

N322 Introduction to Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Natalie Zizumbo
Assessment Name: RN Pharmacology
Semester: Spring

Instructions:

- Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
- The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - Categories
 - These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - Management of Care
 - Safety and Infection Control
 - Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - Psychosocial Integrity
 - Basic Care and Comfort
 - Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - Reduction of Risk Potential
 - Physiological Adaptation
 - Subcategories
 - Topics
 - Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - Main Category
 - Subcategories for each main category
 - Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - 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.**
 - In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - 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"
 - 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 Sick 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.

- 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: N/A

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Reporting of incident/event/irregular occurrence/violence

Topic: Safe medication administration and error reduction: Situation requiring incident report

- Any medication errors need to have an incident report usually within 24 hours.
- Medication errors can include anything to the system, the procedure of administration, wrong medication, or dose.
- All medication errors should be reported to help the risk managers determine how these errors occur and what to change to prevent reoccurrence.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Chemical and other dependencies/Substance use disorder

Topic: Opioid agonists and antagonists: Priority assessment following Naloxone administration

- The nurse should monitor the client's respirations in case of a reoccurrence of respiratory depression.
- The nurse should monitor the client's blood pressure and heart rate.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's pain.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse effects/Contraindications/ Side effects/Interactions

Topic: Adverse effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Assessing for medication/food interaction

- Many medications can interact with foods in the client's diet.
- Foods can alter how medications are absorbed or can increase/decrease the medication effects.
- Grapefruit juice can increase the amount of medication effects or adverse effects. Vitamin K can inhibit the effects of warfarin.

Topic: Adverse effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Client medication interactions

- Clients taking many medications are at risk for medication interactions.
- Nurses should be aware of medication-medication interactions as well as medication-food/herbal supplement interactions.
- Medication interactions can be severe, such as causing hepatotoxicity or nephrotoxicity.

Topic: Angina and Antilipemic Agents: Medications contraindicated when taking Nitroglycerin

- Nitroglycerin can interact with beta-blockers, causing an increase in hypotensive effects.
- Nitroglycerin can interact with calcium channel blockers, causing an increase in hypotensive effects.
- Nitroglycerin can interact with diuretics, causing an increase in hypotensive effects.

Topic: Cardiac glycosides and heart failure: Risk factors for Digoxin toxicity

- Hypokalemia can increase a client's risk for digoxin toxicity.
- Heart disease can also increase the risk for digoxin toxicity.
- Other medications, such as quinidine and verapamil, can also increase the risk.

Topic: Chronic neurologic disorders: Adverse effects of Carbamazepine

- Carbamazepine can cause CNS effects such as nystagmus, vertigo, or a headache.
- Carbamazepine can cause leukopenia and anemia.
- This medication can also cause Stevens-Johnson syndrome, nausea, vomiting, and fluid overload in heart failure clients.

Topic: Chronic neurologic disorders: Contraindication of Anticholinergic medication

- Clients who are taking succinylcholine should not take anticholinergic medications.
- Clients with a bowel obstruction should not take anticholinergic medications.
- These medications should also be used cautiously in clients with seizure disorders, asthma,

hypotension, and peptic ulcer disease.

Topic: Immunizations: Contraindication for receiving varicella vaccine

- The varicella vaccine is contraindicated in clients who are pregnant.
- The vaccine is also contraindicated in clients who have a hypersensitivity to neomycin and gelatin.
- The varicella vaccine is contraindicated in clients who have HIV and other immune deficiencies.

Subcategory: Medication administration

Topic: Cardiac glycosides and heart failure: Indications for titration of Dopamine

- The dosage is titrated based on the client's blood pressure.
- It is also titrated based on the client's heart rate.
- The medication can also be titrated based on the client's cardiac output.

Topic: Diabetes mellitus: Mixing insulins

- The short-acting insulin should be drawn up in the syringe first, and then the longer-acting insulin.
- Drawing the longer-acting insulin second prevents this insulin from getting mixed into the short-acting insulin vial.
- NPH and premixed insulin appear cloudy. Other insulins should not be used if their appearance is cloudy.

