

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Julia Bushnell
Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023
Semester: 4th semester, spring 2025

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	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	8. Physiological Adaptation
	9. Clinical Judgment
 - 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 Sickle 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.

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: Case management

Topic: Infection control: Discharge teaching about preventing sepsis

- Patients should be educated to seek medical attention for a higher fever that does not go away with over-the-counter remedies.
- Encourage patients to wash their hands consistently.
- Promote vaccinations as a primary prevention infection strategy.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/error/injury prevention

Topic: Renal diagnostic procedures: Identifying appropriateness of prescriptions

- A urinalysis should be collected early in the morning to obtain the most concentrated specimen.
- Before a biopsy of the kidney, the patient should be NPO for a minimum of 4 hours prior.
- The night before a cystoscopy, the patient will receive a laxative or bowel preparation.

Subcategory: Handling hazardous and infectious materials

Topic: Cancer disorders: Chemotherapy biohazardous materials

- Chemotherapy is used by ingesting or administering intravenous medications to destroy the cancerous cells.
- Radiation is typically combined with chemotherapy to promote effectiveness.
- Melanoma is a type of cancer that is typically resistant to radiation.

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

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

- The patient will experience discomfort initially when the dialysate is infusing.
- Signs of infection include bloody, cloudy, or frothy return of dialysate, fever, and leakage at the access site.
- The dialysate should be warmed before infusion, not by using a microwave.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging process

Topic: Middle and inner ear disorders: Risk factors for hearing loss

- The risk factors for middle ear disorders include trauma, air pressure changes such as flying or scuba diving, recurrent colds and ear infections, and enlarged adenoids.
- Inner ear disorders have a few risk factors such as an infection that is viral or bacterial, or damage from ototoxic medications.
- Both disorders can result in hearing loss, inner ear disorders alter balance.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Stress management

Topic: Delirium and dementia: Planning care for a client who has a history of dementia

- The nurse should reorient the patient frequently when they are experiencing delirium.
- Some factors can contribute to confusion, the nurse should assess these and remove them if applicable.
- Interventions such as using a calm voice and providing calm music can help the patient with delirium.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological comfort interventions

Topic: Lupus erythematosus, gout, and fibromyalgia: Recommendations of nonpharmacological treatment for pain

- Some examples of nonpharmacological pain interventions include deep breathing, guided imagery, and relaxation.
- Putting dry heat on the areas such as the flank area can help improve pain.
- These interventions as well as pain medications can provide comfort to the patient.

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

- When managing post-operative pain, it is important to stay ahead of the pain and administering medications on time.
- Educate the patient to report any pain before it becomes severe.
- When administering opioid medications, the nurse should assess the respiratory status for respiratory depression.

Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration

Topic: Polycystic kidney disease, acute kidney injury, and chronic kidney disease: Dietary teaching for a client who has end-stage kidney disease

- A dietitian should be involved in the plan of care to determine the protein, fluid, and calorie needs of the patient.
- The patient should reduce potassium, sodium, magnesium, and phosphorus in their diet.
- High carbohydrates and a moderate intake of fat is recommended.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes

Topic: Complementary, alternative, and integrative therapies: Supplements to reduce lipid levels

- Black cohosh is used to treat symptoms of menopause by acting as an estrogen substitute.
- Garlic can block LDL cholesterol and raise HDL levels; garlic also decreases triglycerides.
- Ginkgo biloba is used to increase blood flow and decrease leg pain caused by disorders that lead to occlusive arteries.

Subcategory: Medication administration

Topic: Angina and myocardial infarction: Teaching about sublingual nitroglycerine

- Sublingual nitroglycerine is placed under the tongue and should be left to dissolve.
- A total of 3 doses of nitroglycerin can be taken to relieve angina at 5-minute intervals.
- When taking this medication, the patient should know headaches are a common side effect and they should change positions slowly.

Topic: Diabetes mellitus: Mixing two insulins into one syringe

- NPH insulin is intermediate-acting, and insulin glargine is long-acting.

- Short-acting insulin should be drawn up in the syringe first followed by the long-acting insulin.
- NPH insulin is going to appear cloudy, any other insulin should not appear cloudy.

Subcategory: Parenteral/intravenous therapies

Topic: Pain management: Evaluating a client's understanding of PCA pump use

- The patient is the only person who should be operating the PCA.
- Morphine and hydromorphone are the common medications used in a PCA pump.
- If the pain does not seem to be relieved by the PCA pump, the patient should report this finding to the nurse.

Subcategory: Total parenteral nutrition

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Caring for a client receiving total parental nutrition

- TPN is administered through a central line and is concentrated with high calories.
- The indications for TPN include chronic malnutrition, prolonged recovery, and hypermetabolic state.
- Monitoring the electrolytes of the patient is indicated to understand nutritional status.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

Topic: Cancer disorders: Caring for a client who has thrombocytopenia

- Thrombocytopenia is when a client has a platelet count less than 50,000/mm³.
- A patient with thrombocytopenia should be placed on bleeding precautions which includes avoiding IVs and injections, gently care for the client, and apply pressure to sites for 10 minutes.
- The patient may require a platelet transfusion if their level is less than 20,000/mm³.

