

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Adult Medical Surgical**
Semester: Fall

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	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	8. Physiological Adaptation
	9. Clinical Judgment
 - 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: Ethical Responsibilities: Client Decision to Refuse Treatment

Topic: Ethical Decision-Making in Nursing

- Autonomy the right to make one's own personal decisions, even when those decisions might not be in that person's own best interest.
- Confidentiality is protection of privacy without diminishing access to high-quality care.
- Ethical dilemmas are problems that involve more than one choice and stem from differences in the values and beliefs of the decision makers.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: HIV/AIDS: Teaching Home Care

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- Teach the client how the virus is transmitted and ways to prevent infection, such as the use of condoms, abstinence, and avoiding sharing needles.
- Encourage the client to maintain up-to-date immunizations, including yearly seasonal influenza and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine.
- Providers should use standard precautions when caring for the client.

Topic: Assessment

- Older adults are more susceptible to fluid and electrolyte imbalances, malnutrition, skin alterations, and wasting syndrome than younger adults.
- CDC recommends that everyone between the ages of 13 and 64 get tested for HIV at least once as part of routine health care. For people with certain risk factors, CDC recommends getting tested at least once a year.
- Understand the details of the test, such as length and what to expect.

Topic: Patient-Centered Care

- Monitor total CD4+ T lymphocyte count as well as CD4 percentage and ratio of CD4 to CD8 cells.
- Be aware of the adverse effects of the medications and ways to decrease the severity of adverse effects.
- Respiratory services may be consulted to improve respiratory status and provide portable oxygen.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Delirium and Dementia: Teaching the Family of a client

Topic: Type of delirium

- Acute neurocognitive disorder experienced in more than 80% of clients in the intensive care unit and up to 50% of older adult hospitalized clients.
- Hyperactive, hypoactive and mixed delirium

Topic: Patient-Centered Care

- **Remove contributing factors causing the client's confusion**
- **Collaborate with interdisciplinary team regarding client's plan of care**
- **The progression of Alzheimer's disease can be different for each client. While there is no universal scale for the stages and manifestations, the following is an example of one scale.**

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning teaching for Client who has Mucositis

Topic: Procedures

- Lymph node dissection or sentinel lymph node biopsy is done to determine if the cancer has spread or there is added risk of spread.
- Rehabilitative or reconstructive surgeries improve appearance or functional ability for clients following cancer treatment.
- Prevent and treat pain as prescribed using pharmacological and nonpharmacological measures.

Topic: Neutropenic precautions

- Have the client remain in the room unless they need to leave for a diagnostic procedure or therapy. In this case, place a mask on the client during transport.
- Avoid invasive procedures that could cause a break in tissue unless necessary.
- Follow agency policy regarding prohibitions of fresh flowers and plants in the client's room

Topic: Nursing Actions

- Implement nonpharmacological methods to reduce nausea
- Perform calorie counts to determine intake. Provide liquid nutritional supplements as needed.
- Assess for findings of dehydration or fluid and electrolyte imbalance.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Client Teaching about Furosemide

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active, and consult with the provider before starting any exercise regimen.
- Consume a diet low in sodium, along with fluid restrictions, and consult with the provider regarding diet specifications.
- Refrain from smoking.
- Follow medication regimen, and follow up with the provider as needed.

Topic: Patient-Centered Care

- Encourage bed rest until the client is stable.
- Encourage energy conservation by assisting with care and ADLs.
- Maintain dietary restrictions as prescribed (restricted fluid intake, restricted sodium intake).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Meningitis: Identifying Manifestations

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- Hib Vaccine is a series of four doses is recommended beginning at 2 months of age, with the final dose at 12 to 15 months.
- Vaccinate adults who are immunocompromised, have a chronic disease, smoke cigarettes, or live in a long-term care facility.
- Ensure that adolescents receive the vaccine on schedule and prior to living in a residential setting in college. Individuals in other communal living conditions (such as military) also should be immunized

Topic: Patient-Centered Care

- Initiate droplet precautions, which require a private room. Continue droplet precautions until antibiotics have been administered for 24 hr and oral and nasal secretions are no longer infectious.
- Implement fever-reduction measures, such as a cooling blanket, if necessary.
- Older adult clients are at an increased risk for secondary complications, such as pneumonia.

