

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Medical Surgical
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:

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: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- An allergy to bananas can indicate an allergy to latex.
- An allergy to kiwi can indicate an allergy to latex.
- An allergy to avocados can indicate an allergy to latex.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Identifying Risk for Propofol Reaction

- An allergy to eggs or soybean oil is a contraindication for the use of Propofol.
- Postoperative oxygen administration is important after a client receives Propofol.
- Propofol-related infusion syndrome also called PRIS is a rare but often fatal syndrome that can occur in critically ill clients.

Topic: Seizures and Epilepsy: Seizure Precautions

- Ensure that two to three side rails are padded and raised on the client's bed.
- Make sure that oxygen and suctioning equipment are available.
- Instruct the client to wear a medical alert bracelet/necklace at all times.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Safe Ampule Disposal

- Discard broken ampule bottles in leak and puncture proof containers.
- Break the glass ampule using gauze.
- When opening the ampule open it away from yourself.

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

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Gastroenteritis

- Manage dehydration and electrolyte imbalances.
- Initiate isolation precautions.
- Administer appropriate medications as prescribed.

Topic: Infection Control: Caring for a Client Who Requires Protective Isolation

- Use frequent handwashing before and after giving care.
- Educate the client on getting vaccinations.
- Teach and use respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette.

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Stress Management

Topic: Meningitis: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Bacterial Meningitis

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Subcategory: Support Systems

Topic: Delirium and Dementia: Providing a Family With Home-Care Instructions

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Arthroplasty: Actions to Prevent Venous Thromboembolism

- You can use a CPM machine.
- You can use compression stockings.
- Encourage early ambulation.

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Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Food Interactions with Warfarin

- Dark green leafy vegetables such as lettuce or cooked spinach can decrease anticoagulant effects.
- Mayonnaise can also decrease anticoagulant effects.
- Some oils can decrease anticoagulant effects such as canola and soybean oil.

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Administering Fresh Frozen Plasma

- Fresh frozen plasma should be infused as soon as the unit is thawed.
- The client can have a reaction if the ABO compatibility is not matched.
- Infuse fresh frozen plasma rapidly over 15 to 30 minutes.

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Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for a Client Receiving Total Parental Nutrition

- Check residual every 4 to 6 hours or according to company protocol.
- Follow protocols for withholding or slowing feedings for excess residual volume.
- Ensure the feeding is infused at the correct rate

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Interventions for Abdominal Discomfort

- Administer pain medication as indicated.
- Perform abdominal assessments listening to the bowel sounds.
- Encourage ambulation

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Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Identifying Placement of Transverse Colostomy

- A surgical opening into the large intestine that helps to drain stool.
- The transverse colostomy produces more formed stools.
- A transverse colostomy is located in the upper abdomen either in the middle or to the right side of the body.

Topic: Head Injury: Assessment of Cranial Nerve Function

- The nurse will want to assess the eye blink response.
- The nurse will want to assess tongue movement.
- The nurse will want to assess gag reflex.

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis

- Take your antibiotic as directed.
- Avoid sexual contact with anyone while being treated.
- Seek medical attention if you experience chest pain or a headache with a stiff neck.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Caring for a Client Who is Receiving Mechanical Ventilation

- Maintain a patent airway.
- Keep tubing clear of pooled water and empty as needed.
- Use two staff members for repositioning and resecuring the tube.

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Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Identifying Manifestations of Left-Sided Heart Failure

- Dyspnea and orthopnea are two manifestations of left-sided heart failure.
- An S3 heart sound or gallop is a manifestation of left-sided heart failure.
- Frothy sputum is a manifestation of left-sided heart failure.

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Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Burns: Prioritizing the Care of a Client Following an Electric Shock Injury

- Assess respiratory rate and depth.
- Initiate IV access using a large-bore needle.
- Administer pain medication as indicated.

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Findings of Decreased Cardiac Output

- Confusion or clammy skin can indicate a lack of blood flow to organs.
- Systolic blood pressure under 90 mm Hg.
- Feeling very tired and fatigued are findings of decreased cardiac output.

Topic: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Client Findings Associated with Raynaud's Disease

- Clients might have skin color changes.
- Clients may have trouble feeling cold or numb especially in the hands and feet.
- Skin ulcers are also a complication that clients might experience with Raynaud's disease.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis or Hyperglycemic-Hyperosmolar State

- Polyuria, polyphagia, and polydipsia are all manifestations of both diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar state.
- Diabetic ketoacidosis causes GI effects such as nausea and vomiting.
- Hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar state can lead to seizures.

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Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Planning Care for a Client

- Assesses for changes in ECGs.
- Ensure the client remains NPO if they are to have a cardiac catheterization done.
- Monitor vital signs every 5 minutes until stable.

Topic: Stroke: Managing Increased Intracranial Pressure

- Monitor for changes in level of consciousness.
- Elevate the head of the client's bed to approximately 30 degrees.
- Initiate seizure precautions.

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Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Hypertension: Identifying a Prescription to Clarify with the Provider

- Loop diuretics can cause hypokalemia.
- Monitor potassium levels.
- Monitor blood pressure and pulse.

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Subcategory: Prioritize Hypothesis

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Prescriptions for a Client Experiencing DKA

- Provide isotonic fluid replacement.
- Replenish electrolytes.
- IV insulin.

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Subcategory: Take Action

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Actions to Take for Client Experiencing Myocardial Infarction

- Obtain and maintain IV access.
- Administer oxygen.
- Administer aspirin and/or morphine.

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Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Evaluating a Client's Condition

- Look for manifestations of pallor or cool clammy skin.
- Assess for tachycardia and palpitations.
- Assess for tachypnea and shortness of breath.

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Evaluating a Client Who Is Experiencing DKA

- Monitor blood glucose hourly.
- Monitor blood potassium levels.
- Monitor for changes in neurological status

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Evaluating Client Response to Treatment

- Monitor oxygen saturation levels.
- Elevate the head of the bed to 30 degrees.
- Diuretics decrease excessive fluid in the body.

Topic: Infections of the Renal and Urinary System: Monitoring Changes in Client Status

- Monitor nutritional status.
- Monitor intake and output.
- Monitor temperature and pain.

Topic: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, and Fibromyalgia: Identifying Manifestations of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

- Fatigue is a manifestation of lupus.
- Alopecia is a manifestation of lupus.
- Anorexia or weight loss is a manifestation of lupus.

