

N322 Introduction to Pharmacology  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:  
Assessment Name:  
Semester:

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: Psychosocial Integrity

#### Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Priority Assessment Following Naloxone Administration

- Make sure to assess respiration and oxygen saturation.
- Monitor the client's heart rhythm for ventricular tachycardia.
- Monitor for abrupt onset of pain.

### Subcategory: Physiological Adaptation

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

- You can use a glucocorticoid such as dexamethasone for severe vomiting related to chemotherapy.
- You can use ondansetron for vomiting.
- You can administer a benzodiazepine such as lorazepam for vomiting.

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

- Monitor the client for dry mouth or increased thirst.
- Report a urine output that is less than 30mL per hour.
- Monitor for signs of lethargy or confusion.

### Subcategory: Safety and Infection Control

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

- You should make an incident report when a medication is given too early or too late.
- You should make an incident report when the wrong medication is given to a client.
- You should make an incident report when the wrong dosage of a medication is given to a client.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

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

- This medication can cause tardive dyskinesia, monitor for involuntary movements.
- Monitor bowel function for diarrhea.
- Monitor the client for signs of dehydration.

#### Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Allergic Reactions to Cephalosporins

- Clients who are allergic to penicillin should not take cephalosporins.
- If signs of an allergic reaction appear you should stop the medication immediately and notify the provider.
- Monitor the client for signs of an allergic reaction such as rash, shortness of breath, etc.

#### Topic: Immunizations: Contraindication for receiving Varicella Vaccine

- This vaccine is contraindicated for clients who are pregnant.
- Clients who have HIV are not recommended to get this vaccine.
- If a client is taking immunosuppressant drugs, they should not get the varicella vaccine.

#### Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Potential Interactions with Levothyroxine

- Levothyroxine will increase the responsiveness to drugs such as epinephrine and dopamine.
- This drug can increase the requirements for insulin.
- Many different antidepressant drugs will increase the metabolism of levothyroxine.

#### Topic: Angina and Antilipemic Agents: Medication Contraindicated When Taking Nitroglycerin

- Clients should try to avoid taking antihypertensive medication with nitroglycerin as it can increase the hypotensive effect.
- Alcohol can increase the hypotensive effect of nitroglycerin and should be avoided.
- Certain drugs that providers give to treat erectile dysfunction can be contraindicated when taking nitroglycerin.

**Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Contraindications of Anticholinergic Medication**

- Anticholinergic medications are contraindicated in dementia.
- Anticholinergic medications are contraindicated in pregnancy.
- A client should not take anticholinergic medication if they have a GI obstruction.

**Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Assessing for Medication/Food Interaction**

- Be sure to complete a full medical history to find out what medications the client is taking.
- Foods such as Vitamin K decreases the therapeutic effects of Warfarin, so you want to ask the client if they are eating foods high in Vitamin K.
- Grapefruit juice interacts with many different medications.

**Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Adverse Effects of Carbamazepine**

- Blurred vision or double vision can be caused by carbamazepine.
- In the elderly, this medication can cause confusion or hostility.
- Carbamazepine can also cause behavior changes especially when used in children.

**Topic: Growth Factors: Evaluating Therapeutic Effect of Filgrastim**

- An increase in the number of neutrophils would be a therapeutic effect of Filgrastim.
- You will as a nurse monitor the client's WBC regularly.
- This medication will help prevent the number of infections in patients who are immunocompromised such as cancer or HIV patients.

**Topic: Airflow Disorders: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Theophylline**

- This medication helps with conditions such as asthma and COPD.
- You can use this medication orally or through an IV.
- The client's breathing issues will get better when using this medication but won't completely go away.

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

- This medication can come in pre-filled syringes.
- Use a needle to withdraw the medication from the vial, then use a different needle that is smaller to inject.
- This medication is injected subcutaneously.

**Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Administering Enoxaparin**

- Use a needle about 3/8 to 5/8 in. long to inject the medication.
- Monitor vital signs and platelet count.
- Do not rub the site of injection.

**Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Client Education About Captopril**

- Make sure to change positions slowly when taking this medication.
- If the client feels dizzy instruct them that they should lie down.
- Inform your client that they may develop a dry cough from this medication.

**Topic: Older Adults (65 and Older): Client Teaching About Insulin Administration**

- Use good lighting and possibly eyeglasses if they have them when drawing up their insulin.
- Make sure to rotate the site they are injecting their insulin into to avoid bruising and scarring.
- Possibly use the insulin pens instead of having to draw up the medication manually.

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

- Monitor PT levels.
- Monitor the clients INR.
- Monitor liver enzymes.

**Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Client Teaching About Rifampin**

- Do not eat aged cheese or drink alcohol when using this drug.
- Monitor for manifestations of anorexia or fatigue.
- Inform the client that they may have some mild abdominal upset when taking this medication.

**Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Evaluating Medication Prescriptions**

- Always assess the client's pain level when giving opioids.
- Double check the dose of the opioid medication with another nurse.
- Always have another nurse witness you dispose of any opioid medications.

**Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Priority Action When Administering a Controlled Substance**

- Always have naloxone on hand when administering an opioid.
- Have another nurse as a witness when getting any controlled substance from the pyxis.
- If you must discard any controlled substance, always have a witness.

**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Preparing to Administer Total Parenteral Nutrition**

- TPN is usually through a central line or PICC line.
- Check the client's electrolyte levels before administering.
- Make sure to obtain a daily weight for these clients.

**Subcategory: Reduction of Risk Potential**

**Topic: Medications Affecting Cardiac Rhythm: Adverse Effect of Amiodarone**

- This medication can cause visual disturbances.
- Photosensitivity is an adverse effect of amiodarone.
- Clients can also develop a cough when taking this medication.

**Topic: Sedative Hypnotics: Monitoring Adverse Effects of Propofol**

- This medication can cause respiratory depression.
- This medication can cause hypotension or bradycardia.
- This medication can cause a rash or an allergic reaction.

**Subcategory: Clinical Judgement**

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

- Follow up with certain psychological disorders.
- Follow up when new medications are given.
- Follow up after any adverse effects from medication are experienced.

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

- Giving iron supplements can cause GI upset.
- Monitor the client's bowel patterns.
- The liquid form of iron supplement can stain the client's teeth.

**Topic: Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Educating a Client on Prescribed Medication**

- Make sure the client understands when to take the medication.
- Make sure that the client follows up with provider if any adverse effects are experienced.
- Monitor for any nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

**Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Teaching About Levodopa/Carbidopa**

- Teach the client that this medication can cause drowsiness and that they should be careful operating heavy machinery.
- Teach the client that they should eat small amounts of protein throughout the day.
- Teach the client to avoid foods with pyridoxine in it such as wheat germ or bananas.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

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