

N322 Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Pharmacology 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:

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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pharmacology 2023

Level 3= 90 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 1-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

Level 2 = 80 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 2-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

Level 1 = 70 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 3-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

Below Level 1 = 60 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 4-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

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: **Zero Topics to Review**

Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence

Topic: Miscellaneous Central Nervous System Medications: Treatment for Muscarinic Poisoning

- Must administer on an empty stomach to help reduce effects.
- Must monitor patients following administration of a neuromuscular blocker for signs or respiratory depression.
- Extreme muscarinic poisoning can result in increased gastric acid secretion, bradycardia, hypotension, and dysrhythmias.

Topic: Safe Medication: Administration and Error Reduction: Action for Incorrect Medication Dispensed by the Pharmacy

- Do not administer the medication to the patient, and immediately contact the pharmacy for the correct medication.
- If incorrect medication was already administered to the patient, first assess the patient, and monitor for

adverse effects.

- Medication errors occur when prescribing, ordering, labeling, dispensing, administering, and monitoring.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: N/A

Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: **Zero Topics to Review**

Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Potential Complications for a Client Taking Levothyroxine

- A patient cannot take levothyroxine if they have an overactive thyroid that produces too much thyroid hormone.
- A patient cannot take levothyroxine if they have health issues that affect adrenal glands.
- The dose of diabetic medicine needs to be adjusted due to levothyroxine raising blood sugar levels.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Caring for the Client with Heart Failure

- Weigh patients at the same time each day under the same circumstances to ensure accurate weights are recorded.
- Potassium-sparing diuretics such as aldosterone helps to excrete sodium and water in correlation with heart failure.
- Patients should be monitored closely for signs of hyperkalemia, including weakness, fatigue, dyspnea, and dysrhythmias.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Vitamins and Minerals: Caring for a Client Who Has Iron Deficiency Anemia

- Iron sucrose is used to help patients who have chronic kidney disease, are on hemodialysis, receiving erythropoietin, or are peritoneal dialysis dependent.
- Instruct patient to iron on an empty stomach 1 hour before meals, due to the reason that stomach acid increases absorption.
- Educate to increase water and fiber intake and exercise to help against potential constipation.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Teaching About Levodopa/Carbidopa

- Before taking, notify a provider if you have or have ever had glaucoma, melanoma, or skin growth that has not been diagnosed.
- Levodopa and Carbidopa may cause drowsiness, and suddenly make you fall asleep during regular activities.
- Levodopa and Carbidopa may cause adverse reactions if the patient has asthma, emphysema, diabetes, mental illness, or stomach ulcers.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Recognizing Adverse Effects of Clindamycin

- Clindamycin can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, heartburn, joint pain, dark urine, or kidney damage.
- Prolonged use can result in oral thrush and new vaginal yeast infections.
- Severe allergic reaction can result in lymph node swelling, rash, itching, swelling of the tongue, dizziness, or trouble breathing.

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Adverse Reactions

- Stop the cephalosporin immediately if indications of allergic reaction occur such as urticaria, hypotension, and dyspnea.
- May cause gastrointestinal upset such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
- Ototoxicity is rare but patient may experience indications of hearing loss.

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Recognizing Manifestations of an Allergic Reaction

- An immediate allergic reaction occurs within 1 to 72 hours and delayed reactions may occur within days to weeks
- Monitor the patient for any indications of dyspnea, rashes, or pruritis.
- Make sure epinephrine and respiratory equipment are readily accessible.

Topic: Immunizations: Contraindications to Receiving the Herpes Zoster Vaccine

- Patients should not take vaccines with immunosuppression.
- It is contraindicated for a patient to take Zoster vaccine while pregnant.
- A patient should not receive the vaccine if undergoing treatment with medications that alter the immune system.

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Priority Finding to Report with Lisinopril

- Over-the-counter cough-and-cold products, diet aids, and NSAIDs can interact and cause an increase in blood pressure as well as heart failure.
- Seek immediate help if uncontrolled nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, or yellowing of the skin/eyes.
- This medication can cause fatal harm to an unborn baby if used during pregnancy.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Clopidogrel

- Clopidogrel is seen to have effects of blood collection underneath the skin, deep purple bruises, and redness/swelling.
- Rare effects result in bleeding in the eye, confusion, and severe headaches.
- Seek immediate medical help if coughing up blood, blood in urine or stool, high fever, or yellowing of the skin.

Topic: Medications Affecting the Reproductive Tract: Identifying a Contraindication for Receiving Sildenafil

- Sildenafil is contraindicated for those taking nitrates in treatment for chest pain relief.
- A patient may not be indicated to take this medication due to a history of recent stroke, heart attack, or heart problems.
- A patient with a blood cell abnormality or cancer such as sickle cell anemia and multiple myeloma is

not indicated to take this medication.

Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Priority Adverse Effect of Epidural Anesthesia

- Monitor the patient closely for any signs of respiratory depression and sedation.
- During insertion, monitor for adverse effects of hypotension, anaphylaxis, seizure, and dura puncture.
- Notify the provider immediately of any indications of fever, swelling, increased pain, ringing in the ears, numbness, or decrease in bladder/bowel control.

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Documenting Adverse Effects of a Transdermal Fentanyl Patch

- Fentanyl patch can cause symptoms of anxiety, burning, difficulty breathing, bloating of the face, and racing heartbeat.
- More adverse effects of a transdermal Fentanyl patch include swelling of the tongue, upper stomach pain, tremors, and unusual weight gain/loss.
- Severe adverse effects include cyanosis, confusion, shallow breathing, and extreme burning at the site.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Evaluating Therapeutic Response of Desmopressin

- Desmopressin helps to regulate the water balance within the body.
- It is used to aid in treating central diabetes insipidus and bed wetting.
- Desmopressin works to help relieve frequent urination and excessive thirst.

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Hypertensive Crisis

- Hypersensitivity crisis is a sudden and severe increase in blood pressure.
- Drugs that may cause hypersensitivity include some of the following: Atenolol, Diltiazem, and Captopril.
- Symptoms of crisis may include anxiety, blurred vision, seizures, shortness of breath, confusion, and vomiting.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Priority Teaching for Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injector

- Injection of epinephrine should be given in the outer thigh and can be used through clothing if emergent.
- Once administered, call 911 immediately for a suspected anaphylactic reaction.
- Medication should be stored at room temperature, and away from light due to sensitivity.

Topic: Bone Disorders: Factors Affecting Client Safety While Taking Alendronate

- Alendronate absorption may decrease when taken with calcium, magnesium supplements, iron, antacids, caffeine, and orange juice.
- Wait at least 2 hours after administration of Alendronate to take antacids or supplements.
- Take in the morning on an empty stomach with at least 8oz of water to help promote proper absorption of medication.

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Dietary Teaching about Phenelzine

- Phenelzine interacts major with foods/beverages high in tyramine.
- Foods high in tyramine include fermented meats, red wine, aged cheeses, soy sauce, bananas, and avocados.
- Intake of alcohol is contraindicated with the use of epinephrine.

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Teaching About Amitriptyline

- Amitriptyline is an antidepressant used to treat low mood and depression, as well as for some types of pain to prevent migraines.
- You may notice effects within 1 to 2 weeks but may take from 4 to 6 weeks to have full effect.
- It is contraindicated to take if pregnant, have liver problems, heart issues, or a blood disorder.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing Insulins in One Syringe

- Always inject air first into the vial of slower-acting insulin.

- Draw out the fast-acting (clear) insulin first, then insert the needle into the NPH (cloudy) insulin bottle to draw up the NPH.
- Do not use a vial if the fast-acting (clear) insulin if it appears cloudy.

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Teaching About Receiving Total Parenteral Nutrition

- TPN is administered through an IV catheter using an electronic pump to control the flow rate.
- TPN should be given on a regular schedule based on the provider's prescription.
- Must allow bag to warm to room temperature before administering, remove from fridge 2 to 4 hours before use.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Medications Affecting Cardiac Rhythm: Adverse Effect of Amiodarone

- The patient should watch for drowsiness or dizziness, and not drive or operate any heavy machinery.
- Adverse effects may include allergic reactions, bluish-gray skin, or vision changes.
- Severe effects may include heart failure, liver failure, high thyroid levels, numbness, or respiratory depression.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Bipolar Disorders: Assessing a Client Who is Taking Lithium for an Electrolyte Imbalance

- Check/monitor lithium levels weekly for up to the first 3 months of treatment.
- Blood tests should be completed every 6 months to check kidney and thyroid function.
- Monitor closely for any signs and symptoms of lithium toxicity.

Topic: Burns: Fluid Resuscitation for a Client Who Has Major Burns

- It is crucial for rapid and aggressive fluid resuscitation to reconstitute intravascular volume.
- The modified Brooke formula is utilized to calculate initial fluid needs.
- The nurse should monitor strict I&O of specifically urine output hourly.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Identifying Adverse Effects of Furosemide

- Monitor the patient's cardiac status and potassium levels due to the risk of hypokalemia.
- Notify the provider of the patient experiencing tinnitus, an indication of ototoxicity.
- Monitor blood pressure and advise the patient to avoid sudden changes of position regarding hypotension.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Reporting Adverse Effects of Epinephrine

- Provide continuous cardiac and blood pressure monitoring for patients with potential hypertensive crisis.
- Monitor closely for dysthymias, changes in heart rate, chest pain, and notify the provider.
- Alpha 1 receptor activation leads to vasoconstriction of veins and dilation of pupils.