

N44 Concept Adult Health III
ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:

Assessment Name: **ATI Medical-Surgical Assessment II**

Semester:

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. Determine your three (3) **weakest or lowest scoring** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - a. Management of Care
 - b. Safety and Infection Control
 - c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - d. Psychosocial Integrity
 - e. Basic Care and Comfort
 - f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - g. Reduction of Risk Potential
 - h. Physiological Adaptation
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
 - 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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A”
6. 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.

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

Main Category #1: Safety and Infection

Subcategory: handling hazardous and infectious materials

Topic: cancer treatment options: nursing care for client who's receiving internal radiation therapy

- Internal radiation causes body fluids to be contaminated with radiation. Buddy wastes are radioactive and should be disposed of properly, as directed by the facility.
- The patient needs to be put in a private room keeping the door closed as much as possible with the door sign warning of the radiation source.
- The RN should wear a lead apron while providing care. Follow protocol for proper removal of dressings and bed linens from the room, in most cases, linens and dressings are kept in the clients room until radiation source is removed to ensure it is not lost in the trash or laundry.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: accident, error, injury prevention

Topic: head injury: making room assignments for a group of clients

- There are several types of brain injuries there are concussions, contusions, diffuse axonal injury, and intracranial hemorrhage.
- Open head injuries pose a high risk for infection and would be best in a private room.
- A cervical spine injury should always be suspected when a head injury occurs. A cervical spine injury must be ruled out prior to removing any devices such as the C collar used to stabilize the cervical spine.

Topic: seizures and epilepsy: priority intervention for a client experiencing a seizure

- There are five types of generalized seizures tonic clonic, tonic, clonic, myoclonic, a tonic or a kinetic, absence, and focal seizures.
- There are numerous things a nurse can do for patient care during a seizure. Protect the clients privacy and keep the client from injury by moving furniture holding your head in the lap if on the floor etcetera. Position the client to provide a patent airway usually in a sideline position be prepared to suction secretions loosen restrictive clothing do not restrain the client do not open the jaw or insert anything in airway during seizure activity document onset and duration of seizure and findings level of consciousness, apnea, cyanosis, motor activity, incontinence prior to during and following a seizure.
- There are numerous things can cause seizures, excessive stress, hyperventilation, overwhelming fatigue, alcohol and question, excessive caffeine intake, exposure to flashing lights, increase physical activity, illness, and substances such as cocaine aerosols and inhaled glue products.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #2: health promotion and maintenance

Subcategory: aging process

Topic: middle and inner ear disorders: risk factors for hearing loss

- There are several types of hearing loss causes. Environmental or workplace exposure to noise, conductive hearing loss caused by infection presence of foreign body, damage to the cranial nerve 8, changes in the middle ear and inner ear related to aging including thickening of the tympanic membrane/loss of elasticity, loss of sensory hair cells in the organ of corti and limitations to movement of the ossicles.
- Conditions of the middle ear can be caused by injury, disease, and aging process this includes otitis media viral or bacterial infection of the middle ear, manifestations such as ear pain, pressure, fever, headache, conductive hearing loss and purulent or bloody drainage if perforation of the eardrum occurs.
- medical management includes systematic antibiotic therapy, analgesics, and the application of heat for pain and decongestants. Surgical management includes opening of the eardrum surgically and

placement of a grommet to equalize pressure.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: health permission, disease prevention

Topic: cardiovascular and hematologic disorders: dietary teaching for a client who has cardiovascular disease

- Nurses must have an awareness of nutritional needs for clients who have cardiovascular and hematologic disorders.
- It is important to explore dietary needs with the client and recommend modifications related to the disease process.
- Patients on a cardiovascular diet should be instructed to lower cholesterol and saturated fats cholesterol should be less than 200 milligrams a day and saturated fat should be limited to less than 7% of daily caloric intake. Encourage the client to consume a high fiber diet, encourage them to exercise, stop use of all tobacco products, and reduce and track sodium.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #3: psychosocial integrity

Subcategory: support systems

Topic: delirium and dementia: teaching the family of a client

- There are things to identify for a person who has Alzheimer's, risk factors for the disease such as exposure to metal previous head injury and of history of herpes infection.
- There are things that a family member could do to provide help for an individual with Alzheimer's they can provide a safe environment, provide frequent walks with the patient to reduce their wandering, offer varied environmental stimulations walks, music, craft activities, introduce change gradually keep the structured environment, orientate the individual often use the calendar it assists with orientation be consistent and repetitive and use therapeutic touch.
- And her says providing teaching to the partner of a client who has Alzheimer's disease and a new prescription for donepezil. The partner says, "this med should help my spouse's daily function, which indicates the teaching about the new medication is effective.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #4: basic care and comfort

