Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023
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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 • 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: Advocacy

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Demonstrating Client Advocacy for a Client Who Has AIDS

- Ensure the client's information is protected and that the client's healthcare confidentiality is maintained.
- Ensure that the client does not experience discrimination related to the care they receive.
- Ensure the client experiences autonomy regarding their healthcare.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Identifying the Need for a Referral

- Ensure the client receives a referral if there is a family history of MS.
- Ensure the client receives a referral if the client is experiencing worsening signs and symptoms that become severe.
- Ensure the client receives a referral if unexplained neurological signs and symptoms are experienced.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Arthroplasty: Safety Considerations for Continuous Passive Motion Machine

- Keep the machine on a flat and firm surface.
- Do not use the machine while sleeping.
- Ensure that loose objects like clothing are not near the moving parts of the machine.

Topic: Seizures and Epilepsy: Priority Intervention for a Client Experiencing a Seizure

- Lower the client to the floor or a safe location.
- Never place anything in the client's mouth while experiencing a seizure.
- Ensure the client is safe and protected from injury during an active seizure.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Nursing Care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Limit the client's visitors to 30 minutes and stay 6 feet away from the client.
- Wear dosimeter badges when providing care for the client.
- Do not allow fresh flowers or plants to enter the client's room.

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

Topic: Infection Control: Admitting a Client Who Has Pertussis

- Ensure that the client is immediately placed on a strict droplet isolation.
- Ensure strict hand hygiene practices are being followed.
- Ensure family or close contacts that may have been exposed are treated accordingly.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Support Systems

Topic: Delirium and Dementia: Teaching the Family of a Client

- Teach the family what dementia/delirium is and what is to be expected when caring for their loved one.
- Teach the family the different stages of the disease that are experienced and what to expect.
- Teach the family how to provide safe and effective care.

Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Encouraging Client Involvement in Plan of Care

- Encourage the client to assist in their plan of care by setting goals to accomplish and a time frame with the staff creating their care plan.
- Encourage the client to assist in their plan of care by providing information about items in their home that may contribute to safety issues (ex. Rugs).
- Encourage the client to provide information for the plan of care like power of attorneys or other legal information required.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Stroke: Evaluating Client's Mobility with Use of Quad Cane

- Ensure that the client understands the importance of proper use of the quad cane (Ex. Cane used opposite of the effected side).
- Ensure the client understands the importance of removing all safety hazards within their home (ex. rugs).
- Ensure the client understands that the quad can should step forward with weak leg first.

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Teaching for Client Who Has Mucositis

- Ensure oral hygiene practices are being followed correctly (ex. Gentle brushing).
- Ensure dietary modifications have been made and are being enforced.
- Ensure that the client’s pain is being managed correctly.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Esophageal Disorders: Assessing a Client's Ability to Swallow

- Client remains NPO until swallow evaluation is complete.
- Clients’ ability to swallow may be compromised due to sleep apnea, obesity, or the use of a nasogastric tube.
- Lying flat is a contributing factor to the clients reduced ability to swallow.

Topic: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and chronic kidney disease: Low-Potassium Food Source

- Acute kidney disease phases include onset, oliguria, diuresis, and recovery.
- Acute kidney disease classes include Stage 1 (risk stage), stage 2 injury stage, and stage 3 failure stage.
- Imaging procedures include Xray, ultrasound, CT scan, and nuclear medicine test.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Identifying Adverse Effects of Metoprolol

- Shortness of breath may be experienced during the use of Metoprolol if an adverse effect occurs.
- A worsening cough may be experienced during the use of Metoprolol if an adverse effect occurs.
- Swollen ankles or feet making it difficult or impossible to walk may occur during the use of Metoprolol if an adverse effect occurs.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Care

- Dressing changes must be completed weekly for PICC care.
- The PICC line must be covered during showering.
- The PICC line site must be assessed and be free of swelling, redness, or tenderness.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Evaluating the Effects of Dopamine in the Treatment of Hypovolemic Shock

- Evaluate the client's blood pressure and if it has improved, worsened, or no change experienced.
- Evaluate labs to ensure that blood flow to the kidneys has improved.
- Evaluate the client's urine output.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Client Teaching About Furosemide

- Instruct the client to take missed doses ASAP and never to double dose.
- Instruct the client to change positions slowly to minimize the chance of orthostatic hypotension.
- Instruct the client to take the medication as directed even when they are not feeling well.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Glycemic Control

- The client's provider should measure the client's A1C every two to three months and it should be under 7%.
- The client should monitor their glucose levels multiple times of the day including before meals and medication administration.
- Educate the client about their condition and signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures: Nursing Actions Following a Lumbar Puncture

- Instruct the client to expect tingling in their extremities.
- Measure the client's blood glucose every 2 hours.
- Limit the client's fluid intake and instruct the client to lie flat.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Meningitis: Identifying Manifestations

- Photophobia or double vision may be experienced by the client.
- Sudden high fever and a headache may be experienced by the client.
- The client may experience altered mental status and appear extremely confused.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Client Care Following Cardiac Catheterization

- Promotion of adequate tissue perfusion.
- Prevention of bleeding and infection.
- Reduction of fear and anxiety.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Reproductive Disorders: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes

- Educate the client that genital herpes is a disease that they live with forever.
- Educate the client that genital herpes is spread during sexual intercourse and how to protect themselves and others from transmission.
- Educate the client about the manifestations of blisters on the genitals, buttock, and anus.

Topic: Tuberculosis: Discharge Teaching About Tuberculosis

- Educate the client about the importance of following the medication regimen as directed.
- Educate the client about preventive measures to avoid spreading TB.
- Educate the patient about the importance of going to the ER if experiencing chest pain or bloody sputum.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Evaluating a Client's Intake and Output

- Ensure the client’s output is at least 30 ml an hour.
- Ensure the correct measurement of intake and output.
- Ensure the supportive staff are educated on the correct measurement and charting procedures for intake and output.
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Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Managing Bradycardia

- Educate the client about lifestyle changes that support healthy heart habits.
- Treatment of underlying conditions and modifying drug regimens.
- Educate the client that a pacemaker may be required if the client’s condition worsens in the future.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Teaching About the Manifestations of Thyroid Storm

- Educate the client that thyroid storm is a life-threatening complication associated with untreated or undertreated hyperthyroidism.
- Educate the client that thyroid storm causes rapid heartbeat, high fever and unconsciousness.
- Treatment may include anti thyroid medications that work by blocking the synthesis of thyroid hormones.

Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Medications to Treat Diabetes Insipidus

- Desmopressin may be given to treat diabetes insipidus.
- Vasopressin may be given to treat diabetes insipidus.
- Diuretics may be given in the treatment of diabetes insipidus.

Topic: Seizures and Epilepsy: Implementing Precautions for a Client Who Has a Seizure Disorder

- Ensure that the railing on the hospital bed is padded.

- Ensure that the hospital bed is in the lowest height setting.
- Ensure that the client is not wearing anything restrictive that can cause them harm if a seizure occurs.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Spinal Cord Injury: Actions to Take for Autonomic Dysreflexia

- Sit patient up (keep patient sitting or upright until BP returns to normal).
- Loosen or remove any tight clothing
- Monitor BP every 2-5 minutes

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Airway inflammation that affects the client's ability to breathe.
- Airflow obstruction occurs affecting the client's ability to breathe.
- Bronchial hyperresponsiveness may occur.