

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019
Semester: Spring 2023/2024

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:

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 <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: Management of Care

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Priority Assessment following a total laryngectomy

- Respiratory assessment (lung sounds, respiratory depth and pattern, suction any secretions)
- Circulation (Assess skin color, temperature, capillary refill. Assess for internal bleeding, monitor ecg readings)
- Obtain vital signs every 15 minutes until stable.
- Monitor level of consciousness
- NPO until gag reflex returns.
- Assess Pain

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: preoperative assessment

- Obtain a detailed history on the patient (medical history, surgical history, tolerance of anesthesia, medication use, substance use, etc.).
- Assess the patient's allergies before surgery. Also, an allergy to bananas or kiwi can indicate the client is at risk for a reaction to latex.
- Evaluate baseline vitals and perform a head-to-toe assessment.

Topic: nursing care for preop

- Verify informed consent is accurately completed, signed, and witnessed.
- Ensure the patient remains NPO for at least 6 hours for solid foods and 2 hours for clear liquids prior to surgery with general anesthesia to avoid aspiration.
- Establish IV access using a large bore catheter.

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Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: HIV/Aids

- Use condoms and avoid sharing needles.
- Avoid accidental needle sticks when poking a patient.
- Use standard precautions when caring for the patient.

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Subcategory: Standard Precautions

Topic: neutropenic precautions

- Assign the patient a private room.
- No live plants or stagnant water.
- Restrict ill visitors.

Topic: Client education neutropenic precautions

- Avoid large crowds.
- Avoid food sources that could contain bacteria such as fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Wash all dishes in hot soapy water after each use.

Topic: bleeding precautions

- Handle client gently and avoid trauma,
- Apply pressure for about 10 minutes after blood is obtained.
- Avoid IVs and injections. When a needlestick is necessary use the smallest guage needle.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Topic: heart failure health promotion and disease prevention

- Maintain an exercise routine.
- Low sodium diet
- Smoking cessation.
- Follow medication regimen.

Topic: nursing care for heart failure

- Daily weights and monitor I&O.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Encourage bed rest until client is stable.
- Position the client in High-Fowler's.

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Coping

- Coping is how an individual deals with any problems. It is the behavioral and cognitive efforts of a person to manage stress.
- Factors that influence an individual's ability to cope include the number, duration, and intensity of the stressors. As well as past experiences, current support system, and available resources.
- Coping strategies are unique amongst each individual and can vary greatly with each specific stressor.

Topic: Nursing assessment for stress/coping

- Ask the patient questions related to their current stress and ability to cope, their support system, adherence to healthy behaviors, sleep patterns, and any weight loss/gain.
- Observe the client's appearance and eye contact during the assessment.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Observe for signs of irritability, anxiety, and tension.

Topic: Nursing care stress

- Encourage health promotion strategies.
- Assist with time management and prioritizing tasks.
- Encourage appropriate relaxation techniques.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Types of role problems

- Role conflict: person assumes opposing role with incompatible expectations.
- Sick Role: expectations of others about how one should behave when sick.
- Role strain: Frustration and anxiety that occurs when a person feels inadequate for assuming a role.
- Role overload: more responsibility and roles than are manageable.

Topic: Priority action for a client with alcohol intoxication

- Know that a patient cannot legally consent if they are under the influence.
- Administer a IV infusion of normal saline to help lower alcohol level
- Padded bed rails and fall precautions.

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: BPH and risk factors

- BPH can impair the outflow of urine from the bladder making the client susceptible to retention and infections.

Risk factors:

- Increased age
- Smoking, chronic alcohol use
- Heart disease or diabetes mellitus
- Sedentary lifestyle/obesity

Topic: Client education

- Avoid bladder stimulants such as caffeine and alcohol.
- Frequent ejaculation releases retained prostatic fluid thus decreasing the size of the prostate.
- Avoid medications that can cause decreased bladder tone such as antihistamines and anticholinergics.

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Post operative TURP

- Assist with ambulation as soon as possible to decrease the chance of DVT.
- Avoid heavy lifting, sexual intercourse, and strenuous exercise.

Topic: Initial nursing care musculoskeletal trauma

- Stabilize the injured area and avoid unnecessary movement.
- Assess pain frequently.
- Maintain proper alignment of the affected extremity.

Topic: Immobilization Devices

- Braces
- Casts
- Splints/immobilizers
- External or internal fixation
- Orthopedic shoes or boots

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Surgical resection

- An option for patients who did not receive adequate relief from conservative measures.

Topic: transurethral needle ablation

- Low level radiation is used to shrink the prostate.

Topic: Transurethral microwave therapy

- Heat is applied to the prostate to decrease its size.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects

Topic: Ace Inhibitors AE

- Dry cough
- Rash or decreased sense of taste
- Hypotension

Topic: Cardiogenic shock

- Tachycardia
- Hypotension
- Respiratory distress

Topic: Acute pulmonary edema

- Change in level of consciousness.
- Tachycardia.
- Crackles, cough with frothy blood-tinged sputum.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Transfusion types

- Standard: from a compatible donor
- Autologous: The client's blood is collected in anticipation of future transfusions.
- Intraoperative blood salvage: sterile blood lost during a procedure is saved into a device that filters and drains the blood into a bag for transfusion intra or postoperatively.

Topic: Indications for blood products

- Excessive blood loss
- Anemia
- Kidney failure
- Hemophilia A
- Thrombocytopenia
- Coagulation factor deficiencies

Topic: Anaphylactic reaction

- Stop transfusion.
- Administer epinephrine, corticosteroids, vasopressors, oxygen, or CPR if needed.
- Initiate an infusion of 0.9 sodium chloride with new tubing.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Intravenous meds

- Enters directly into the blood.
- Reaches the blood in its entirety.
- No barriers to absorption

Topic: Oral meds

- Barriers: medicine has to pass through a layer of epithelial cells lining the GI tract.
- Absorption can vary based off the form of the medication such as liquid or enteric coated.
- The presence of food in the stomach or intestines can affect absorption.

Topic: Subcutaneous and Intramuscular

- No significant barriers
- Absorption can vary based of the solubility of the medication in water.
- Absorption is also affected by the blood perfusion at the injection site.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Compensation

- Body attempts to correct changes and imbalances in the pH level.
- Full compensation is when the pH is within normal range again.
- Partial compensation is when the pH is unable to normalize.

Topic: Respiratory Alkalosis

- Decreased CO₂
- Decreased or normal H⁺ concentration
- Can result from hypoxemia in early-stage asthma or pneumonia.

Topic: Respiratory acidosis

- Can result from respiratory depression from opioids.
- Increased CO₂
- Increased or normal H⁺ concentration.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: right sided heart failure

- JVD
- Abdominal distention
- Weight gain
- Nausea and anorexia
- Dependent edema

Topic: left sided heart failure

- Fatigue
- S3 heart sound
- Pulmonary congestion
- Altered mental status.
- Hypertrophy

Topic: Respiratory/Pulmonary edema

- Crackles
- Tachycardia
- Persistent cough with pink frothy sputum

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Coronary Intervention; Stent

- Stent: Placement of a mesh-wire device to hold an artery open and prevent restenosis.
- Atherectomy; Used to break up and remove plaque within cardiac vessels.
- Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty: inflating a balloon to dilate the arterial lumen and the adhering plaque therefore widening the arterial lumen.

Topic: Coronary Intervention Indications

- Can be done on an elective basis to treat CAD.
- Might reduce ischemia during acute MI.
- Alternative to coronary artery bypass graft.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

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Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte imbalances

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Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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Main Category: Clinical Judgment

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