

N431 Adult Health II  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Julia Bushnell  
Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical 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.

**Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023**

**Individual Performance Profile**

Download Report | Score Explanation

**ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE**  
76.3%

**TIME SPENT**  
55:19

Individual Name: Julia M Bushnell  
 Student Number: 7833181  
 Institution: Lakeview CON  
 Program Type: BSN  
 Test Completed Date: 12/3/2024 # of Points: 147

**Focused Review Progress**  
 View missed topics and launch study materials below.  
 Last accessed: 12/7/2024 Time spent: 02:08:33  
 Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 2	69.2%	69.1%	74	73

**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%

### 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 can be diagnosed by colonoscopy, MRI, CT scan, stool exam, or a barium enema.
- Pt should get education about medication and vitamin therapy.
- The pt should consume high-protein, low-fiber, and high-cal foods.

### Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

#### Subcategory: Accident/error/injury prevention

##### Topic: Anemias: manifestations of pernicious anemia

- Those with pernicious anemia may experience shortness of breath.
- Becoming sensitive to cold temperatures can be a manifestations of pernicious anemia.
- Tachycardia as well as orthostatic hypotension can be manifestations of pernicious anemia as well.

##### Topic: Preoperative nursing care: identifying risk for a latex allergy

- Those who have an allergy to bananas or kiwi are at risk for developing an allergic reaction to latex.
- Having a latex allergy may put clients at risk for a surgical complication.
- It is important to assess all allergies since it may be relevant to the contrast, equipment, dyes, or medications.

##### Topic: Seizures and epilepsy: seizure precautions

- Lowering the patient to the ground and protecting their head and privacy is the first intervention.
- Turning patient to side is important to prevent choking.
- Padded bed-rails is necessary for those on seizure precautions.

### Subcategory: Handling hazardous and infectious materials

#### Topic: Cancer treatment options: caring for a client who has a sealed radiation implant

- The patients who have an implant are expected to have it for a long period of time.
- Radiation therapy can be administered through the implant, known as internal radiation.
- The patient must remain in the position ordered to prevent dislodging of the implant.

### Subcategory: Standard precautions/transmission-based precautions/surgical asepsis

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal diagnostic procedures: plan of care for a client who has gastroenteritis

- Adequate fluid intake is important for patients with gastroenteritis.
- A fecal occult test or stool sample may be ordered for those with suspected gastroenteritis.
- A patient with gastroenteritis should be placed on contact precautions.

#### Topic: Infection control: caring for a client who requires protective isolation

- A private room is essential for those who require a protective environment.
- The airflow should be positive in the private room.
- The patient should wear a mask when outside of their room.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Mobility/immobility

#### Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma: planning care for a client who has halo traction device

- When moving halo traction, move as a unit to prevent loosening of pins and prevent pain.
- Do not reposition or remove weights.
- Weights should hang freely without touching the floor or bed.

### Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration

#### Topic: Polycystic kidney disease, acute kidney injury, and chronic kidney disease, dietary recommendations for a client who has nephrotic syndrome

- The patient should increase their dietary protein intake.
- The patient should follow a renal diet.
- Monitor intake and output of the client as ordered.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Laboratory values

#### Topic: Hyperthyroidism: expected laboratory findings

- The blood TSH level will be decreased.
- The T4 and T3 hormone will be elevated.
- The thyrotropin receptor antibodies will be elevated in the presence of Graves disease.

### Subcategory: System-specific assessments

#### Topic: Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: monitoring patency of an arteriovenous graft

- Assess the AV graft for a palpable thrill.
- Assess the distal pulses in relation to the AV graft.
- Determine if there is a presence of a bruit.

### Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

#### Topic: Amputations: postoperative interventions to prevent complications

- Administer postoperative antibiotics as ordered.
- Assess pain level frequently.
- Palpate limb for warmth and sensation.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

**Topic: Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for reproductive disorders: discharge instructions for syphilis**

- Get tested every 3-6 months if at risk for developing syphilis.
- Follow up with primary after testing positive to ensure the treatment was effective.
- It is important to get tested routinely even without the development of symptoms.

**Topic: Respiratory management and mechanical ventilation: caring for a client who is receiving mechanical ventilation**

- Monitor the clients ABG level.
- Perform oral care as ordered.
- Utilize two staff members when repositioning the client.

**Topic: Seizures and epilepsy: priority action for a client who is experiencing a tonic-clonic seizure**

- Lower the patient to the floor while protecting their head.
- Turn the patient to their side.
- Remove any nearby objects or restrictive clothing.

### Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- An ejection fraction of 40% or lower can be a finding of decreased cardiac output.
- The ventricles may fail due to stiffening.
- The patient may experience weakness, shortness of breath, or angina.

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

- Raynaud's disease can affect multiple fingers causing them to appear pale on the tips.
- Raynaud's disease occurs due to arteriolar vasospasms brought on by stress or cold temperatures.
- Monitor the hands and feet of clients with known SLE.

### Subcategory: Illness management

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

- Administer fluid replacement to prevent organ failure.
- Monitor vital signs every 15 minutes until patient is stable.
- Monitor blood potassium levels.

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

- Left-sided heart failure can cause dyspnea, orthopnea, and nocturnal dyspnea.
- Left-sided heart failure can lead to pulmonary edema.
- Alterations in mental status may develop in those with left-sided heart failure.

**Topic: Lupus erythematosus, gout, and fibromyalgia: expected findings**

- SLE may cause joint pain, weight loss, blurry vision, fatigue, weakness, depression, and anxiety.
- Gout may cause severe joint pain, redness, swelling, and warmth of affected joint, and tophi appearances.
- Fibromyalgia may cause sleep disturbances, sensitivity to smells, noises, and lights, headaches, jaw pain, difficulty in memory or concentration, GU manifestations, and mild to severe fatigue.

### Subcategory: Medical emergencies

**Topic: Burns: priority action for a client who has a burn injury**

- Establish a patent airway.
- Administer fluids for resuscitation.
- Manage pain and infection control through wound care.

## Main Category: Clinical Judgment

### Subcategory: Recognize cues

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

- Excessive thirst can be a manifestation of both DKA and HHS.
- Increased appetite can be a manifestation of both DKA and HHS.
- DKA and HHS can cause blurry vision, headaches, and weakness.

### Subcategory: Prioritize hypothesis

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

- IV insulin will be given to those experiencing DKA.
- Pts with DKA will receive 0.9% NaCl for fluid replacement.
- DKA pts may also receive D5W to prevent cerebral edema.

### Subcategory: Generate solutions

#### Topic: Stroke: managing increased intracranial pressure

- Assess and intervene for patients who develop a fever.
- Utilize the Glasgow Coma Scale to determine a change in LOC related to increased ICP.
- Report new onset of symptoms to provider immediately.

### Subcategory: Take action

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

- Administer oxygen.
- Establish patent IV site.
- Place patient on continuous cardiac monitoring.

### Subcategory: Evaluate outcomes

#### Topic: Hepatitis and cirrhosis: evaluating client response to treatment

- Patient reports a decrease in fatigue, pain, and nausea.
- Patient does not develop symptoms of pneumothorax or other complications.
- Vital signs remain stable.

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

- Patient does not develop fever.
- Urine output is adequate.
- Urinary symptoms such as burning, pain, itching, or frequency subside.