

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Natalie Zizumbo
Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023
Semester: Fall 2024

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Pernicious Anemia

- Pernicious anemia is caused by a vitamin B12 deficiency.
- Symptoms of pernicious anemia include pallor, fatigue, and paresthesia.
- Other symptoms include weight loss and a beefy/glossy tongue.

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

- A patient's allergies should always be reviewed, especially if they are at risk for latex due to some medical supplies containing latex.
- A client with allergies to bananas or kiwis is at risk for a latex allergy.
- Healthcare workers are also at risk for developing latex allergies due to possible repeated exposure.

Topic: Seizures and Epilepsy: Seizure Precautions

- Seizures are abnormal and uncontrolled electrical discharges that cause altered levels of consciousness and motor/sensory changes.
- During a seizure, the client should be turned onto their side, tight clothing loosened and protected from injury. The nurse should not restrain or try to insert anything into the mouth.
- The nurse should have suction on stand-by for secretions, supplemental oxygen, and pad the client's bedrails.

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

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

- Some clients may need to be placed on isolation precautions if they are infectious,
- A client may need to be placed in contact precautions if direct contact with infection may happen.
- The nurse should be aware of which precautions may be required and what protective personal equipment they need.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Stress Management

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

- Meningitis is the inflammation of the meninges. Bacterial meningitis is contagious and can lead to death.
- The client should be placed on droplet precautions as soon as possible.
- Keep the client's head of bed elevated to 30 degrees. The nurse should monitor for increased ICP and vital signs.

Subcategory: Support Systems

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

- Dementia is the term used to define cognitive deficits that affect memory, language, and motor skills.
- Interventions that can be done are reorienting the client and speaking calmly.
- Educate on encouraging walks to reduce wandering, establish a sleep schedule, offer snacks and finger foods, use a single-day calendar and clock, explain things in short ways, talk about the past, and don't argue with the client.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

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**

- A client may need to be placed on fluid restriction.
- The client should limit sodium, potassium, and fat.
- The client should eat a diet high in fiber and carbs.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: Hyperthyroidism: Expected Laboratory Findings**

- Hyperthyroidism is caused by excessive thyroid hormones.
- The thyroid hormones include thyroxine, triiodothyronine, and calcitonin.
- Hyperthyroidism will have a low TSH level and high T4/T3 levels.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures**Topic: Urinary Elimination: Assessing a Client Who Has a Urinary Catheter**

- A urinary catheter is the most common cause of urinary tract infections.
- A catheter should be assessed for blockage and proper drainage.
- The catheter should be cleaned with soap and water at three times daily.

Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Identifying Placement of Transverse Colostomy**

- A colostomy may be placed after a bowel resection to eliminate stool.
- A transverse colostomy is typically temporary and can be reversed.
- It is placed in the upper abdomen towards the right side or middle.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis**

- A client should be screened annually depending on the reported sexual behaviors and increased risk.
- Educate the client on avoiding sexual intercourse until the lesions have completely healed.
- Educate them on having their partner tested and treated for it as well.

Subcategory: Illness Management**Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Priority Interventions or a Client Who Develops a Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar State**

- Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state is a life-threatening complication of diabetes.
- The nurse should initiate fluid replacement, starting with an isotonic fluid and then changing to a hypotonic one. Insulin will also be administered intravenously.
- The nurse should monitor the client's potassium levels for hypokalemia as insulin is started.

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

- Heart failure is when the heart can no longer pump effectively, causing a decreased cardiac output.
- In left-sided heart failure, the left ventricle does not contract effectively, causing backup into the lungs.
- Manifestations of left-sided heart failure include dyspnea, fatigue, crackles, frothy sputum, displaced apical pulse, S3 sound, and altered mental status,

Topic: Pneumothorax, Hemothorax, and Flail Chest: Interventions for Flail Chest

- Flail chest occurs when at least two ribs become fractured and cause chest wall instability, limiting expansion.
- Interventions that can be done include starting humidified oxygen therapy, monitoring vitals, and assessing lungs.

- The nurse can also educate the client on deep breathing and positioning patient to facilitate breathing.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Heart failure can cause a decreased cardiac output.
- Clients can present with different symptoms depending on which side of the heart is affected.
- Some symptoms a client may present with are dyspnea, swelling, fatigue, hypotension, chest pain, crackles, and tachypnea.

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

- A client with systemic lupus erythematosus can present with Raynaud's disease, an arteriolar vasospasm caused by cold or stress.
- A client with Raynaud's disease can present with pale/white skin color changes to the fingers or toes.
- They can also experience numbness, pain, and swelling to the affected areas.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Manifestations of Cervical Cancer

- Most manifestations of cervical cancer do not present until the cancer has become invasive.
- Some manifestations include painless vaginal bleeding between menses, pelvic pain, watery bloody discharge, and dysuria.
- Other manifestations include unexplained weight loss and edema.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

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

- Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) and hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state (HHS) are both life-threatening complications of diabetes.
- Symptoms of DKA include blood glucose >300 mg/dL, polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia, weight loss, fruity breath smell, ketonuria, Kussmaul respirations, and metabolic acidosis.
- Symptoms of HHS include blood glucose >600 mg/dL, polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia, weight loss, blurry vision, orthostatic hypotension, changes in mental status, seizures, and paralysis.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Stroke: Managing Increased Intracranial Pressure

- The client should be positioned with the head of the bed elevated to 15-30 degrees.
- The client should avoid hyperextending or flexing the neck.
- The client should try to avoid coughing, sneezing, or Valsalva maneuvers.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Hypertension is when the client's systolic blood pressure is greater than 130 and diastolic pressure is greater than 80 for two assessments of blood pressure 2 weeks apart.
- There are many different medications that can be administered to treat clients with hypertension.
- The nurse should always double-check orders to ensure they are correct and clarify with the provider if any orders need to be checked.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypothesis

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

- The nurse should infuse an isotonic fluid followed by a hypertonic fluid.
- IV insulin will be administered as well.
- Sodium bicarbonate may be infused as well for severe acidosis.

Subcategory: Take Action

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

- An ECG should be started to assess for ST elevation.

- The nurse should follow the MONA protocol with suspected MI.
- The nurse should administer oxygen, give nitro, aspirin, and then morphine if aspirin is not relieving pain.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

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

- The client may be having a feeling of impending doom, chest pain that can radiate to neck, shoulder, arm or jaw, indigestion, nausea, and dizziness.
- They may also present with pallor, cool skin, tachycardia, tachypnea, and diaphoresis.
- Angina pain is relieved with nitro or rest, and MI are only relieved with opioids.

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

- Infections can cause alterations in a client's mental status.
- Alterations in mental status could mean worsening of an infection or can be a symptom that an older adult client presents with.
- The nurse should continuously monitor the client for any neurologic changes.

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

- Lupus erythematosus is an autoimmune disorder that causes chronic inflammation and destruction of healthy tissue.
- A client may present with fatigue, weight loss, weakness, joint pain/swelling, blurred vision, and fever.
- They may also present with a butterfly rash, Raynaud's, anemia, lymphadenopathy, and pericarditis.



Individual Performance Profile

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

75.6%

TIME SPENT

56:20

Individual Name: Natalie Zizumbo

Student Number: ZI5472111

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: 12/12/2024 **Time spent:** 02:54:10

[Review](#)

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

Level 2