Subcategory: mobility, immobility

Topic: stroke: evaluating clients mobility with use of a quad cane

- Physical therapy can be consulted for assistant the three establishment of ambulation with or without assistive devices such as a single or quad cane or a walker or wheelchair support. Wheelchair adaptations can be necessary.
- When planning care for a client who had a stroke and his experiencing dysphasia you should have suction equipment available for use you should place food on unaffected side of the client's mouth informed client to swallow with the neck flexed forward and eliminate distractions during meal time.
- Other things you can do for a patient who has had a stroke is maintain a safe environment to reduce the risk of falls and injuries use assistive devices, transfer belts, and sliding boards during transfers sit to stand lifts can also reduce strain on the care provider's body. You can provide assistance with ADL's as needed and support the client during periods of emotional liability and depression.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: nutrition and oral hydration

Topic: esophageal disorders: assessing a client's ability to swallow

- Yes I think this is a muscular tube that leads from the throat to the stomach it extends from the base of the fair next to the stomach about four centimeters below the diaphragm. Esophageal disorders can affect any part of the esophagus.

- When planning care for a client who has bleeding esophageal varices the nurse should expect a prescription for vasopressin. It constricts blood vessels to decrease blood flow and bleeding.
- When a patient needs assessment to be able to eat and drink and to assess the clients ability to swallow you need to refer them to each therapy.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Topic: polycystic kidney disease, acute kidney injury, and chronic kidney disease: low potassium food sources

- There are certain dietary restrictions, restricting dietary sodium, potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium.
- Control protein intake based on the client stage of kidney disease and type of dialysis prescribed provide a diet that is high in carbohydrates and moderate in fat.
- Avoid administering antimicrobial medications NSAIDs, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibit, angiotensin receptor blockers, and IV contrast dye comma which are all nephrotoxic
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: non pharmacological comfort interventions

Topic: cancer treatment options: planning teaching for a client who has mucositis

- Mucositis refers to inflammation in the mucus lining of the upper GI tract from the mouth to the stomach.
- Nursing actions are examine the clients mouth several times a day and inquire about the presence of oral lesions. Document the location and size of lesions. For new lesions, obtain a specimen for culture and report them to the provider.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)
- When a patient has mucositis, educate them to rinse the mouth with a solution of 0.9% sodium chloride and room temperature tap water or salt and soda water frequency is guided by the intensity. Rinse the mouth before and after meals. Avoid mouthwash that contains alcohol or other irritants. Choose soft bland foods and supplements that are high in calories such as mashed potatoes, scrambled eggs, cooked cereal, milkshakes, ice cream, frozen yogurt, bananas, and breakfast mixes. Avoid spicy, salty, acidic, rough, or hard food avoid drinking alcohol and the use of tobacco. Drink at least 2 liters of water per day there is no fluid restriction prescribed by the provider.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #5: pharmacological and parenteral therapies

Subcategory: adverse effects, contraindications, side effects, interactions

Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema: identifying adverse effects of metoprolol

- Medications such as carvedilol and metoprolol can be used to improve the condition of the client who has sustained increased levels of sympathetic stimulation. This includes clients who have chronic heart failure.
- Nursing actions are to monitor blood pressure, pulse, activity tolerance, and orthopnea.
- weigh the client daily, check blood pressure daily, and follow the providers instruction for increasing medication dosage.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: medication administration

Topic: heart failure and pulmonary edema: client teaching about furosemide

- Furosemide is a loop diuretic, diuretics are used to decrease preload.
- You should administer furosemide IV no faster than 20 milligrams a minute.
- Loop diuretics can cause hypokalemia, and potassium supplementation can be required when taking these medications.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #6: reduction of risk potential

Subcategory: potential for alterations in body systems

Topic: peptic ulcer disease: reportable findings for nasogastric output following abdominal surgery

- When peptic ulcers perforate or bleed it is an emergent situation. Perforation presents as severe epigastric pain spreading across the abdomen and can radiate into the shoulders especially the right shoulder due to irritation of the phrenic nerve. The abdomen can become tender and rigid and hyperactive diminished bowel sounds can be assaulted with rebound tenderness. The patient will display manifestations of shock, hypotension, and tachycardia. Perforation is a surgical emergency.
- Dumping syndrome can occur following gastrectomy surgery. It is a group of manifestations that occur following eating a shift of fluid to the abdomen is triggered by rapid gastric emptying or high carbohydrate ingestion. The rapid release of metabolic peptides following ingestion of food bolus causes dumping syndrome.
- Surgical interventions can be used in clients when ulcers do not heal following 12 to 16 weeks of medical treatment. Nursing action is to monitor nasogastric tube drainage. Scant blood can be seen in the 1st 12 to 24 hours. Notify the provider before repositioning or irrigating the nasogastric tube.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Topic: cancer disorders: monitoring a client who has chronic lymphocytic leukemia

- This type of cancer occurs most frequently in children the survival rate is high.
- A nursing action is to monitor for bleeding
- Another nursing action is to administer pain medication as prescribed.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #7: physiological adaptation

Subcategory: illness management

Topic: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: caring for a client who has emphysema

