

N322 Introduction to Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jessica Hines
Assessment Name: ATI Proctored Remediation
Semester: 2nd

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: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Situation Requiring Incident Report

- Incident reports should include the patient's identification, name and dose of medication, time and place, who was notified, what actions were taken, the nurse's signature, and accurate and objective account of the event.
- It is not needed to mention the incident report in the patient's medical record.
- Identify adverse effects, and document and report them if.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contradictions/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contradictions: Client Medication Interactions

- Antihypertensives can cause orthostatic hypotension.
- Educate the patient to monitor for indications of postural hypotension such as lightheadedness and dizziness.
- NSAIDs can cause a GI upset. Take these medications with food.

Topic: Angina and Antilipemic Agents: Medications Contradicted When Taking Nitroglycerin

- Nitro is contraindicated for patients who have severe anemia, closed-angle glaucoma, and traumatic head injury because the medication can increase intracranial pressure.
- Use cautiously in patients who take antihypertensive medications, and patients who have hyperthyroidism or kidney or liver dysfunction.
- The use of alcohol can contribute to the hypotensive effect of nitroglycerin.

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Contradictions of Anticholinergic Medication

- Anticholinergic medications maintain a balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain.
- This medication is not safe in those who are pregnant or lactating.
- Cholinesterase inhibitors increase the neuromuscular blockage of depolarizing neuromuscular blockers.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of High-Dose Metoclopramide

- Metoclopramide controls nausea and vomiting by blocking dopamine and serotonin receptors.
- It is given in IV form to control postoperative and chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.
- Tardive dyskinesia is a complication of taking Metoclopramide.

Topic: Immunizations: Contradiction for Receiving Varicella Vaccine

- Contraindicated for pregnant patients, individuals with certain cancers, and hypersensitivity to neomycin and gelatin.
- It is not recommended for patients who have HIV, congenital immune deficiencies, or those taking immunosuppressive drugs.
- The nurse should prepare to administer the vaccine to a 32-year-old client who has essential hypertension over those with allergy to neomycin, pregnancy, and a 2 month old.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Growth Factors: Evaluating Therapeutic Effect of Filgrastim

- Effectiveness can be evidenced by Hgb level of 10 to 11 g/dL and maximum Hct or 33%.
- Leukopoietic growth factors stimulate the bone marrow to increase production of neutrophils.
- It decreases the risk of infection in patients who have neutropenia, from cancer and other conditions.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Client Education About Captopril

- Educate the patient to change positions slowly and lie down if feeling dizzy.
- If hypotension occurs place the patient in supine position or intravenous fluid may be indicated.
- Monitor for manifestations of hyperkalemia such as numbness and tingling.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Reviewing Laboratory Tests Before Administering Warfarin

- Obtain baseline PT and monitor PT levels.
- Monitor INR periodically in case warfarin toxicity occurs.
- If warfarin toxicity occurs, discontinue warfarin and administer vitamin K1.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Teaching a Client About Self-Administration of Enoxaparin

- Observe for bleeding, increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure, and bruising.
- Educate the patient to avoid aspirin.
- Educate the patient to not expel the air bubble from the syringe.

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Evaluating Medication Prescriptions

- Evaluate the relief of moderate to severe pain.
- Effectiveness can be evaluated through assessing cough suppression.
- Effectiveness can be evaluated through assessing the resolution of diarrhea.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Preparing the Right Medication

- Read the medication label and compare them with the MAR three times.
- Leave the unit-dose medication in its package until administration.
- When using automated medication dispensing systems, perform the same checks and adapt them as necessary.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Teaching About Safe Medication Disposal

- Have another nurse witness the discarding of controlled substances.
- Keep controlled substances in a secure area and follow all laws and regulations for preparing and administering controlled substances.
- Educate the patient and anyone who will be assisting in the patients care regarding medications.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions for an IV Infusion Infiltration

- Stop the infusion and remove the catheter if infiltration occurs.
- Apply a warm or cold compress depending on the type of solution that infiltrated the tissue.
- Carefully select the site and catheter, secure the catheter, and inspect IV infusion site frequently to prevent infiltration.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Identifying Medication to Administer for Severe Vomiting

- Ondansetron prevents emesis related to chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and postoperative recovery.
- Ondansetron can be administered PO, IM, or IV.
- Lorazepam is used in combination with other medications to cause sedation, anterograde amnesia, and emesis suppression.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Monitoring for Fluid Volume Deficit After Administering Furosemide

- Assess for dehydration, dry mouth, increased thirst, oliguria, and lethargy and report these findings to the provider.
- Monitor the patients' blood pressure and educate them on avoiding sudden changes in position.
- Electrolyte imbalances such as hypokalemia, hyponatremia, hypomagnesemia, hypochloremia, and hypocalcemia may occur.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Priority Finding to Report for a Client Who Is Taking Warfarin

- Patients taking Warfarin should observe for bleeding, petechiae, black tarry stools, hematomas, and increased heart rate.
- Administer small doses of vitamin K1 to prevent development of resistance to warfarin.
- Warfarin is contraindicated for patients who have a low platelet count or uncontrollable bleeding.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Identifying Findings That Require Follow Up

- Cholinergic crisis that needs to be reported is manifestations of salivation, lacrimation, urination, diaphoresis/diarrhea, gastrointestinal cramping, emesis, bradycardia, bronchospasm, and bronchorrhea.
- Provide respiratory support through mechanical ventilation and oxygen and administer atropine to reverse muscarinic stimulation.
- It is important to have resuscitation equipment available.

Topic: Medication Affecting Coagulation: Analyzing Cues for a Client Who Is Prescribed Warfarin

- It is important to monitor liver enzymes and assess for jaundice for a patient taking Warfarin.
- Observe for inclusion of aspirin on OTC medications.
- Concurrent use of phenobarbital, carbamazepine, phenytoin, oral contraceptives, and vitamin K decreases anticoagulant effects.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- Ferrous sulfate is the oral medication given for iron deficiency.
- Monitor the patient's bowel pattern and intervene as appropriate.
- IM doses are administered deep IM using Z-track technique. Avoid this route if possible.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Teaching About Levodopa/Carbidopa

- Adverse effects of Levodopa/Carbidopa include nausea, vomiting, and drowsiness.
- Dyskinesias can occur such as head bobbing, tics, grimacing, and tremors.
- Decreasing the dose can result in resumption of PD manifestations.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Chemotherapy Agents: Educating on Adverse Effects of Medication

- Cytotoxic chemotherapy agents kill fast-growing cancer cells as well as healthy cells, including skin, hair, intestinal mucosa, and hematopoietic cells.
- When taking Mercaptopurine, liver toxicity can occur.
- Monitor for GI bleed, which will present as coffee-ground emesis or tarry black stools.

Reference

ATI Nursing. (2023). *RN Pharmacology for Nursing* (9th ed.).

Report



CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; color: #0070C0;">67.4%</div>	Individual Name: Jessica L Hines Student Number: 7833188 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 4/25/2024 # of Points: 75	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/26/2024 Time spent: 03:10:33 <div style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">Review</div>
TIME SPENT 35:41		

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 1	National 66.7%	Program 66.9%	National 49	Program 48

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas							Show all topics to review <input type="checkbox"/> OFF
Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	
Management of Care	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%



