

N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019  
Semester: Spring

**Main Category: Management of Care**

**Subcategory: Advocacy**

**Topic: Cancer treatment options**

- Cancer treatment options focus on removing or destroying cancer cells and preventing the continued abnormal cell growth and differentiation
- Provide perioperative care as indicated by tumor location and procedure type
- Chemotherapy can be used to cure a disease, help control its progression, or provide palliative treatment for individuals who have a terminal disease

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Standard precautions/transmission-based precautions/surgical asepsis**

**Topic: HIV/AIDS**

- HIV is found in feces, urine, tears, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, cervical cells, lymph nodes, corneal tissue, and brain tissue, but epidemiologic studies indicate that these are unlikely sources of infection
- HIV infection is a continuous disease process with three stages
- Practice good hygiene and frequent hand hygiene to reduce the risk of infection

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Health promotion and maintenance**

**Topic: Immunizations**

- Administration of vaccines causes the production of antibodies that prevent illness from a specific microbe.
- Immunizations can take months to have an effect, but they provide long-lasting protection against infectious diseases
- Anaphylactic reaction to a vaccine is a contraindication to further doses of that vaccine.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Mental health concepts**

**Topic: Preoperative nursing care**

- Preoperative care takes place from the time a client is scheduled for surgery until care is transferred

to the operating suite.

- Medical history, surgical history, tolerance of anesthesia, medication use, complementary or alternative practices, psychosocial history, cultural considerations, substance use, social support systems, occupation, and perceptions and knowledge about surgery.
- Verify that the informed consent is accurately completed, signed, and witnessed.

### **Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

#### **Subcategory: Mobility/immobility**

##### **Topic: Stroke**

- Strokes, also known as cerebrovascular accidents or brain attacks, involve a disruption in the cerebral blood flow secondary to ischemia, hemorrhage, brain attack, or embolism
- Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking, and other related disorders can increase a client's risk for a stroke.
- Manifestations vary based on the area of the brain that is deprived of oxygenated blood.

### **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

#### **Subcategory: Blood and blood products**

##### **Topic: Blood and blood product transfusions**

- Clients can receive transfusions of whole blood or components of whole blood for replacement due to blood loss or blood disease.
- Incompatibility is a major concern when administering blood or blood products. Preventing incompatibility requires strict adherence to blood transfusion protocols.
- Assess vital signs and the client's temperature before transfusion

#### **Subcategory: Central venous access devices**

##### **Topic: Cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic procedures**

- Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures that nurses should be familiar with include cardiac enzymes and lipid profiles, echocardiograms, stress testing, hemodynamic monitoring, and angiography.
- Cardiac enzymes are released into the bloodstream when the heart muscle suffers ischemia.
- Hemodynamic monitoring involves a special indwelling catheter, which provides information about blood volume and perfusion, fluid status, and how well the heart is pumping.

### **Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

#### **Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures**

##### **Topic: Seizures and epilepsy**

- EEG records the electrical activity and can identify the origin of seizure activity.
- Vagal nerve stimulation and conventional surgical procedures can be helpful for clients whose seizures are not controlled with medication therapy.

- The complications associated with this condition are related to decreased oxygen levels, the inability of the brain to return to normal functioning, and continued assault on neuronal tissue.

## **Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

### **Subcategory: Alterations in body systems**

#### **Topic: Renal calculi**

- A diet high in calcium is not believed to increase the risk of calculi unless there is a preexisting metabolic disorder or renal tubular defect.
- Encourage the client to increase oral intake to 3 L/day.
- Urine is analyzed for pH determines the type of calculi, specific gravity, and osmolarity.

### **Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte imbalances**

#### **Topic: Electrolyte imbalances**

- Results in abnormal levels of nutrients required for neuronal function
- Cardiac monitoring is used to diagnose dysrhythmias, chamber enlargement, myocardial ischemia, injury, or infraction and to monitor the effects of imbalances
- Clients can develop an imbalance of electrolytes from an imbalance of intake and output.

#### **Topic: Fluid imbalances**

- Evaluate the client's response to interventions to correct fluid or electrolyte imbalance.
- **Volume imbalances occur when too little or too much isotonic fluid is present.**
- **Fluid moves between compartments through selectively permeable membranes by a variety of methods.**

### **Subcategory: Hemodynamics**

#### **Topic: Burns**

- Everybody system can be affected following major burns.
- Burn injuries can be classified by combining information about the type, severity, and body surface area.
- Ensure that the number and placement of fire extinguishers and smoke alarms in the home is adequate and operable.