N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Level 2

Student Name: Shoshana Zimmerman
Assessment Name: RN Adult Med Surg 2019
Semester: Spring 2024

ati Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE
71.1%
TIME SPENT
57:09

Individual Name: Shoshana Zimmerman
Student Number: 7412798
Institution: Lakeview CON
Program Type: BSN
Test Completed Date: 4/23/2024
# of Points: 90 Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress
View missed topics and launch study materials below.
Last accessed: 4/28/2024 Time spent: 02:58:43

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 2	69.2%	69.1%	57	56

Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Establishing Priorities
Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Priority Assessment Finding Following a Total Laryngectomy • Immediate post-op care involves monitoring the airway, ventilation, and circulatory status. • Per agency protocol the nurse should monitor the patient's vital signs frequently until they are stable. • The nurse should keep the patient in a lateral position until they are fully conscious of maintaining the airway.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
Topic: Middle and Inner Ear Disorders: Interventions for Client Who Has Meniere's Disease • Menier's disease causes the patient to have vertigo, tinnitus, and sensorineural hearing loss. • Monitor fall risk. • Medications include Meclizine, antiemetics, anticholinergics, Scopolamine, and Diazepam.
Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials
Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Nursing Care for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy • Radiation can be administered internally with brachytherapy or externally with teletherapy. • Internal radiation causes body fluids to be contaminated with radiation so fluids should be disposed of according to facility policy. • The patient should be put in a private room with signage to state that there is radiation in the room. The nurse should wear a dosimeter badge, and visitors should only visit for 30 minutes and stay at least 6 feet away from the patient.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Teaching Home Care

- The nurse should teach the patient about how the disease spreads and how to prevent infections.
- The patient should stay up to date on their immunizations and take their medications as prescribed.
- The nurse should include the importance of eating a healthy diet and maintaining the patient's weight.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Educating Staff About Hepatitis A

- The route of transmission for hepatitis A is the fecal-oral route.
- Lab results will show elevated liver enzymes.
- Physical assessment findings include clay-colored stools, fever, vomiting, dark colored urine, and jaundice.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Alcohol Intoxication

- Substance abuse is a risk factor for surgical complications.
- The nurse should establish IV access with at least an 18-gauge catheter to be able to administer blood products if necessary.
- In an emergency surgery, consent is not required.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia

- Left-sided hemiplegia affects visual and spatial awareness.
- The patient may overestimate their abilities, lose the ability to perceive depth, and have visual disturbances.
- Passive or active range of motion exercises should be performed every 2 hours.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Female Physiologic Processes: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Leuprolide

- Leuprolide is a synthetic luteinizing hormone which suppresses estrogen and testosterone production.
- The patient should use contraceptives because it can cause birth defects.
- It can cause decreased libido and increases the risk for osteoporosis.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating a Naloxone Dose By Weight

- 1 mg= 1,000 mcg
- 1 kg= 2.2 lbs
- If using dimensional analysis calculate what unit you need by putting that as the numerator in the ratio first.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy: Intervention for Suspected Septicemia

- Three factors should be considered when choosing an antibiotic: identifying the microorganism that

is causing the infection, whether the medication will be effective on the organism, and knowing medication allergies, patient age, and other risk factors.

- Laboratory tests to find the causative organism include microbiology samples from blood, sputum, wound drainage, or urine.
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Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting ABGs

- pH is the balance of CO2 and HCO3 in the body.
- Acid balance is regulated by the lungs, kidneys, and chemical components.
- The body tries to regulate acid using compensation.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Glycemic Control

- Symptoms are usually polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia, and have frequent infections, fruity breath, inability to concentrate, headaches, weakness, vision changes, and others.
- Fasting glucose levels will be higher than 200 mg/dL.
- Hyperglycemia may lead to ketonuria and metabolic acidosis.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Assessment Findings in a Client Who Has Right-Sided Heart Failure

- May lead to left sided heart failure, respiratory problems, and right ventricular myocardial infarction.
- Symptoms include jugular vein distention, edema, hepatomegaly, and weight gain.
- Ejection fraction should be between 45%-60%.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Teaching About Left-Sided Cardiac

- If a hematoma develops hold pressure, assess for color, sensation, capillary refill, and pulses, and call the doctor.
- If there is bleeding, hold pressure and keep the extremity extended.
- The patient should report signs of chest pain, difficulty breathing, or any heart symptoms.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Head Injury: Responding to Change in Level of Consciousness

- The nurse should maintain the patient's cervical spine stability until an x-ray is obtained.
- Assess the patient for signs of spinal fluid leaking from the nose or the ears.
- Monitor labs for fluid and electrolyte imbalances and any effects of drugs or alcohol.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Treatment for Hypokalemia

- Potassium levels less than 3.5 mEq/L.
- Symptoms will include weak pulse, orthostatic hypotension, anxiety, flattened t wave, prominent u wave, prolonged qr interval, shallow breathing.
- Never administer potassium in an IV bolus, IM or subq injections.

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Assessment Findings

- Lab results show increased hematocrit, BUN, sodium, urine specific gravity, and blood osmolality.
- The nurse should provide fluids via oral or IV and monitor patient intake and output.
- The patient is a higher risk for falls.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- Dietary causes include iron deficiency, lack of vitamin B12, lack of folic acid, and pica.
- The patient may appear pale, have little energy, headache, irritability, paresthesia, dyspnea, cold sensitivity, and/or pain.
- The patient may have spoon-shaped nail beds.

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- Shock is due to inadequate tissue perfusion to the organs.
- For hypotension the patient should be placed supine with legs elevated to increase venous blood return to the heart.
- Symptoms include tachypnea greater than 40, pale, moist, or cyanotic skin, decreased blood pressure, and tachycardia.

Topic: Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators: Monitoring Client's Permanent Pacemaker Rhythm

- A pacer spike can be seen on the cardiac monitor when the pacemaker delivers an impulse.
- It can be programmed to deliver at a fixed pace, a synchronized pace, or over pace to fix a dysrhythmia.
- A 5-letter system is used to interpret which mode the pacemaker is on.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Burns: Care of a Client Following an Explosion

- A client in an explosion would be in a dry heat burn.
- Priority care is airway, breathing, circulation, managing pain, preventing infection, and maintaining body temperature.
- The acute phase of care involves taking care of the patient’s other systems including GI, nutrition, wound healing, and psychosocial care.

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Priority Finding to Report

- Monitor the client for altered mental status which can by a symptom of hepatic encephalopathy.
- Monitor the client for bleeding due to esophageal varices.
- Monitor oxygenation, respirations, fluid volume, intake and output and ascites.

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Selecting Equipment for Gastric Lavage

- Lavage is washing out the stomach due to bleeding, poisoning, or gastric dilation.
- A Salem pump, Ewald or levin tubes are used.
- The nurse should review the prescription and understand the reason for placing the tube.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Hypertension: Actions for Hypertensive Crisis

- Symptoms include very high blood pressure, headache, nosebleeds, dizziness or blurry vision.
- The nurse should give IV antihypertensive medication, monitor blood pressure, and neuro checks.
- This can occur when patients do not follow a therapeutic regimen to control their blood pressure.

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Emergency Care for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding

- The nurse should monitor vital signs and pain.
- Administer oxygen and start an IV to give fluids.
- Prepare the patient for endoscopy or surgery by inserting an ng tube.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Caring for a Client Who Has Venous Insufficiency

- The nurse should encourage exercise that the patient can tolerate.
- Promote vasodilation with warm environment, never direct heat, insulated socks, avoid cold.
- The patient should not have caffeine or smoke, and they should not cross their legs, and do not wear constrictive clothing.