause decreased libido.
- Can cause increased risk for osteoporosis.
- Can cause birth defects, so patient has to be on a form of contraceptive.

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Contraindication for Receiving Furosemide

- Can cause hypokalemia.
- Watch for hidden sources of potassium in the loop diuretics.
- Do not take furosemide if you already have hypokalemia.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Teaching About Blood Transfusions

- Teach the patient that they can receive whole blood or components of blood.
- Teach that a type and cross match is necessary.
- Teach about possible side effects to watch for.

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

- Slow or stop the transfusion.
- Position the patient upright with feet lower than the heart.
- Administer oxygen, morphine, and diuretics as prescribed.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Therapeutic Effects of Furosemide

- Can decrease preload.
- Can treat acute pulmonary edema.
- Used to promote fluid excretion.

Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Medications Causing Increased Risk for Diabetes Insipidus

- Lithium carbonate can cause an increased risk of diabetes insipidus.
- Demeclocycline can increase the risk of diabetes insipidus.
- Stop medications that can increase the risk of this disease.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Client Teaching About Opioid Use

- Teach the patient that these medications are used to decrease pain.
- Teach the patient that these medications can be addictive.
- Teach the patient that these medications can cause sedation.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating Rate of IV Solution

- These calculations are important in providing safe drug administration.
- Nurses are responsible for administering the correct dose.
- There are many types of calculations that are used for different medications.

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

Topic: Nutrition Assessment/Data Collection: Caring for a Client Who Has Pancreatitis

- Have the patient drink more fluids.
- Have the patient stick to a strict diet.
- Assess for dehydration.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting ABGs

- Acid-base balance represents homeostasis within the body.
- Arterial blood gases are usually used to determine acid-base balance.
- The greater the concentration of hydrogen within the body, the more acidotic the body is.

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

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care for Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Monitor the incision for infection.
- Clean the incision daily with soap and water.
- Monitor for a DVT.

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Monitoring a Client Who Has Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

- Monitor WBCs.
- Monitor for bleeding gums.
- Minimize risk for trauma (safe environment).

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Expected Findings of Colon Cancer

- Cramps/gas.
- Weight loss or fatigue.
- Vomiting.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Teaching About Water-Seal Drainage

- The water seal allows the air to exit from the pleural space.
- The level of the water determines the suction pressure.
- Keep the chamber upright.

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

- Teach the patient about the strict diet.
- Tell the patient that they will be going to the cardiac catheterization lab.
- Teach the patient about the procedure.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Herpes can be confirmed by laboratory tests.
- Herpes can be based on the patient's history.
- Herpes can be confirmed by a viral culture.

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

- A head injury is classified as closed or open.
- Immediately seek help if you have any change in your level of consciousness.
- The length of time the patient is unconscious is significant.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessment

- Monitor the patient's recovery from anesthesia.
- Maintain patient's airway.
- Monitor circulation.

Topic: Renal Calculi: Dietary Recommendations for a Low-Purine Diet

- The patient should be on a low-purine diet in relation to the increased levels of uric acid.
- Purines sources are organ meat, sardines, poultry, fish, gravies, and red wine.
- The patient can consume fresh fruit.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Treatment for Hypokalemia

- Encourage foods high in potassium.
- Provide oral potassium medications.
- Assess for weakness.

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings

- Tachycardia with fluid overload.
- Hypothermia with dehydration.
- Oliguria with dehydration.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- Blood loss.
- Inadequate RBC production.
- Increased RBC destruction.

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Elevate the patient's legs.
- Have the patient lie on their back.
- Position the legs up so the blood can flow to the heart.

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

- Provide the patient with an identification card.
- Take pulse.
- Report any shocks to the heart.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

- Do not use ice.
- Apply cool water soaks.
- Cover the burns with a clean cloth.

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

- Know disease process on patients.
- Compare risk factors of patient to patient.

- Place patients who have the same disease in the same room.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Foot Care

- Clean wounds on feet.
- Wear protective footwear.
- Use mild foot powder.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Open the airway.
- Tilt head and lift chin.
- If the patient is unresponsive from trauma use the jaw thrust technique to open the airway.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- Elevate legs.
- Have patient elevate legs for at least 20 minutes.
- Make sure the legs are above the heart.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

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

- Notify the provider immediately if there are signs of a reaction.
- The patient may experience chills.
- The patient may experience flushing of the skin.

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery

- Monitor bands on the legs.
- Monitor for edema.
- Elevate legs above the heart.