

N4441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023
Semester: 4 (Spring '25)

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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale –

Level 3= 90 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 1-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

Level 2 = 80 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 2-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

Level 1 = 70 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 3-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

Below Level 1 = 60 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 4-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.*

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.
- 7.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Infection control: discharge teaching about preventing sepsis

- Instruct the client should take the full course of antimicrobial therapy to prevent the reoccurrence of sepsis.
- Instruct the client that hand washing often should be performed for sepsis prevention.
- The client should be educated the client on good oral hygiene for sepsis prevention.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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

Topic: Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: caring for a client who is receiving peritoneal dialysis

- There may be initial discomfort with the dialysate infusion during peritoneal dialysis.
- Fullness of the dialysate can be felt when it is dwelling.

- Clients can continue normal activities during CAPD.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer treatment options: caring for a client receiving radiation

- Body fluids will be contaminated with a client receiving internal radiation.
- Health care workers should maintain a safe distance from the radiation exposure.
- Brachytherapy is the internal radiation, and it is placed close to the target tissue.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma: caring for a client who has skeletal traction

- Pin care is done often throughout the immobilization of the client in skeletal traction.
- Monitor for infection of the pin which could be redness and drainage.
- Monitor the patient's skin integrity often while in skeletal traction.

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological comfort interventions

Topic: Postoperative nursing care: medication to address client's pain

- Massage is a nonpharmacological pain intervention.
- Meditation is a nonpharmacological pain intervention.
- Listening to music is a nonpharmacological pain intervention.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: teaching about sublingual nitroglycerine

- Stable angina is usually relieved with nitroglycerin.
- Nitroglycerin prevents coronary artery vasospasm and reduces preload and afterload.
- Use nitroglycerin cautiously with other hypertensive medications.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus-mixing two insulins into one syringe

- Draw the short acting insulin into the syringe first when mixing insulin.
- Draw the longer acting insulin second when mixing insulin.
- NPH and premixed insulins appear cloudy.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: System specific assessments

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: expected manifestations of diabetic ketoacidosis

- Frequent urination is a manifestation of DKA.
- Dry mouth and headache are manifestations of DKA.
- A fruity breath odor is a manifestation of DKA.

Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema

- Left sided heart failure is inadequate left ventricle output which will result in inadequate tissue perfusion.
- Right sided heart failure is inadequate right ventricle and peripheral edema occurs.
- Smoking results in left sided heart failure.

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in vital signs

Topic: Pulmonary Embolism: identifying manifestations

- Pain upon inspiration and chest wall tenderness can be a sign of a pulmonary embolism.
- Dyspnea and air hunger can be a sign of a pulmonary embolism.
- Adventitious breath sounds and crackles can be a sign of a pulmonary embolism.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acid base imbalances: interpreting laboratory values

- If the PH is less than 7.35, identify it as acidosis
- If the PH is greater than 7.45, identify it as alkalosis.
- Look at the PaCo₂ and HCO₃ together and determine which is in the expected reference range.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal diagnostic procedures: identifying post procedure findings

- After a colonoscopy the patient should be monitored for rectal bleeding.
- The patient can resume a normal diet after a colonoscopy.
- Encourage fluid intake after a colonoscopy.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Pituitary disorders: manifestations of Syndrome of Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone

- The patient may have confusion and lethargy with Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone.
- Tachycardia and bounding pulses are a manifestation of Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone.
- Distended neck veins can be a manifestation of Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone..

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Hypothyroidism: client teaching

- Proper medication management is important for the condition of hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid levels will need to be monitored during treatment of hypothyroidism.
- Medication may need to be adjusted based on thyroid labs.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: monitoring and maintain an arterial line

- Arterial lines are not used for IV fluid administration.
- Circulation in the limb with the arterial line should be monitored.
- Monitor for bleeding around the site of the arterial line.

Topic: Pacemakers and implantable cardioverter/defibrillators: interventions for third degree heart block

- A pacemaker can be for a complete heart block.
- A small incision is made in the pectoral region for the pacemaker.
- Make sure the client understands the procedure and need for a pacemaker.

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: provide chest physiotherapy

- Chest physiology uses percussion and vibration to mobilize secretions with COPD.
- Chest physiology along with raising the bed slightly higher than the head can help with COPD.
- Chest physiology along with humidifiers are helpful for COPD.

Topic: Skin disorders: monitor wounds for signs and symptoms of infection

- Infection is a risk factor for psoriasis.
- Bacterial infection may happen after a break in the skin caused by scratching.
- Infections of the skin can be bacterial, viral, or fungal.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: planning care for a client who has dehydration

- Provide oral or IV rehydration therapy if a patient is dehydrated.
- Monitor the patient's intake and output if a patient is dehydrated.
- Monitor the patient for changes in mentation and confusion if a patient is dehydrated.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize cues

Topic: Anemias: assessing a client who has anemia

- The client will have pallor with anemia.
- The client will most likely be irritable with anemia.
- The client may have numbness and tingling of the extremities with anemia.

Subcategory: Analyze cues

Topic: Anemias: differentiating manifestations of types of anemias

- Iron deficiency anemia will have decreased MCV, MCH, and MCHC.
- Normocytic anemia can be caused by sickle cell disease and has normal MCV, MCH, and MCHC.
- Folic acid deficiency can cause macrocytic anemia.

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: medication to clarify with provider

- Nitroglycerin is a vasodilator.
- Morphine is used to treat moderate to severe pain for angina or myocardial infarction.
- Clarify with the provider about a beta-blocker if the pulse is less than 60.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Inflammatory bowel disease: caring for a client who has diverticulitis

- Managing pain should be a priority for a patient with diverticulitis.
- The patient should be on a low fiber diet during flare-ups of diverticulitis.
- Keep the patient hydrated during a flare up of diverticulitis.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Anemias: priority actions for iron deficiency anemia

- Administer medications as prescribed for iron deficiency anemia.
- Parenteral iron supplements are given for severe anemia.
- The Z track method should be used when administering parenteral iron.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Hepatitis and cirrhosis: caring for a client who has cirrhosis

- Monitor oxygen saturation levels and distress of the patient for a patient with cirrhosis.
- Position the patient in a comfortable position for good breathing for cirrhosis.
- Monitor the patient's skin integrity if the patient has cirrhosis.

Topic: Hyperthyroidism: caring for a client who is experiencing thyroid storm

- Maintain a patent airway for a patient having a thyroid storm.
- Monitor vital signs frequently if a patient is having a thyroid storm.
- Provide continuous cardiac monitoring for dysrhythmias if a patient is having a thyroid storm.

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

- Monitor the patient for confusion with a urinary infection.
- Monitor the patient for hypotension or signs of urosepsis if the patient has a urinary tract infection.
- The client may become incontinent with an infection of the renal and urinal system.

Topic: Rheumatoid Arthritis: caring for a client who has rheumatoid arthritis

- Encourage physical activity for the patient with Rheumatoid Arthritis to maintain joint mobility.
- Monitor the patient with Rheumatoid Arthritis for indications of fatigue.
- Facilitate the use of assistive devices for a patient with Rheumatoid Arthritis if needed.