

N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Med Surgical 2023  
Semester: Fall 2024

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:

<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 Sick 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: Ethical Responsibilities**

**Topic: Responding to a Client who is unable to afford medication**

- Actively listen to the client's concerns
- Suggest exploration of different options such as generics
- Refer to social worker to help with locating and utilizing different programs

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Preoperative Nursing Care**

**Topic: Identify Risk for Propofol Reaction**

- Do not use propofol if the client has a history of an egg allergy.
- Do not use propofol if the client has a history of soybean oil.
- Propofol is used in anesthesia.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Seizures and Epilepsy**

**Topic: Seizure precautions**

- The bed rails should be padded to prevent injury.
- Initiate a rapid response.
- Turn client to side and prevent injury by moving objects that could cause harm. Do not place anything in their mouth.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Cancer Treatment Options**

**Topic: Caring for a Client who has a Sealed Radiation Implant**

- The client requires a private room with appropriate signage to indicate radiation risk.
- When going in to provide client care, wear a dosimeter to detect degree of exposure for safety.
- Visits from others should be kept at 30 minutes or less and at least a 6 foot distance from the client.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures**

**Topic: Plan of Care for a Client with Gastroenteritis**

- Monitor fluid and electrolyte balance.
- Provide the client with a bland diet.
- Perform and educate on frequent hand washing before and after care.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Infection Control**

**Topic: Caring for a Client who requires protective isolation**

- Wear appropriate protective equipment for each isolation precaution.
- Dispose of the protective equipment in the appropriate receptacles.
- Provide stimulation and support to combat feelings of isolation and depression.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

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**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Amputation**

**Topic: Identifying Acceptance of an Altered Body Image**

- Provide a space for the client and family to express grief about the loss.
- Make appropriate referrals to associated religious advisor, counselor, and social worker.
- Educate the client on the process of grief and associated emotions of anger, denial, etc.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Meningitis**

**Topic: Planning Care for a Client who has Bacterial Meningitis**

- Expect and plan for the associated decrease in blood glucose and perform glucose checks as ordered.
- Immediately place the client on droplet precautions.
- Administer antibiotics as ordered.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Delirium and Dementia**

**Topic: Providing a Family with Home-Care Instructions**

- There should be locks and alarms on all doors for the safety of the client.
- There should be adequate lighting including on stairs and in dark hallways.
- Provide education and resources for support groups and respite care.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

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**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

**Subcategory: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions**

**Topic: Administering fresh frozen plasma**

- Used as soon as it thaws
- Usually comes in 200mL doses
- Transfused as quickly as tolerated

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

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**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Head Injury**

**Topic: Administering medications for ICP**

- Opioids: pain and restlessness
- Mannitol: cerebral edema treatment
- Barbiturates: initiate coma

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Pneumothorax, Hemothorax, and Flail Chest**

**Topic: Interventions for Flail Chest**

- Maintain airway pressure with mechanical ventilation
- Suction trachea and endotracheal tube as needed.
- Pain control

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus**

**Topic: Priority interventions for a client who develops HHS**

- Maintain patent airway
- IV rehydration
- IV insulin

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema**

**Topic: Identifying manifestations of left-sided heart failure**

- Edema
- Shortness of breath
- Altered mental status

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus**

**Topic: Client findings associated with Raynaud’s disease**

- Redness, cyanosis, pain of hands and feet
- Cold and numbness sensations
- Warmth, tingles, and throbbing sensations

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

**Subcategory: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus**

**Topic: Identifying manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Hyperglycemic-Hyperosmolar State**

- HHS is hyperglycemia higher than 600 mg/dL.
- Ketosis is specific to ketoacidosis and not HHS.
- Seizures are a risk of HHS and not DKA.

**Topic: Identifying Complications of DKA**

- Metabolic acidosis
- Arrhythmias
- Fruity breath

**Topic: Prescriptions of a Client Experiencing DKA**

- Electrolyte replacement, potentially potassium chloride.
- Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Rapid and long-acting insulins.

**Topic: Evaluating a Client who is Experiencing DKA**

- Polydipsia, polyphagia, polyuria.
- GI effects such as nausea and vomiting.
- Kussmaul respirations and blurred vision.

**Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction**

**Topic: Planning Care for a Client**

- When a client comes in with chest pain or symptoms suggestive of it, EKG stat!
- Administer oxygen to the client.
- Establish IV access.

**Topic: Evaluating a client’s condition**

- Assess for EKG changes
- Monitor urine output

- Monitor ABGs, vitals, electrolytes, and cardiac enzymes.

**Topic: Actions to take for a client experiencing MI**

- Initiate NPO
- Prepare for cardiac catheterization procedure
- Oxygen supplementation

**Topic: Identifying Indications of Potential Client Problems**

- Angina unrelieved after 3 rounds of nitroglycerin
- ST elevation
- Decreased tissue perfusion

**Subcategory: Dosage Calculations**

**Topic: Calculating IV Bolus**

- Weight in kg x dose prescribed
- Bolus is rapidly administering a dose of something
- Typically considered a large dose of something

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Stroke**

**Topic: Managing Increased ICP**

- Perform Glasgow Coma Scores as ordered to monitor for declining condition and increasing ICP.
- Elevate the head of the bed to 30 degrees to enhance drainage and minimize increasing pressure.
- Run isotonic fluids and avoid any containing dextrose.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Cancer Treatment Options**

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- The client requires a private room with appropriate signage to indicate radiation risk.
- When going in to provide client care, wear a dosimeter to detect degree of exposure for safety.
- Visits from others should be kept at 30 minutes or less and at least a 6 foot distance from the client.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Infections of the Renal and Urinary System**

**Topic: Monitoring changes in client status**

- Assess and document urine quality and volume.

- Assess for bladder distension.
- Monitor blood pressure

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**Topic: N/A**

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### **Subcategory: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis**

**Topic: Evaluating client response to treatment**

- Monitor liver labs and signs of bleeding
- Assess site for drainage and signs of infection
- Monitor electrolyte balance

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**Topic: N/A**

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### **Subcategory: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, and Fibromyalgia**

**Topic: Identifying Manifestations of SLE**

- Butterfly rash on the face.
- Anemia
- Lymphadenopathy

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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