Topic: Medications affecting coagulation: Reviewing laboratory tests before administering Warfarin

- PT and INR should be monitored while on warfarin.
- CBC, platelet, and hematocrit levels should be monitored as well.
- Frequent PT monitoring can be used to adjust the dose.

Topic: Older adults (65 and Older): Client teaching about insulin administration

- Educate the client to administer the insulin in one general area to have a consistent rate of insulin absorption.
- Insulin should be administered in the subcutaneous tissue of the upper arm, thigh, or abdomen and rotate spots to prevent lipohypertrophy.
- Insulin should only be administered in insulin-specific syringes.

Topic: Opioid agonists and antagonists: Evaluating medication prescriptions

- The nurse should ensure all components of the prescription are correct.
- The prescriptions should include the client's name, date and time, and the provider's signature.
- The prescription should include the name of the medication, strength and dosage, route and time, and frequency.

Topic: Safe medication administration and error reduction: Preparing the right medication

- The nurse should use the ten rights of safe medical administration to give the right medication.
- The nurse should also ensure all components of the medication prescription is given.
- Medication reconciliation is also important to ensure that medications are correct and to look for medication interactions.

Subcategory: Pharmacological pain management

Topic: Safe medication administration and error reduction: Priority action when administering a controlled substance

- Controlled substances have the potential of being misused and developing dependency.
- Another nurse should witness any controlled substances that are discarded.
- The nurse should double-check the dose and not leave the medication at the bedside.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in vital signs

Topic: Medications affecting blood pressure: Assessment prior to administering Propranolol

- If the client's pulse is below 50, the medication should be held.
- The client should also have a baseline ECG done.
- A client with diabetes should be monitored for hypoglycemia, so their blood sugar should be checked beforehand.

Topic: Medications affecting cardiac rhythm: Adverse effect of Amiodarone

- Amiodarone can cause pulmonary toxicity; the client should be monitored for dyspnea, cough, and chest pain.
- Amiodarone can also cause visual disturbances such as blurry vision and photophobia.
- Amiodarone can cause bradycardia and AV block. The nurse should monitor the client's blood pressure and ECG.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: N/A

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Generate solutions

Topic: Vitamins and Minerals: Caring for a client who has iron deficiency anemia

- Iron preparations such as ferrous sulfate can be used to provide iron.
- The nurse should educate that iron should be taken on an empty stomach to increase absorption.
- The client should be educated that iron therapy lasts 1-2 months and then dietary intake should be sufficient to keep iron levels at a normal range. Dietary intake includes food such as liver, leafy green vegetables, and yeast.

Subcategory: Take actions

Topic: Antibiotics affecting protein synthesis: Educating a client on prescribed medication

- The nurse should educate the client to finish the entire course of their prescribed medication.
- If the client is taking a tetracycline, the client should use an additional contraception and not take it before lying down due to the increased risk of esophageal ulceration.
- If the client is on warfarin and taking erythromycin, then the PT and INR need to be monitored.

Topic: Chronic neurologic disorders: Teaching about Levodopa/Carbidopa

- Carbidopa is used with Levodopa to increase the amount of Levodopa reaching the CNS.
- The client should be educated on eating protein in small portions throughout the day and avoid food containing pyridoxine, like bananas, green vegetables, and whole grain cereals.
- The client should be educated on adverse effects such as drowsiness, orthostatic hypotension, nausea, and impulse control disorder.

Reference

ATI Nursing. (2023). *RN pharmacology for nursing: Review module content mastery series*. Assessment Technologies Institute.

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

72.6%

TIME SPENT
31:38

Individual Name: Natalie Zizumbo

Student Number: Z15472111

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/25/2024 # of Points: 75

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 5/1/2024

Time spent: 02:11:13

Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

MEAN

PERCENTILE RANK

Level 2

National
66.7%

Program
66.9%

National
65

Program
64

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review

OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	
Management of Care	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%
+ Safety and Infection Control	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.0%
+ Psychosocial Integrity	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0%
+ Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	14	40	65.1%	65.3%	46	45	65.0%
+ Reduction of Risk Potential	2	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	60.0%
Physiological Adaptation	0	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%
+ Clinical Judgment	3	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85.7%