

N321 Adult Health I  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Fundamentals Proctored ATI Exam  
Semester: 2

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 à these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
        - a. Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic à 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” à 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 checked 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: Client Rights

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities

- Federal Laws affecting nursing practice: HIPAA, ADA, MHPA, and PSDA
- Negligence: a nurse fails to implement safety measures for a client at risk for falls
- professional negligence is the failure of a person who has professional training to act in a reasonable and prudent manner.

### Subcategory: Concepts of Management

#### Topic: Health Care Delivery Systems

- Medicare: for clients 65 years of age or older and those who have permanent disabilities
- The role of the nurse is to advocate for improved access to health care services
- The goal of a primary health care system is to make comprehensive health care available near those who need it.

### Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: identifying an intentional tort

- Negligence is an unintentional tort.
- Malpractice: a nurse administers a large dose of medication due to a calculation error. For example, the client has cardiac arrest and dies.
- Battery: intentional and wrongful physical contact with a person that involves an injury or offensive contact.

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: identifying negligence

- Element of Liability: duty to provide care as defined by a standard, breach of duty by failure to meet standards, foreseeability of harm, breach of duty has potential to cause harm, harm occurs
- Clients' rights are legal privileges or powers clients have when they receive health care services  
Clients using the services of a health care institution retain their rights as individuals and citizens.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Preventing Pressure Injuries

- Inflammatory stage: begins with the injury and lasts 3 to 6 days
- Proliferative stage: lasts the next 3 to 24 hours
- Factors affecting wound healing: age, overall wellness, infection, and medications.

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

#### Topic: Infection Control: Removal of Personal Protective Equipment

- Change personal protective equipment after contact with each client and between procedures with the same client if in contact with large amounts of blood and body fluids.
- Clients in isolation are at a higher risk for depression and loneliness.
- Wash hands with soap and water after every patient interaction.

#### Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Technique for Setting Up a Sterile Field

- Do not shake linens because doing so can spread microorganisms in the air.
- Touch sterile materials only with sterile gloves.
- Consider any object held below the waist or above the chest contaminated.

**Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices****Topic: Client Safety: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Prescription for Restraints**

- Nurses must know and follow federal, state, and facility policies for the use of restraints.
- Some clients require seclusion rooms or restraints.
- Restraints can cause complications, including pneumonia, incontinence, and pressure injuries.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance****Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention****Topic: Middle Adults (35 to 65 Years): Identifying Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease**

- Nutrition counseling for middle adults generally includes consuming adequate protein and limiting fat and cholesterol.
- Avoid substances, including alcohol, that can lead to substance use disorders.
- **As we age, we have a decrease in respiratory vital capacity and blood vessel elasticity.**

**Subcategory: Health Screening****Topic: Nutrition Assessment/Data Collection: Obtaining Anthropometric Measurements**

- Weigh at the same time of day wearing similar clothing to ensure accurate weight readings.
- Height: measure on a vertical, flat surface.
- BMI is the measurement that compares weight and height to estimate the effect of the individual's body weight.

**Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors****Topic: Older Adults (65 years and Older): Reducing the Risk for Osteoporosis**

- Dual energy x-ray absorptiometry scanning for osteoporosis.
- Have an adequate intake of calcium and protein.
- Reduce trip hazards within the home.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity****Subcategory: Crisis Intervention****Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Depression**

- Show acceptance and recognition.
- Ask open-ended questions.
- Actively listen.

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort****Subcategory: Assistive Devices****Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Identifying Appropriate Crutch Gait for a Client**

Do not alter crutches after fitting.

- Hold the crutches in one hand and grasp the arm of the chair with the other hand for balance while sitting and rising from a chair.

**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies****Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes****Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Preparing to Administer a Medication for the First Time**

- Check potential medication interactions.
- Check the client's understanding of the purpose of the medications.
- Assess patient before giving medication.

**Subcategory: Medication Administration****Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Enteral Administration of Medications**

- Follow the manufacturer's directions for crushing, cutting, and diluting medications.
- Administer oral medications as prescribed and follow directions for whether medication is to be taken on an empty stomach or with food.
- Use a liquid form of the medication to facilitate swallowing whenever possible.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

#### Topic: Vital Signs: Nursing Actions for Elevated Blood Pressure

- Blood pressure is the force of blood that exerts against the walls of the arteries during cardiac muscle contraction and relaxation.
- Postmenopausal women have higher blood pressures than men of the same age.
- Do not use nicotine or drink caffeine for 30 minutes prior to measurement.

### Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

#### Topic: Airway Management: Changing Tracheostomy Ties

- Replace them if they are wet or soiled.
- Secure the new ties before removing the soiled ones to prevent accidental decannulation.
- Make sure that one or two fingers fit between the tie and the neck.

#### Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload

- **Administer volume-controlled infusions**
- **Administer diuretics.**
- **Decrease the IV flow rate and notify the provider of the change.**

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

#### Topic: Airway Management: Positioning for Postural Drainage

- Postural drainage helps mobilize secretions.
- Early morning postural drainage mobilizes secretion that has accumulated through the night.
- Postural drainage is one or more positions that allow gravity to assist with the removal of secretions from specific areas of the lung.