

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jessica Hines
Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023
Semester: 3rd

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 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.

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: Collaboration with multidisciplinary team

Topic: inflammatory bowel disease: collaborating care for a client who has ulcerative colitis

- Ulcerative colitis is characterized by edema and inflammation primarily in the rectum and rectosigmoid colon.
- Expected findings include abdominal pain/cramping often in the lower left quadrant, anorexia, and weight loss.
- The client should eat high protein, high calorie, low fiber foods.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Pernicious Anemia

- Patients with pernicious anemia are administered vitamin B12 injections weekly, followed by monthly injections for the rest of their lives.
- The body can't absorb vitamin B12 with this type of anemia.
- Symptoms can include fatigue, pale skin, shortness of breath, gastrointestinal issues, mouth and tongue issues, neurological issues, and genitourinary issues.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Risk for a Latex Allergy

- Having a latex allergy is a common risk factor for surgical complications.
- Allergies to banana or kiwi can indicate the patient is at risk for a reaction to latex.
- People who work in the medical field and people who have had many surgeries at a young age are at risk for an allergy.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Risk for Propofol Reaction

- Allergy to eggs or soybean oil is a contraindication to the use of propofol for anesthesia.
- Propofol is a rapid-acting drug that puts people to sleep in seconds.
- Allergic reactions can include hives, itching, rash, swelling of the face, lips or tongue.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Has a sealed radiation implant

- Radiation therapy can be administered internally, which is also called brachytherapy.
- The type that is used depends on the health of the client and shape, size, and location of the tumor.
- Limit visitors to 30-minute visits and have them keep a distance of 6 feet from the source.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and routes of administration: safe ampule disposal

- Discard broken ampule bottles in leak- and puncture-proof containers.
- Ampules cannot be reused, and they are usually used to store and transport single doses of medicines or samples.
- Ampules are used by snapping off the neck and inserting a needle to pull up the medicine.

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

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Plan of Care for a client who has gastroenteritis

- The patient should avoid medications containing aspirin or ibuprofen.
- The patient should take antibiotics as directed if bacteria is the cause.
- The patient should avoid spicy, hot, or high-fat foods.

Topic: infection control: caring for a client who requires protective isolation

- Protective isolation is for clients who are immunocompromised.
- This isolation requires a private room, positive airflow, HEPA filtration for incoming air, and a mask for the client when out of the room.
- This isolation is for clients who have had an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Stress Management**Topic: Meningitis: Planning care for a client who has bacterial meningitis**

- Bacterial meningitis is a contagious infection with a high mortality rate.
- Patients with bacterial meningitis need to remain on droplet precautions continuously.
- Ceftriaxone or cefotaxime in combination with vancomycin may be effective for bacterial infections.

Subcategory: Support Systems**Topic: Delirium and dementia: providing a family with home care instructions**

- For home safety measures it is important to place alarms on doors and provide good lighting.
- The family should remove clutter and clear the hallways for walking.
- Provide strategies to reduce caregiver stress.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility****Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating teaching regarding client positioning following a stroke**

- The nurse should position the patient using corrective devices such as pillows, foot boots, trochanter rolls, splints, and wedges.
- Provide the patient who is sitting in a chair with a device to decrease pressure.
- Ensure the patient receives adequate intake of calories, proteins, and other essential nutrients.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products****Topic: blood and blood product transfusions: administering fresh frozen plasma**

- Plasma is frozen immediately following donation and is then in the form of fresh frozen plasma.
- Plasma is transfused as soon as the unit is thawed while clotting factors are still active.
- The nurse should infuse the plasma rapidly over 15 to 30 minutes.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: hyperthyroidism: expected laboratory findings**

- Findings will include decreased blood TSH levels, elevated T4 and T3, and elevated thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulins.
- The most indicative of Graves' disease is thyrotropin receptor antibodies.
- Diagnostic procedures include ultrasound, electrocardiogram, and a thyroid scan.

Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures**Topic: urinary elimination: assessing a client who has a urinary catheter**

- The nurse should use sterile technique when performing closed intermittent irrigation.
- Prevent obstruction and backflow of urine through the catheter, drainage tubing, and drainage bag.
- It is important to keep the urinary bag below the level of the bladder.

Subcategory: System-specific assessments**Topic: hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: monitoring patency of an arteriovenous graft**

- It is important to assess for the presence of a bruit, palpable thrill, distal pulses, and circulation.
- Avoid measuring blood pressure, administering injections, performing venipunctures, or inserting IV catheters into an arm with an access site.
- The graft connects an artery and vein indirectly, through a tube and graft.

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures**Topic: cancer disorders: providing discharge teaching following a bilateral orchiectomy**

- The nurse should educate the patient about activity restrictions regarding avoiding heavy lifting.

- The patient should keep the incision clean and dry by washing it with soap and water when taking a shower.
- The patient should wear loose-fitting clothes and supportive underwear.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: head injury: administering medications for increased intracranial pressure

- Patients with increased intracranial pressure may be placed in a barbiturate coma until it can be decreased.
- Phenytoin is used prophylactically to prevent seizures.
- Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic used to treat cerebral edema in ICP.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema: findings of decreased cardiac output

- Findings include hypotension, weak pulse, dyspnea, oliguria, confusion, and swelling.
- Addressing the underlying heart issue is important in treatment.
- The severity of symptoms depends on the degree of cardiac output reduction.

