

N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jessica Tillman  
Assessment Name: ATI Proctored Exam  
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: Advocacy

**Topic:** Ethical Responsibilities Demonstrating Client Advocacy for a Client Who Has AIDS

- Critical point #1: Provide care with patience, understanding, and encouragement.
- Critical point #2: Ask the patient what you can do to assist in meeting the patient's needs.
- Critical point #3: Empower the patient by providing knowledge about their condition. Encourage them to learn about HIV, treatment options, and self-care.

## 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

- Critical point #1: Educate the patient on safety precautions when utilizing radiation therapy.
- Critical point #2: Provide the patient with emotional support and guidance. Provide contact information for therapeutic sources.
- Critical point #3: Be aware of s/s of side effects of radiation and how to treat the s/s properly.

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Mental health concepts

**Topic:** Preoperative Nursing Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Alcohol Intoxication

- Critical point #1: Consider stabilizing the pt. and postponing surgery until it is safe to administer sedation to a pt. that is currently intoxicated.
- Critical point #2: Consider the risk of bleeding and postpone surgery until the patient is not intoxicated.
- Critical point #3: Provide proper medications to assist in the prevention or treatment of withdrawal during surgery and postsurgical.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Elimination

**Topic:** Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Complication of Continuous Bladder Irrigation Following Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP)

- Critical point #1: Ensure that the patient's drainage bag is lower than the pt. bladder and that it is draining properly.
- Critical point #2: Monitor urine output.
- Critical point #3: Monitor vitals.
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**Topic:** Disorders of the Eye: Priority Action for Eye Irrigation

- Critical point #1: Clean the outside of the eye and the surrounding area.
- Critical point #2: Utilize normal saline solution.
- Critical point #3: Flush for 15 minutes.

### Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

**Topic:** Pressure Ulcers, Wounds, and Wound Management Implementing Preventive Strategies

- Critical point #1: Maintain aseptic technique.
- Critical point #2: Utilize sterile solution.
- Critical point #3: Administration flow should be inner to outer.

### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

**Topic:** Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Caring for a Client Receiving Radiation

- Critical point #1: Ensure proper hydration.
- Critical point #2: Ensure proper amount of protein is consumed.
- Critical point #3: Ensure proper daily amount of vitamins and minerals are consumed through fluids or foods.

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Critical point #1: Educate the patient on the change in breast size, soreness, or tenderness that may occur.
- Critical point #2: Educate the patient that increased blood sugar can occur.
- Critical point #3: Educate the patient that increased cholesterol can occur.

### Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

**Topic:** Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Discharge Teaching for Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Line

- Critical point #1: Infection prevention is key; hand hygiene is extremely important in prevention.
- Critical point #2: Ensure that the catheter dressing is kept clean and dry.
- Critical point #3: Prevent anything from rubbing or pulling on the catheter.

### Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcome

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

- Critical point #1: Antiviral drugs can cause an increased risk for diabetes insipidus.
- Critical point #2: Lithium can cause an increased risk for diabetes insipidus.
- Critical point #3: Consult your provider to ensure the risk for diabetes insipidus is not a result of your medication regimen.

### Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Critical point #1: Educate the patient on the risk of addiction.
- Critical point #2: Educate the patient on the risk of misuse.
- Critical point #3: Educate the patient on safety when utilizing opioid medications. Example: refrain from driving when utilizing opioid medications.

### Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

**Topic:** Dosage Calculation: Calculating Rate of IV Solution

- Critical point #1: Amount of fluid (mL) Total time of infusion (min) x Drop factor (gtts/mL) = IV infusion rate (gtts/min).
- Critical point #2: Drop rates are always rounded to a whole number.
- Critical point #3: Accurate drip rate calculation is essential for patient safety.

### Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

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

- Critical point #1: Provide proper pain management.
- Critical point #2: Provide proper nutrition.
- Critical point #3: Provide proper hydration.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Laboratory Values

**Topic:** Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting ABGs

- Critical point #1: Utilize the tic tac toe method.
- Critical point #2: Important to determine if the PH is acidosis or alkalosis.

- Critical point #3: Important to determine if the patient is experiencing a respiratory or metabolic disease.

**Topic:** Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Glycemic Control

- Critical point #1: Assesses the effectiveness of therapy.
- Critical point #2: Utilize continuous glucose monitoring.
- Critical point #3: Provide pt. education how to properly monitor glucose.

**Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic:** Head Injury: Monitoring Neurological Status

- Critical point #1: Monitor the patient's LOC.
- Critical point #2: Monitor the patients function and balance.
- Critical point #3: Educate the patient and family on signs and symptoms of a change in neurological status.

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

**Topic:** Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care for Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Critical point #1: Priority is pain management.
- Critical point #2: Wound healing and infection prevention precautions should be followed closely.
- Critical point #3: Follow orders to assist in the prevention of dislocating the hip (utilize a wedge).

