

N322 Introduction to Pharmacology  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Remediation  
Semester: Fall 2024

Instructions:

- Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
- The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
  - Categories
    - These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
      - Management of Care
      - Safety and Infection Control
      - Health Promotion and Maintenance
      - Psychosocial Integrity
      - Basic Care and Comfort
      - Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
      - Reduction of Risk Potential
      - Physiological Adaptation
    - Subcategories
    - Topics
  - Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
    - Main Category
      - Subcategories for each main category
        - Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
          - Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
      - 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.**
  - In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
    - 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”
  - 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>

- 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: Information Technology

#### Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Clarifying a Prescription

- The nurse can question the provider if the medication is inappropriate or unclear for the patient.
- A nurse can refuse to get medication if it seems unsafe, then tell the nurse to charge. I was surprised by this.
- The nurse can and should question the provider on why they want to stop a medication abruptly/excessive change because typically someone is being winged off the medication slowly.

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Chemical and Other Dependencies/Substance Use Disorder

#### Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Priority Assessment Following Naloxone Administration

- The main thing to assess is the patient's respiratory depression because after taking this medication, it can reduce their respiratory fast.
- They could experience hypertension, tachycardia, nausea/vomiting.
- They can experience shortness of breath which could be due to respiratory depression.

## Main Category: Clinical Judgment

### Subcategory: Analyze Cues

#### Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Identifying Findings That Require Follow Up

- When taking medications for Parkinson's, a nurse should see an increase in their ADLs. If there is a decrease or its not improving we will need to let the provider know to see if it needs a dose increase or something else is going on.
- You should see relief from dyskinesia (bradykinesia, resting tremors, and muscle rigidity) and if there is not, we need to follow-up with it.
- If someone is experiencing cholinergic crisis manifestation.

#### Topic: Medication Affecting Coagulation: Analyzing Cues for a Client Who Is Prescribed Warfarin

- Someone who is on a warfarin treatment is because they had a blood clot somewhere in their body, most likely in their lower extremities. This is continued after their hospital stay to prevent the formation of a new clot and/or to prevent the current clot from getting larger.
- You want to educate the importance on doing routine INR/PT lab to make sure that their blood is not getting too "watery".
- Lastly, someone who is on this for long term could be because its decreases the risk of transient ischemic attacks or myocardial infarction.

### Subcategory: Take Actions

#### Topic: Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Educating a Client on Prescribed Medication

- Take Tetracycline on an empty stomach with at least 8oz of water.
- Take Erythromycin for the entire course of treatment, do not stop early even if the symptoms has resolved.
- When taking Gentamicin, a patient will need to notify the provider if tinnitus, hearing loss, or headaches occur.

#### Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Teaching About Levodopa/Carbidopa

- This medication is the most effective for Parkinson's disease however, it starts being less effective after 5 years of taking it.
- When consuming large amounts of Vitamin B6, it will reduce the effects of the medications.
- Someone could have discoloration in their sweat and/or urine, but its normal and not harmful.

### Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

#### Topic: Chemotherapy Agents: Educating on Adverse Effects of Medication

- It could cause someone's WBC count or neutropenia to be lower than normal.
- It could cause bleeding that is caused by thrombocytopenia or low platelet count.
- It could lead to anemia or someone having low RBCs.

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

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

#### Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Assessing for Medication/Food Interaction

- Grapefruit juice interacts with a lot of medication because it inhibits medication metabolism in the small bowel by causing an increase in the amount of medication available for absorption of certain oral medications.
- Food often decreases the rate of medication absorption. However, some foods increase the rate of absorption of certain medications.
- Vitamin K can decrease the therapeutic effects of warfarin and place clients at risk for developing blood clots

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of High-Dose Metoclopramide

- Someone can have tardive dyskinesia, which is repetitive involuntary movement.
- Diarrhea and possible dehydration.
- Possible adverse effects include restlessness, anxiety, and spasms of the face and neck.

#### Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Contraindications of Anticholinergic Medication

- Obstruction of the GI and renal system.
- Used cautiously in clients who have seizure disorders, hyperthyroidism, peptic ulcer disease, asthma, bradycardia, and hypotension
- Not safe to use when someone is pregnant or lactating.

### Subcategory: Medication Administration

#### Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Titrating Continuous Nitroprusside Infusion

- Must be infused in a different site from other medications.
- Note color of solution. The solution can be light brown in color. Discard solution of any other color
- Monitor vital signs and ECG continuously.

#### Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Administering Enoxaparin

- Prefilled syringe and it is given subcutaneous injection.
- It is safe to do at home.
- Rotate sites

#### Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Evaluating Medication Prescriptions

- Relief of moderate to severe pain
- Cough suppression
- Resolution of diarrhea

### Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Teaching About Total Parenteral Nutrition

- The treatment is a hypertonic IV bolus solution. The purpose of TPN administration is to prevent or correct nutritional deficiencies and minimize the adverse effects of malnourishment.
- TPN contains complete nutrition, including calories in a high concentration (10% to 50%) of dextrose, lipids/essential fatty acids, protein, electrolytes, vitamins, and trace elements
- If they are received this IV bolus, they must be getting daily laboratory work.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

#### Topic: Medications Affecting Cardiac Rhythm: Adverse Effect of Amiodarone

- If someone is experiencing the effect of sinus bradycardia and AV block from taking this medication, it can lead to heart failure fast.
- Someone could have a blurred vision and can lead to blindness.
- Can cause CNS effects, liver and thyroid dysfunction, GI disturbances.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### **Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance**

#### **Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Identifying Medication to Administer for Severe Vomiting**

- Dexamethasone: This is taken when someone is being treated chemotherapy-induced nausea/vomiting.
- Ondansetron: this is a go to medication to give to a patient what is experiencing nausea/vomiting. It is also used to prevent nausea/vomiting when someone is going through chemotherapy and/or anesthesia and/or radiation.
- Metoclopramide: this is given to help control someone's feeling of nausea/vomiting by blocking the dopamine and serotonin receptors within their brain.

#### **Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Monitoring for Fluid Volume Deficit After Administering Furosemide**

- Dehydration is an important thing to monitor for. Some common signs are dry mouth, increase thirst, urine output less than 30mL/hour.
- Monitor someone to see if their blood pressure is running low, hypotension. With it running low, you want to inform the patient to move slowly when changing positions because they can become dizzy and fall.
- Hypokalemia could lead to cardiac issues. You would want to get route lab work to see if their level stable.

#### **Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Therapeutic Effects of Spironolactone**

- A patient's blood pressure and edema will decrease when using this medication. You would want to make sure the patient is taking their blood pressure at least once a day.
- You would want the patient to do daily weight at the same time of day because they can experience weight loss, especially at the start.
- You would want to monitor the patient's potassium levels because when continuing taking this medication, someone's potassium levels can be elevated. Elevated potassium levels can lead to cardiac issues.

### **Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

#### **Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Priority Finding to Report for a Client Who Is Taking Warfarin**

- Monitor their INR and PT levels to see how long it takes for the blood to clot.
- Coenzyme Q-10 does decrease warfarin effectiveness.
- You want to tell the client to monitor for bleeding because if they could lose too much blood where they pass out or worse.



# Individual Performance Profile

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<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p><b>55.3%</b></p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p><b>57:14</b></p>	<p><b>Individual Name:</b> Kaylee Andersen</p> <p><b>Student Number:</b> 7833195</p> <p><b>Institution:</b> Lakeview CON</p> <p><b>Program Type:</b> BSN</p> <p><b>Test Completed Date:</b> 12/5/2024</p> <p><b># of Points:</b> 75</p>	<p><b>Focused Review Progress</b></p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p><b>Last accessed:</b> 12/6/2024    <b>Time spent:</b> 04:27:55</p> <p><a href="#">Review</a></p>
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PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
<b>Level 1</b>	National <b>66.7%</b>	Program <b>66.9%</b>	National <b>18</b>	Program <b>18</b>