

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:
Assessment Name:
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.



CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

[Download Report](#)

[Score Explanation](#)

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 63.3%	Individual Name: Ragin Baker Student Number: 7565963 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/24/2024 Time spent: 04:03:19
	TIME SPENT 47:05	

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 1	National 69.2%	Program 69.1%	National 28	Program 28

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	
Management of Care	0	6	78.8%	78.4%	99	99	100.0%
+ Safety and Infection Control	2	8	69.7%	68.9%	72	73	75.0% Focused Review

Last Accessed: 4/24/2024

Main Category: Management of Care

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation

Topic: Anesthesia

- General anesthesia: causes loss of sensation, reflexes, and memory of the surgery.
- Local anesthesia: topical application to the skin or mucous membranes.
- Regional anesthesia: reduces sensation in a section of the body.

Topic: Medications

- Depresses the CNS.
- Delays awakening after surgery.
- Can cause nausea and vomiting.

Topic: Complications

- Increased carbon dioxide levels.
- Increased temperature is a complication.
- Tachypnea is another complication.

Subcategory: Preoperative

Topic: Informed consent

- Provider's responsibility to discuss risk factors
- The nurse needs to witness the client signature
- The nurse can clarify any concerns that the client has

Topic: Client education

- Deep breathing is important.
- ROM is important to keep extremities moving.
- Diet is important to help prevent complications.

Topic: Complications

- Allergic reaction is a complication.
- Sepsis is another complication.
- Wound healing is a complication.

Subcategory: Postoperative

Topic: Risk factors

- Immobility is a major risk factor.
- Hypovolemia is another risk factor.
- Obesity is a risk factor.

Topic: Monitoring and management

- Airway and breathing is the most important.
- Circulation is the second most important.
- Vital signs will need to be monitored.

Topic: Pain

- Administer pain medication
- Monitor for adverse effects
- Relaxation techniques

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Heart failure and pulmonary edema

Topic: Right sided failure

- Jugular vein distention.
- Abdominal distention.
- Liver enlargement.

Topic: Left sided failure

- Dyspnea is a left sided failure symptom.
- Pulmonary congestion another symptom.
- Altered mental status is a symptom.

Topic: Nursing care

- Monitor daily weight is important to monitor the fluid I/O.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Provide emotional support.

Subcategory: Inflammatory disorders

Topic: Risk factors

- Congenital heart defect is a risk factor.
- Malnutrition is another risk factor.
- Immunosuppression is a risk factor.

Topic: Nursing care

- Administer oxygen is the first care to provide.

- Monitor ECG is important.
- Obtain throat cultures.

Topic: Client education

- Take rest periods as needed.
- Good oral hygiene is needed.
- Understand the illness.

Subcategory: Hypertension

Topic: Expected findings

- Facial flushing is a good sign.
- Nocturia is another sign.
- Dizziness is a major sign.

Topic: Laboratory tests

- BUN will help show kidney function.
- Increased blood corticoids.
- Blood glucose and cholesterol needs to be monitored.

Topic: Client education

- Understand the medications.
- Monitor BP at home.
- Report adverse effects to the provider.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory:

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Middle and Inner ear disorders

Topic: Conditions of the middle ear

- Acute otitis media is a condition within the middle ear.
- Manifestations are ear pain, pressure, fever, headache, and conductive hearing loss.
- Surgical management may be needed.

Topic: Conditions of inner ear

- Vertigo is a major condition of the inner ear.
- Meniere's disease can happen.
- Labyrinthitis is rare.

Topic: Nursing care

- Monitor balance is a major nursing intervention.
- Monitor blood levels is important.
- Administer antivertigo and antiemetic medications.

Subcategory: Head injury

Topic: Types of brain injury

- Concussion is a common head injury.
- Diffuse axonal injury is another head injury.
- Intracranial hemorrhage is a major head injury.

Topic: Health promotions and disease prevention

- Wear helmets is important and one of the easiest ways.
- Wear seat belts is another easy way to help prevent head injuries.
- Avoid riding in the back of a pick-up truck.

Topic: Expected findings

- Amnesia is a sign of a head injury.
- CSF leakage is a major sign.
- Increased ICP is another major sign, do not want to be over 15.

Subcategory: Stroke

Topic: Risk factors

- Cerebral aneurysm is a risk factor.
- Obesity is another risk factor.
- Hypertension is a major risk factor.

Topic: Left cerebral hemisphere

- Visual changes is the left hemisphere.
- Cautious behavior is another left sided sign
- Agnosia is a left sided sign.