**Topic:** Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and chronic kidney disease: Nursing Interventions to Prevent Acute Kidney Injury

- Critical point #1: Monitor electrolyte and fluid balance.
- Critical point #2: Infection prevention measures put into place.
- Critical point #3: Ensure optimal nutrition.

**Subcategory: System Specific Assessment**

**Topic:** Cancer Disorders: Expected Findings of Colon Cancer

- Critical point #1: Change in bowel habits.
- Critical point #2: Rectal bleeding experienced.
- Critical point #3: Weakness and fatigue experienced.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures**

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

- Critical point #1: Educate that a flexible tube is inserted in the left side of the pts. heart femoral or brachial artery.
- Critical point #2: Educate the pt. that a mild sedative may be utilized for relaxation before procedure.
- Critical point #3: Can assist in the diagnosis of heart problems and irregular heartbeats.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

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

- Critical point #1: There is not a cure currently.
- Critical point #2: Medications are available to assist in the treatment of s/s.
- Critical point #3: Avoidance of sexual intercourse is suggested when experiencing herpes lesions.

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

- Critical point #1: Assess the pt. for level of alertness and orientation.
- Critical point #2: Assess the pt. for alteration in PERRLA.
- Critical point #3: Assess the pt. for s/s like seizure or loss of consciousness.

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

- Critical point #1: Consume fresh fruits.
- Critical point #2: Consume fresh vegetables.
- Critical point #3: Consume nuts and peanut butter.

### **Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances**

**Topic:** Burns: Assessment Findings of Early Phase of Injury

- Critical point #1: Assess the extent of the injury.
- Critical point #2: Determine the type of burn. Example: Electrical.
- Critical point #3: Assess ABC's.

**Topic:** Electrolyte Imbalances: Treatment for Hypokalemia

- Critical point #1: Oral potassium supplements.
- Critical point #2: Promotion of hydration.
- Critical point #3: Promotion of nutrition.

**Topic:** Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings

- Critical point #1: Skin turgor abnormal.
- Critical point #2: Edema in extremities.
- Critical point #3: Electrolyte imbalance.

### **Subcategory: Hemodynamics**

**Topic:** Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying First-Degree Heart Block

- Critical point #1: ECG shows a prolonged P wave.
- Critical point #2: Often found in athletes.
- Critical point #3: Irregular heartbeat found.

**Topic:** Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Critical point #1: Position supine with both legs elevated.
- Critical point #2: Ensure supplemental oxygen is provided and comfortable.
- Critical point #3: Ensure that the pt. has an IV in a comfortable location.

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

- Critical point #1: Utilize an EKG to monitor the patient's heart rhythm.
- Critical point #2: Assess the patient's pacemaker insertion area to confirm the pt. is free of infection or possible compromise to the patient's rhythm.
- Critical point #3: Assess the function of the pacemaker with provided equipment, auscultation of heart sounds, and assessment of vital signs.

### **Subcategory: Illness Management**

**Topic:** Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

- Critical point #1: Assess the extent of the patient's injury.
- Critical point #2: Assess the patient's electrolyte level.
- Critical point #3: Assess the patient's airway.

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

- Critical point #1: Provide education on treatment options.
- Critical point #2: Provide care options with the patient's age and current state of health in consideration.
- Critical point #3: Provide education for emotional support for the patient and the family.

**Topic:** Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Indications of Peritonitis

- Critical point #1: Can be caused by underlying gastrointestinal tract complications.
- Critical point #2: Infections at the site or along catheter can lead to peritonitis.
- Critical point #3: Peritonitis can occur due to contamination with pathogenic skin bacterin during touch contamination.

**Topic:** Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Priority Finding to Report

- Critical point #1: Positive for blood in stool or CBC lab results are elevated or extremely decreased.
- Critical point #2: Excessive alcohol consumption.
- Critical point #3: Progression of jaundice of the abdomen or sclera.

### **Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

**Topic:** Hypertension: Actions for Hypertensive Crisis

- Critical point #1: Administer nitroglycerin under the pt. tongue repeat if necessary.
- Critical point #2: Administer aspirin or anticoagulant.
- Critical point #3: Ensure airway is patent.

**Topic:** Peptic Ulcer Disease: Emergency Care for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding

- Critical point #1: Urgent endoscopy performed.
- Critical point #2: Restrict fluids including through the IV.
- Critical point #3: Pt. will be NPO until provider discontinues the order.

### **Subcategory: Pathophysiology**

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

- Critical point #1: Compression stockings applied daily as ordered.
- Critical point #2: Assess pt. for pallor, edema, and condition of the skin.
- Critical point #3: Administer medications ordered. Diuretics and anticoagulants are often ordered.

### **Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies**

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

- Critical point #1: Monitor airway patency.
- Critical point #2: Monitor for rash.
- Critical point #3; Monitor vitals.

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

- Critical point #1: Assess lower extremities for redness or edema.
- Critical point #2: Assess lower extremity pulses bilaterally.
- Critical point #3: Assess pt. vitals, labs, and diagnostics for increase/decrease of critical s/s of complication.