N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Natalie Zizumbo
Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2023
Semester: Spring

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 Sickle Cell Crisis • 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: Informed Consent
Topic: Legal responsibilities: Obtaining informed consent for a client who is unconscious • The provider is responsible for obtaining consent from the client, and the nurse acts as a witness. • If the client is unable to give consent, then another person who is their POA must. • If the patient needs surgery and it cannot wait, then two providers need to sign off.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Home Safety
Topic: Home safety: Evaluation discharge teaching for an older adult client • The client should remove items on the floor that they can trip on, such as throw rugs. • Any electrical or extension cords should be against the wall behind any nearby furniture. • The client should have grab bars near their toilet and shower and have a nonskid mat.
Subcategory: Standard precautions/transmission-based precautions/surgical asepsis
Topic: Medical and Surgical asepsis: Technique for setting up a sterile field • Only sterile items can be in the sterile field, and any items added to it must be at least 6 inches above the field. • The outer wrapping and a 1-inch border of the wrapping inside are not sterile. • Don't reach across or turn your back to a sterile field.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Health screening
Topic: Nutrition assessment/data collection: Obtaining anthropometric measurements • One important role that nurses have is assessing a client's nutritional needs and using different tools to help assist them with that. • Anthropometric measurements are the client's weight, height, and BMI. • Weight is measured at the same time every day with similar clothing.
Subcategory: High-risk behaviors
Topic: Older adults: Reducing the risk for osteoporosis • Older adults should increase their intake of calcium. They should also stop smoking and reduce their alcohol intake. • Older adults should maintain a healthy weight and do exercise like walking. • Older adults can also have an annual dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scanning.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity
Subcategory: Critical intervention
Topic: Therapeutic communication: Responding to a client who has depression • The nurse should be attentive and actively listen to the client to convey trust and interest. • The nurse should respond empathetically to the client by conveying an understanding of their feelings and emotions. • The nurse can use different communication techniques, such as restating or paraphrasing, to ensure that the message the client is sending is interpreted by the nurse accurately.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort
Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration
Topic: The interprofessional team: Requesting a referral for a client who has dysphagia • The nurse is only one member of the interprofessional team, and they need to be able to work

together with other members to provide the best care to the client.

- The nurses should familiarize themselves with the specialties of the different members of the interprofessional team in order to place the correct referrals.
- A speech-language pathologist is who a client with dysphagia would have a referral for.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes
Topic: Safe medication administration and error reduction: Preparing to administer a medication for the first time • Nurses play an important role in safe medication administration. • The nurse should use the rights of safe medication administration when administering a medication for the first time. These include the right client, right medication, right dose, right time, right route, right documentation, right client education, right to refuse, right assessment, and right evaluation. • The nurse should prepare the medications one at a time and compare them with the MAR at least three times: before removing them from the container, when removing the amount from the container, and in front of the client before administration.
Subcategory: Medication administration
Topic: Blood and blood product transfusions: Identifying safety measures for a client who is receiving a blood transfusion • Clients should be typed and cross-matched to prevent incompatibility and have an 18 g or 20 g IV. • The nurse should assess the patient's vitals before and after the transfusion and remain with them for 15 – 30 minutes during the start of the transfusion to check for any reactions. • The nurse should verify the prescription and obtain consent prior.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures
Topic: Intravenous therapy: Actions to take for fluid overload • If infiltration occurs, the nurse should stop the infusion and remove the IV from the client. • The client’s extremity should be elevated and encouraged to move it. • A warm compress can be applied over the area.
Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures
Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Repositioning a client who has a lower back injury • When repositioning a client, it is important to maintain the body’s natural alignment to prevent injury. • The client’s knees should be flexed and they should be placed on the side of the bed nearest the direction they are going to be turned to. • The client should be rolled in one continuous smooth motion.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
Subcategory: N/A
Topic: N/A

Main Category: Clinical Judgement
Subcategory: Analyze cues
Topic: Pressure injury, wounds, and wound management: Identifying risks for delayed wound healing • Age delays wound healing due to factors such as skin fragility, decreased peripheral circulation/oxygenation, slower tissue regeneration, and decreased collagen. • Obesity and malnourishment can also delay wound healing.

- Chronic illnesses such as diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular conditions can also cause delayed wound healing.

TOTAL SCORE

82.8%

TIME SPENT

42:06

Individual Name: Natalie Zizumbo

Student Number: ZI5472111

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/23/2024 **# of Points:** 87

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 4/25/2024

Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
	National	Program	National	Program
	64.6%	64.2%	96	96

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	MEAN National	MEAN Program	PERCENTILE RANK National	PERCENTILE RANK Program	Individual Score
+ Management of Care	1	9	66.1%	64.9%	94	94	88.9%
+ Safety and Infection Control	2	14	60.8%	59.8%	94	95	85.7%
+ Health Promotion and Maintenance	2	6	67.6%	69.2%	61	57	66.7%
+ Psychosocial Integrity	1	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75.0%
+ Basic Care and Comfort	1	8	60.3%	59.8%	90	91	87.5%
+ Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	2	7	66.6%	66.3%	70	71	71.4%
+ Reduction of Risk Potential	2	9	66.4%	65.9%	71	72	77.8%
Physiological Adaptation	0	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%
+ Clinical Judgment	1	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	96.3%