

N431 Adult Health II  
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: Establishing Priorities**

**Topic: Post-operative Nursing Care: Priority Assessment Following Total Laryngectomy**

1. Post-operative care is provided in the PACU and includes recovery from anesthesia.
2. Post-operative care involves assessments, pain medications, determining time of discharge.
3. Post-operative assessments involves monitoring airway & breathing, vitals, I & O, pain level, and mentation.

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Accident/Error/ Prevention**

**Topic: Pre-operative Nursing Care: Identify Nursing Allergic Cross-Reactivity**

1. Preoperative care starts when the patient is scheduled for surgery.
2. Preoperative care includes: assessment of patient's physical, emotional and psychosocial status, before surgery.
3. Risk factors to be checked allergies to latex & anesthetics. Allergy to bananas connected to allergy to latex.

**Subcategory: Standard Precaution/ Transmission-Based Precaution/ Surgical Asepsis**

**Topic: Surgical Asepsis**

1. Surgical asepsis means the complete elimination of microbes during surgical procedures.
2. Surgical asepsis includes use of antimicrobial cleansing agents like betadine, using od sterile gloves, and making a sterile field.
3. Surgical asepsis is crucial for preventing postoperative infections.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

**Topic: Heart failure and Pulmonary Edema: Instructions for Home Care**

1. Follow the treatment plan
2. Follow the heart healthy diet: low on saturated fat, sodium, processed food, and food w/added sugars.
3. Eliminate sleep problems which can hurt heart health.
4. Sheck vitals daily, and manage Iron deficiency anemia.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: N/A**

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Elimination: Disorders of the Eye**

**Topic: Priority action of eye irrigation in the case of chemical ocular burns**

1. Immediate start of irrigation to flush out chemicals.
2. Tell the patient to put water in the eye.
3. Monitor for any infection.
4. Assess the patient's eye.

**Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration**

**Topic: Cancer and immunosuppression disorders**

1. Immunosuppression is weakened Immune system.
2. Immunosuppressive medications are given to patients who received organ transplants. These medications block the immune response in the host to prevent rejection of a new organ.
3. Weake immune system cannot recognize and eliminate cancer cell from the body.
4. Weak immune system cannot fight infection.

**Topic: Care for the patient on radiation therapy**

1. Educate patient about the radiation therapy, side effects and safety.
2. Skin care is important because of radiation dermatitis. Skin becomes dry, desquamated, and painful. Avoid sun exposure.
3. Diet problems occur due to nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite. This require special attention.

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

### **Subcategory: Adverse effects/Contraindications/ Side effects/ Interactions**

#### **Topic: DM management: medication to withhold prior to CT scan**

1. Metformin produces lactic acidosis in DM patients. This is more common in patients who have kidney function problems with DM.
2. Metformin should be stopped at the time of CT scan procedure and up to 48 hours after the test or it will damage kidneys more.
3. Patient has to manage DM other ways.
4. Report weakness, N/V, muscle pain, SOB, feeling cold, dizzy.

#### **Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostics and Therapeutic procedures/ Maintaining central venous devices**

1. Keep it clean and maintain as much as possible.
2. Central venous device is used for medications, blood draw, nutrition support.
3. Used in long term venous therapy.

#### **Topic: Parenteral/ IV therapy. Dosage calculation, Naloxone dose by body weight.**

1. Naloxone is given for opioid overdose. Initial dose is 0.1-0.2 mg IV.
2. 1mg/kg body weight
3. Initial dose is 0.01mg/kg BW

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

**Subcategory: Potential of alterations in body systems.**

**Topic: Head injury: Monitor neuro status.**

1. Monitor CSF from the nose and ears.
2. Check cranial nerves functions.
3. Monitor ICP.
4. Seizures precaution.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: alteration in body system

#### Topic: LOC

1. Assess verbal response.
2. Assess motor response, respiratory status.
3. Assess facial symmetry for strokes. Postures.
4. Glasgow Coma Scale.

### Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

#### Topic: HTN: Action for hypertensive crisis

1. Bring BP down to the safe level, not more than 25% lower.
2. Use IV rout for antihypertensive drugs.
3. Symptoms: confusion, chest pain, N/V, blurred vision.

#### Topic: Peptic ulcer: Action for upper GI bleed

1. Stop blood thinners
2. NG lavage to find the source of bleed.
3. Proton pump inhibitors.
4. Upper endoscopy. Angiography.
5. Surgery if all other did not work.

### Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte imbalance

#### Topic: Topic: Electrolyte imbalance- Hypokalemia

1. Treated with oral or IV potassium.
2. Potassium is given with help of ECG to check for U wave or hyperkalemia
3. Elevated BP, conduction problems in the heart, weakness, muscle cramps and pain.

#### Topic: Burns assessment of early phase of injury.

- 1.Three degrees of skin damage.

- 2.Heat burn, electrical, chemical , cold burn, radiation.

- 3.Check the airway damage with heat burn.

**Topic: Pathophysiology: PVD. Care for venous insufficiency.**

- 1.Elevate legs to improve circulation.

- 2.Compression stockings

3. Exercise

**Main Category: Clinical Judgment N/A**