Topic: Complications

- SIADH can be a complication of meningitis due to abnormal stimulation to the hypothalamic area of the brain, causing excess secretion of antidiuretic hormone
- Septic emboli can form during meningitis and travel to other parts of the body, particularly the hands, but can occur in the feet as well.
- Septic emboli can lead to disseminated intravascular coagulation or stroke.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Obtaining a Guaiac Smear Sample for Fecal

Occult Blood Testing

Topic: Liver function tests and other blood tests

- Liver function tests are aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), bilirubin, and albumin
- Other blood tests that provide information on the functioning of the GI system include amylase, lipase, alpha-fetoprotein, and ammonia.
- Preprocedure explain to the client how blood is obtained and what information this will provide.

Topic: Interpretation of Findings

- A positive finding for blood is indicative of GI bleeding
- A positive finding for ova and parasites is indicative of a GI parasitic infection.
- A positive finding for Clostridium difficile is indicative of this opportunistic infection, which becomes established secondary to use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, immunosuppression, or excessive evacuation of the bowels

Topic: Endoscopy

- Endoscopic procedures allow direct visualization of body cavities, tissues, and organs through the use of a flexible, lighted tube
- Evaluate the client's understanding of the procedure
- Evaluate the client's medical history for increased risk of complications.

Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Priority Intervention for Acute Angina

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active. Consult with a provider before starting any exercise regimen.
- Have cholesterol level and blood pressure checked regularly.
- Consume a diet low in saturated fats and sodium. Consult with a provider regarding diet restrictions.

Topic: Assessment

- An increased risk of coronary artery disease exists for older adult clients who are physically inactive, have one or more chronic diseases
- An increased risk of coronary artery disease exists for older adult clients who are physically inactive, have one or more chronic diseases
- Incidence of cardiac disease increases with age, especially in the presence of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, elevated homocysteine, and highly sensitive C-reactive protein

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Caring for a Client who has COPD

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- Use protective equipment, such as a mask, and ensure proper ventilation while working in environments that contain carcinogens or particles in the air.
- Chronic dyspnea. The respiratory rate can reach 40 to 50/min during acute exacerbations.
- Use sputum cultures and WBC counts to diagnose acute respiratory infections.

Topic: Assessment

- In older adults or clients who have dark-colored skin, oxygen saturation levels can be slightly lower
- Chest X-ray reveals hyperinflation of alveoli and flattened diaphragm in the late stages of emphysema.
- Monitor for skin breakdown around the nose and mouth from the oxygen device.

Topic: Complications

- Right-sided heart failure is Air trapping, airway collapse, and stiff alveoli lead to increased pulmonary pressures.
- Monitor respiratory status and administer oxygen therapy.
- Obtain pneumonia and influenza immunizations.

Subcategory: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis or Hyperglycemic-Hyperosmolar State

Topic: Assessment

- DKA lack of sufficient insulin related to undiagnosed or untreated type 1 diabetes mellitus or nonadherence to a diabetic regimen
- HHS is sustained osmotic diuresis results in dehydration and a hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state, resulting from one of the following.
- Older adult clients often seek medical attention later when much sicker, and have age-related changes that affect the body's ability to recover

Topic: Patient-Centered Care

- Provide isotonic fluid replacement to maintain perfusion to vital organs. The client can require 6 to 10 L of IV fluid in 24 hrs.
- Start with a rapid infusion of 0.9% sodium chloride for the first 1 to 3 hr.
- Administer regular insulin 0.1 to 0.15 unit/kg as an IV bolus dose and then follow with a continuous IV infusion of regular insulin at 0.1 unit/kg/hr.

Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial infarction: Caring for a client who reports chest pain

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active. Consult with a provider before starting any exercise regimen.

- Have cholesterol level and blood pressure checked regularly.
- Consume a diet low in saturated fats and sodium. Consult with a provider regarding diet restrictions.

Topic: Assessment

- An increased risk of coronary artery disease exists for older adult clients who are physically inactive, have one or more chronic diseases
- Incidence of cardiac disease increases with age, especially in the presence of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, elevated homocysteine, and highly sensitive C-reactive protein
- An abrupt interruption of oxygen to the heart muscle produces myocardial ischemia

Topic: Patient-centered Care

- The initial management includes the administration of Morphine, Oxygen, Nitrate, Aspirin.
- The administration of aspirin upon arrival, beta-blocker within 24 hours, and thrombolytic within 30 minutes
- Nitroglycerin prevents coronary artery vasospasm and reduces preload and afterload, decreasing myocardial oxygen demand.