- Expected findings of someone with COPD are dyspnea upon exertion, productive cough, hypoxemia, crackles and wheezes, rapid and shallow respirations, use of accessory muscles, barrel chest, and irregular breathing pattern.
- This patient will have diagnostic procedures such as pulmonary function tests as well as a chest X-ray.
- When caring for this patient you should position the client to maximize ventilation which is in the high fowler's position, encourage effective coughing, suction to remove secretions, encourage deep breathing and use of an incentive spirometer, administer breathing treatments and medications, administer oxygen as prescribed.
(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: pathophysiology

Topic: asthma: identifying pathophysiology

- Asthma is a chronic disorder of the Airways that results in intermittent and reversible air flow obstruction of the bronchioles. This obstruction can occur either by inflammation or airway hyperresponsiveness. If the client smokes promote smoking cessation, advise client to use protective equipment and ensure proper ventilation while working in environments that contain carcinogens and or particles in the air.
- Encourage influenza and pneumonia vaccinations for older adults and all clients who have asthma.
- Instruct the client how to recognize and avoid triggering agents.

Topic: burns: expected findings following full thickness burns

- Burn injuries can be classified by combining information about the type, severity, and body surface area. This information could be used to determine treatment and referral.
- Full thickness burns are considered greater than 10% of total body surface area or partial thickness burns greater than 25% TBSA
- Expected findings a full thickness burns can extend in to the subcutaneous tissue and cause nerve damage the appearance is red black brown yellow or white there are no blisters you have severe edema S car hard and inelastic skin sensation is minimal or absent it heals within weeks to months

there is scarring and grafting is usually required types of burns are caused by scalds grease tire chemical electrical pro among the exposure to hot objects.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Main Category #8: clinical judgment

Subcategory: recognize cues

Topic: angina and myocardial infarction: caring for a client who reports chest pain

- Angina pectoris is a term used to describe chest pain and often occurs when the heart has decreased perfusion that can be caused by narrowing of the blood vessels called atherosclerosis.
- ACS also known as acute coronary syndrome is an acute onset of ischemia to the myocardium and can result in myocardial death this is an emergent situation that encompasses unstable in China and St. elevation myocardial infarction. MRI's are classified based on affected area of the heart and EKG changes produced.
- Nursing actions would be to assess for changes on EKG's look for St. depression and or T wave inversion indicating presence of ischemia you would also look for am I changes which is a T wave inversion indicating ischemia and St. segment elevation indicates injury and an abnormal Q wave indicates necrosis.

Topic: complications of diabetes mellitus: identifying manifestations of diabetic ketoacidosis or hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state

- Diabetic ketoacidosis is the lack of sufficient insulin related to undiagnosed or untreated type 1 diabetes mellitus or non adherence to a diabetic regimen
- HHS is sustained osmotic diuresis resulting in dehydration and hyper glycemc hyperosmolar state resulting from lack of sufficient insulin related to undiagnosed or poorly managed diabetes myelitis. There is sufficient indigenou insulin present to prevent the development of ketosis, but not enough to prevent hyperglycemia this is from inadequate fluid intake or kidney function.
- Older adult patients who have type 2 diabetes myelitis often seek mental attention later when they are much sicker and have age-related changes that affect the body's ability to recover. Other factors that contribute to the development of HS include infection, stress, medical conditions such as MI's, CBI's, and sepsis some medications such as glucocorticoids, thiazide diuretics, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers also contribute.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: prioritize hypothesis

Topic: complications of diabetes mellitus: prescriptions for a client experiencing DKA

- Provide isotonic fluid replacement to maintain perfusion to vital organs.
- Start with rapid infusion of 0.9% sodium chloride for the first 1 to 3 hours, if the pt has an elevated Na+, they might require 0.45% sodium chloride.
- When the BG levels decrease to 250mg/dL, change the IV solution to 5% dextrose to minimize the risk of cerebral edema. 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.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: take action

Topic: gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: caring for a client who is receiving total parenteral nutrition

- TPN administration is usually through a central line.
- Indications are any condition that: affects the ability to absorb nutrition, has prolonged recovery, creates a hypermetabolic state or creates a chronic malnutrition.
- Never stop TPN. Speeding up or slowing down the rate is contraindicated. An abrupt rate change can alter BG levels significantly.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

Subcategory: generate solutions

Topic: angina and myocardial infarction: planning care for a client

- MIs are classified based on affected area of the heart and ECG changes produced.
- Angina pectoris is a term used to describe chest pain and often occurs when the heart has decreased perfusion that can be caused by narrowing of the blood vessels.
- For a pt experiencing symptoms of angina or MI requires prompt interventions to prevent further complications. This could include the administration of MONA- morphine, oxygen, nitrate and aspirin.

(RN Adult Medical Surgical, 2023)

APA References (1):

RN Adult Medical Surgical. Assessment IPP. (2023).

<https://student.atitesting.com/ViewResult/AssessmentIPP/333052631>