Topic: Systemic lupus erythematosus: client findings associated with raynaud's disease

- Raynaud's disease is a phenomenon that results in arteriolar vasospasm in response to cold and stress.
- Raynaud's disease manifestations include rubor, pallor, and cyanosis of the hands and feet.
- These manifestations are caused by vasculitis and vasospasms.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Complications of diabetes mellitus: priority intervention for a client who develops a hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state

- The nurse should monitor for and report changes in neurologic status in patients with HHS.
- The nurse should monitor arterial blood gases, blood osmolarity, and ketones.
- In HHS, sodium may be within or below the expected reference range, potassium may be within or above the expected reference range.

Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema: identifying manifestations of left-sided heart failure

- Left sided heart failure risk factors are hypertension, coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, valvular disease, and smoking.
- Expected findings will include dyspnea, fatigue, displaced apical pulse, S3 heart sound, pulmonary congestion, frothy sputum, altered mental status, and nocturia.
- Left sided heart failure results in inadequate left ventricle output and consequently in inadequate tissue perfusion.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Burns: Priority action for a client who has a burn injury

- The nurse should cover the burn with a clean cloth to prevent contamination and hypothermia.
- The nurse should provide warmth to the patient with burn injuries.
- Initiate IV access using a large-bore needle for fluid replacement.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

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

- Diabetic ketoacidosis is characterized by uncontrolled hyperglycemia, metabolic acidosis, and an accumulation of ketones in the blood and urine.
- The onset is rapid, and the mortality rate is up to 10%.
- Risk factors are lack of sufficient insulin, infection, increased hormone production, and

conditions that increase carbohydrate metabolism.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: Medication to clarify with the provider

- Commonly used medications for angina and heart attacks are vasodilators, analgesics, beta blockers, thrombolytic agents, antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, and glycoprotein inhibitors.
- These common medications are known as Eptifibatide, heparin/enoxaparin, aspirin/clopidogrel, alteplase, metoprolol, morphine sulfate, and nitroglycerin.
- It is best to administer aspirin upon arrival, beta blockers within 24 hours, and thrombolytics within 30 minutes.

Topic: Complications of diabetes mellitus: identifying complications of DKA

- In DKA, blood glucose is greater than 300 mg/dL and in HHS it is greater than 600 mg/dL.
- In DKA, ketones are present in the blood and urine.
- Metabolic acidosis with respiratory compensation will happen in DKA.

Topic: Hypertension: identifying a prescription to clarify with the provider

- Common medications prescribed for hypertension are diuretics, calcium channel blockers, and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
- Commonly known medications are clonidine, metoprolol, spironolactone, losartan, lisinopril, amlodipine, and hydrochlorothiazide.
- The patient taking antihypertensives should change positions slowly, be careful getting out of bed, driving, and climbing stairs.

Subcategory: Prioritize hypothesis

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

- Patients will receive a rapid infusion of 0.9% sodium chloride for the first 1 to 3 hours.
- When the blood glucose levels decrease to 250 mg/dL, change the IV solution to one containing 5% dextrose.
- Insulin is administered IV rather than sub-q to provide immediate treatment.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- The nurse should complete serial ECG's along with continuous cardiac monitoring.
- The nurse should initiate the protocol MONA, with morphine, oxygen, nitrate, and aspirin.
- Metoprolol may be used to decrease infarct size and improve short and long term survival rates.

Topic: Stroke: managing increased intracranial pressure

- A fever can cause an increase in intracranial pressure.
- The risk for increased intracranial pressure exists related to the swelling of the brain that can occur secondary to ischemia.
- Prognosis for a client who has experienced a stroke is poor due to the amount of ischemia and increased intracranial pressure.

Subcategory: Take Action

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: actions to take for client experiencing myocardial infarction

- Myocardial infarction is associated with nausea, epigastric distress, dyspnea, anxiety, and diaphoresis.
- The nurse can expect the patient to get an electrocardiogram, stress test, thallium scan, and cardiac catheterization.
- The nurse should also start the MONA protocol.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: evaluating a clients condition

- The nurse should assess for changes on serial ECGs.
- Stable angina is usually relieved by rest or nitroglycerin, and a myocardial infarction is relieved by only opioids.
- The nurse should educate the client on cardiac rehabilitation, nutrition, regular activity, and

smoking cessation.

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: evaluating client response to treatment

- **Bilirubin levels are elevated in cirrhosis due to the inability of the liver to excrete bilirubin.**
- **A liver biopsy identifies the progression and extent of the cirrhosis.**
- **This procedure can be problematic for cirrhosis patients due to an increased risk for bleeding complications.**

Topic: Infections of the renal and urinary system: monitoring changes in client status

- **In older adults, renal complications increase due to decreased number of functioning nephrons and fluid intake.**
- **It is expected for the patient to have lower back or lower abdominal discomfort and tenderness over the bladder area.**
- **Complications such as urethral obstruction, pyelonephritis, chronic kidney disease, urosepsis, septic shock, and death can occur.**

Topic: Lupus erythematosus, gout, and fibromyalgia: identifying manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus

- **Lupus affects the connective tissues of multiple organ systems and can lead to major organ failure.**
- **Triggers of lupus include trauma, infection, certain medications, UV light exposure, and stress.**
- **Lupus is characterized by a fever, anemia, lymphadenopathy, pericarditis, Raynaud's phenomenon, "butterfly" rash, and oral lesions.**



Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p>68.2%</p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>01:21:02</p>	<p>Individual Name: Jessica L Hines</p> <p>Student Number: 7833188</p> <p>Institution: Lakeview CON</p> <p>Program Type: BSN</p> <p>Test Completed Date: 12/3/2024 # of Points: 147</p>	<p>Focused Review Progress</p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p>Last accessed: 12/3/2024 Time spent: 03:28:48</p> <p>Review</p>
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PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 1	National	Program	National	Program
	69.2%	69.1%	43	43

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	1	5	78.8%	78.4%	36	37	80.0%



