

N441 Adult Health 3  
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	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:

<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 Sickle 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: Case Management

- **Topic:** Stroke: Discharge Planning for a Client Following an Ischemic Stroke (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - A stroke discharge plan for a client following an ischemic stroke should focus on managing medications.
  - A stroke discharge plan for a client following an ischemic stroke should facilitate safe home adaptations.
  - A stroke discharge plan for a client following an ischemic stroke should initiate rehabilitation therapies.

### Subcategory: Client Rights

- **Topic:** Ethical Responsibilities: Client Decision to Refuse Treatment (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - When a patient refuses treatment, clinics have the ethical responsibility to respect the patient's decision.
  - When a patient refuses treatment, clinics have the ethical responsibility to ensure the patient's decision is informed.
  - Clinicians can respectfully encourage the patient to consider other options that align with their goals and values.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

- **Topic:** Arthroplasty: Safety Considerations for Continuous Passive Motion Machine (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)
  - Position the machine on a firm, flat surface, such as the floor or a bed.
  - Keep the area around the machine clear of loose objects, like clothing, hair, and fingers.
  - Take pain medication, like Tylenol or Advil, before using the machine to make it more comfortable.
- **Topic:** Head Injury: Making Room Assignments for a Group of Clients (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - Glasgow coma scale is the earliest sign of neurological deterioration.
  - Close monitoring of the client's vital signs and neurological status will allow early reporting of changes in the GCS score.
  - Care should include professionals from other disciplines as indicated.

### Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

- **Topic:** Cancer Treatment Options: Nursing Care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)
  - Close monitoring of the client's vital signs and neurological status will allow early reporting of changes in the GCS score, an increase in the blood pressure, and an alteration in respiratory pattern and effort.
  - Care should include professionals from other disciplines as indicated. This may include physical, occupational, recreational, and/or speech therapists due to neurological deficits that may occur.
  - Social services should be contacted to provide links to social service agencies and schools.

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

- **Topic:** Infection Control: Making Room Assignments (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - A charge nurse places a client with scabies in his or her own private room.
  - A patient with scabies should not be placed in a private room due to needing to have a positive-pressure isolation room.
  - A private room is suitable for a patient with scabies because it can spread through direct skin-to-skin contact.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

- **Topic:** Cardiovascular and Hematologic Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Cardiovascular Disease (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - These patients should consume fat-free and low-fat dairy products, fish, beans, skinless poultry and lean meats.
  - Limit foods that are high in saturated fat, trans fat and cholesterol.
  - Eat less than 6 grams of salt each day.

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Support Systems

- **Topic:** Delirium and Dementia: Teaching the Family of a Client (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Opioid medications are often responsible for delirium, not dementia.
  - Delirium is typically a shorter-term health problem that does not typically pose a heightened risk of depression.
  - Eyeglasses should be readily available because sensory deprivation can precipitate delirium.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

- **Topic:** Musculoskeletal Trauma: Caring for a Client Who Has Skeletal Traction (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)
  - Make sure that the traction weights are not resting on the floor.
  - It's important to keep the site of the traction clean and dry.
  - Check that the position of the traction is correct daily.
- **Topic:** Musculoskeletal Trauma: Maintaining Traction (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)
  - Nursing care for patients in traction involves maintaining the traction apparatus.
  - Nursing care for patients in traction involves observing the patient.
  - Nursing care for patients in traction involves teaching the patient about traction.
- **Topic:** Stroke: Evaluating Client's Mobility with Use of Quad Cane (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - When evaluating a stroke client's mobility with a quad cane, a healthcare professional should assess their ability to safely and independently ambulate using the cane.
  - The nurse should have the patient focus on factors like balance, stability, gait pattern, leg strength and coordination.
  - The nurse should make sure that the patient is paying close attention to the affected side due to the stroke, ensuring that the client has proper cane placement and usage to maximize support.

### Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

- **Topic:** Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Teaching for Client Who Has Mucositis (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - Prescription pain medication or topical anesthetics can help with pain.
  - Rinsing with bland solutions like salt water or mouthwashes can help with inflammation.
  - Topical devices like gelclair and caphosol can help with mucositis symptoms.

### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

- **Topic:** Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease: Low-Potassium Food Sources (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - A low-potassium diet for polycystic kidney disease includes fruit such as: apples, peaches, grapes and watermelon.
  - A low-potassium die for polycystic kidney disease includes vegetables such as: carrots, green beans, cucumbers, and peas.
  - A low-potassium diet for polycystic kidney disease includes grains such as: white bread and pasta and

white rice.