Topic: Right cerebral hemisphere

- Loss of depth perception.
- Poor judgement is a right sided sign.
- Visual changes is also a right sided sign.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Diabetes Mellitus Management

Topic: Diabetic screening

- Age 45 or older is a risk factor.
- Being African American, Hispanic, or Asian descent.
- HDL levels less than 35 mg/dL.

Topic: Client education

- Exercise is a major way to help control diabetes.
- A low saturated fat diet.
- Omega-3 fatty acids and fiber diet.

Topic: Risk Factors

- Age is a major risk factor.
- Pancreatitis is a risk factor because the pancreas produced the insulin.
- Cushing's syndrome is another risk factor.

Subcategory: Immune and infectious disorders diagnostic procedures

Topic: Interpretation of findings

- Leukopenia is a finding.
- Leukocytosis is another finding.
- Neutropenia is a major finding.

Topic: Indications

- Hives is a reaction.
- Rhinitis is another indication.
- Dermatitis is also an indication.

Topic: Nursing actions

- Assess skin for reactions.
- Remove all solutions from the patient.
- Recommend an antihistamine or topical corticosteroid.

Subcategory: Immunizations

Topic: Hepatitis B

- 3 doses is required.
- Antibody duration of protection is 5 to 7 years.
- 1 month between doses.

Topic: MCV4

- This medication is not effective in children.
- Administer to students aged 21 and entering college.
- Preferred for adults who are 56 or older.

Topic: Td, DTaP, and Tdap adverse effects

- Redness is an adverse effect.
- Fever is another reaction.
- Acute encephalopathy is a reaction.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: HIV/AIDS

Topic: Progression of HIV infection

- Manifestations occur within 2 to 4 weeks of infection.
- Manifestations are like the influenza signs.
- Lymphadenopathy persists throughout the disease process.

Topic: HIV stages

- Stage 1 has no defining conditions.
- Stage 2 has no defining conditions.
- Stage 3 defining conditions supersedes a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count.

Topic: Health promotions and disease prevention

- Educate the client about how the virus is transmitted.
- Educate the client to maintain updated on immunizations.
- Use standard precautions to care for the patient.

Subcategory: Lupus

Topic: Risk factors

- Females 20 to 40 years old.
- Be caused from environmental factors.
- Can be delayed in older adults.

Topic: Expected findings

- Fatigue is a finding.
- Blurred vision is another sign.
- Joint pain is a major sign.

Topic: Physical findings

- Fever can appear.
- Anemia is a physical sign.
- Pericarditis is another physical sign.

Subcategory: Rheumatoid arthritis

Topic: Risk factors

- Age 30 to 60 years old is a risk factor.
- Stress and smoking is another major factor.
- Genetic predisposition is a risk factor.

Topic: Expected findings

- Pain at rest and with movement is the most common.
- Fatigue is a expected finding.
- Joint pain is also one of the most common findings.

Topic: Nursing care

- Encourage physical activity.
- Monitor for indications of fatigue.
- Provide a safe environment.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Asthma

Topic: Risk factors

- Family history is a risk factor.
- Low birth weight is a risk factor.
- Being overweight is a risk factor for asthma.

Topic: Expected Findings

- Chest tightness is a major finding.
- Cough is another major finding.
- Mucus production is a major finding.

Topic: Nursing care

- Assess airway patency is the most important.
- Check CBC labs.
- Monitor shortness of breath.

Subcategory: Cystic fibrosis

Topic: Respiratory findings

- Wheezing the cardinal sign.
- Dyspnea is another major sign.
- Cyanosis is a big sign.

Topic: Gastrointestinal findings

- Greasy foul-smelling stools.
- Anemia is a GI finding.
- Thin arms and legs is another GI finding due to malnutrition.

Topic: Nursing care

- Assess lung sounds.
- Obtain sputum culture.
- Provide support.

Subcategory: Hematologic disorders

Topic: Epistaxis

- Trauma, low humidity, medications is causes.
- Active bleeding and restlessness.
- Apply pressure to lower nose with thumb and forefinger for at least 10 minutes.

Topic: Iron deficiency anemia

- Tachycardia, pallor, systolic heart murmur are manifestations.
- CBC, Hbg, RBC are labs that are needed.
- Provide iron supplements.

Topic: Sickle cell anemia

- Pain, shortness of breath, jaundice, pallor, headache are manifestations.
- CBC is the major lab.
- Promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

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