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

- **Topic:** Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Identifying Adverse Effects of Metoprolol (Active Learning Template - Medication)
  - Diarrhea
  - Depression
  - Cold feet and hands

### Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

- **Topic:** Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Evaluating the Effects of Dopamine in the Treatment of Hypovolemic Shock (Active Learning Template - Medication)
  - The use of dopamine was associated with a greater number of adverse events.
  - The role of dopamine improves urine flow and blood pressure.
  - Dopamine assists in blood flow to vital organs and improving heart function.
- **Topic:** Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Therapeutic Effects of Furosemide (Active Learning Template - Medication)
  - Furosemide is given to help treat fluid retention and swelling.
  - Furosemide is used alone or in combination with other medications to treat high blood pressure.
  - Furosemide is caused by various medical problems such as heart, liver, and kidney disease.

### Subcategory: Medication Administration

- **Topic:** Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Self-Administration of Insulin (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Pinch the skin, and quickly insert the needle. Keep the skin pinched to avoid having the insulin go into the muscle.
  - Push the plunger down all of the way.
  - Let go of the skin, and remove the needle.
- **Topic:** Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Client Teaching About Furosemide (Active Learning Template - Medication)
  - Instruct the patient to take Furosemide as directed.
  - Take missed doses as soon as possible; do not double doses.
  - Caution patient to change positions slowly to minimize orthostatic hypotension.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

- **Topic:** Head Injury: Early Manifestations of Increased Intracranial Pressure (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
  - Headache, especially in the morning or when lying down.
  - Decreased alertness
  - Behavior changes

### Subcategory: Laboratory Values

- **Topic:** Diabetes Mellitus Management: Evaluating Glycemic Control (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Glycemic control is evaluated using a combination of methods, including: A1C, BGM, and CGM.
  - Blood glucose monitoring can be done with a capillary device.
  - A1C is a widely used metric that measures average glycemic exposure over the previous 2 months.

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

- **Topic:** Neurologic Diagnostic Procedures: Nursing Actions Following a Lumbar Puncture (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure)
  - Assess for headache and, if present, pain level before and after treatment.
  - Maintain the patient in a flat, supine position for one to four hours to reduce leakage of CSF.

- Lying flat helps to relieve the discomfort of a spinal headache.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

- **Topic:** Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Reproductive Disorders: Client Teaching About Genital Herpes (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Most people with genital herpes have no symptoms or have very mild symptoms.
  - Symptoms can appear anywhere from a few days, weeks, months, or even years after being infected.
  - Genital herpes is a common sexually transmitted infection.
- **Topic:** Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Obtaining a Guaiac Smear Sample for Fecal Occult Blood Testing (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure)
  - Follow the kit instructions to collect a small stool sample from three separate bowel movements.
  - For each bowel movement, use the wooden stick to smear a small amount of stool onto the card provided.
  - Label and seal the sample as directed in the kit.
- **Topic:** Hyperthyroidism: Priority Finding Following Complete Thyroidectomy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)
  - The primary priority finding to monitor after a complete thyroidectomy is hypocalcemia.
  - Regular blood tests are done to check calcium levels are essential to detect hypocalcemia early and manage it with calcium supplements.
  - Assess the patient for hoarseness or difficulty speaking, which would indicate damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

### Subcategory: Hemodynamics

- **Topic:** Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Priority Intervention for Acute Angina (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - The priority intervention for acute angina includes: stop what you're doing and sit down.
  - If you have angina medicine, take it as directed.
  - Take sublingual nitroglycerin to treat sudden angina attacks or to prevent angina during activities that trigger it.

### Subcategory: Illness Management

- **Topic:** Hyperthyroidism: Teaching About the Manifestations of Thyroid Storm (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - A high fever, often above 105.8 degrees Fahrenheit
  - A very fast heart rate, sometimes as high as 200 beats per minute.
  - Confusion, delirium, psychosis, or extreme agitation.
- **Topic:** Pituitary Disorders: Medications to Treat Diabetes Insipidus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Desmopressin is a synthetic version of the antidiuretic hormone that reduces urine production.
  - Hydrochlorothiazide is a medication that helps the kidneys retain water.
  - Hydrochlorothiazide is a medication that's used to treat nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.

## Main Category: Clinical Judgment

### Subcategory: Recognize Cues

- **Topic:** Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis or Hyperglycemic-Hyperosmolar State (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Thirst and urination that lasts for a day or more.
  - Breath that smells like pear drop sweets or nail polish remover.
  - Vomiting or feeling sick.

### Subcategory: Analyze Cues

- **Topic:** Diabetes Mellitus Management: Identifying Potential Complications for a Postoperative Client (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Closely monitor the patient's blood glucose levels, and perform frequent blood sugar checks.
  - Administer insulin as needed for the patient.

- Ensure that the patient has proper nutrition with a balanced diet.

**Subcategory: Prioritize Hypothesis**

- **Topic:** Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Prescriptions for a Client Experiencing DKA (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)
  - Insulin in a short acting or rapid acting insulin that is used to correct hyperglycemia.
  - Potassium chloride is an example of an electrolyte supplement that may be prescribed.
  - Sodium bicarbonate may be used if decompensated acidosis threatens the patients life.

**APA References (1):**

(2022). *RN adult medical surgical nursing: Review module* (11th ed.). ATI Nursing Education.