Topic: Diabetes mellitus management: Teaching a client self-care management

- If a client is unconscious due to hypoglycemia, glucagon should be administered subcutaneously or IM.
- If the client is not unconscious, they should have 15-20g of carbohydrates to help raise their blood glucose levels.
- When a blood glucose level comes back as normal, the patient should have a snack such as a protein bar if their next meal is over 1 hour away.

Topic: Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: Intervening for decreased dialysate flow rate

- The nurse should keep the outflow bag lower than the abdomen to promote drainage by gravity.
- If the outflow is decreased or insufficient, the nurse should reposition the patient.
- The nurse should also know that if there is decreased dialysate flow, the patient may be experiencing infection.

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

- A wound infection can be viral, fungal, or bacterial.
- The client may report chills, pain, fever, and malaise if they are experiencing infection.
- A fungal infection may cause the client to experience itching.

Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte imbalances

Topic: Fluid imbalances: Planning care for a client who has dehydration

- A client experiencing dehydration should have their intake and output monitored and recorded to measure hydration status.
- The nurse should ensure the client is receiving adequate IV rehydration therapy.
- When the patient is receiving fluid replacement, the nurse should monitor their weight every 8 hours.

Subcategory: Illness management

Topic: Acid-base imbalances: Risk factors for respiratory alkalosis

- Respiratory alkalosis is when CO₂ is decreased, H⁺ is decreased or normal, and pH is elevated.
- Respiratory alkalosis is caused by hyperventilation and can result in tachypnea, tachycardia, rapid respirations, numbness, tinnitus, and difficulty concentrating.
- Risk factors for respiratory alkalosis include hyperventilation from anxiety, fear, salicylate toxicity, intracerebral trauma, and excessive mechanical ventilation.

Topic: Hypothyroidism: Client teaching

- Thyroid replacement therapy should be taken at the same time every day.
- Symptoms of hypothyroidism includes cold intolerance, pallor, brittle nails, dry skin, hair loss, bradycardia, hypotension, weight gain, fatigue, irritability, abnormal periods, myxedema, and decreased libido.
- In hypothyroidism, T₃ and T₄ are decreased, TSH is increased.

Subcategory: Medical emergencies

Topic: Shock: Teaching about epinephrine autoinjector

- Epinephrine pens are utilized for anaphylactic shock.
- If a client has an allergy and is a risk for anaphylactic shock, they should always carry the pen.
- Epinephrine increases heart rate and cardiac output. It also is a rapid-acting bronchodilator.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Pituitary disorders: Manifestations of syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone

- Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) is the excessive secretions of ADH by the pituitary gland in the posterior lobe.
- The patient may present with lethargy, Cheyne-Stokes respirations, confusion, and manifestations of fluid volume overload such as weight gain, bounding pulses, crackles, HTN, and distended neck veins.
- Early symptoms of SIADH include muscle cramps, weight gain (no edema yet), headache, anorexia, and weakness.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze cues

Topic: Anemias: Differentiating manifestations of types of anemias

- Iron deficiency anemia is the most common cause of anemia in pregnancy, children, and adolescents and is due to inadequate intake of iron.
- Pernicious anemia is due to a deficiency of vitamin B₁₂ because a lack of intrinsic factor.
- Aplastic anemia is fewer RBCs, WBCs, and platelets due to bone-marrow suppression.

Subcategory: Prioritize hypotheses

Topic: Anemias: Priority actions for iron deficiency anemia

- The nurse should be monitoring their respiratory status and determine the need of oxygenation.

- Education the client about the side effect of dizziness due to anemia and encourage them to change positions slowly.
- Determine the need for blood transfusions and monitor for adverse reactions.

Subcategory: Take actions

Topic: Anemias: Teaching a client who has a prescription for iron supplements

- The client should consume foods that are high in folate such as lentils, bananas, and spinach.
- Vitamin C can increase the absorption of oral iron supplements.
- When taking iron supplements, the stool can look black or green.

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

- Diverticulitis is inflammation of the bowel which can be caused by infection, trapped fecal matter, and food.
- If the diverticulitis is caused by infection, the nurse should administer antibiotics as prescribed.
- The client should be on a clear liquid diet, avoid seeds, avoid alcohol, avoid caffeine, and slowly progress to a low-fiber diet.

Subcategory: Evaluate outcomes

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

- Cirrhosis is scarring of the liver from chronic inflammation and is irreversible.
- The client should be closely monitored for skin breakdown because they may experience severe itching.
- Ascites is a common adverse effect of cirrhosis making it crucial to monitor respiratory status.

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

- Thyroid storm has a high rate of mortality and is a medical emergency that requires interventions quickly.
- The nurse should maintain/assess a patent airway, ensure of continuous cardiac monitoring, monitor vital signs, administer acetaminophen to control temperature, provide cooling baths, administer sodium iodine, administer glucocorticoids, administer beta-blockers, and administer IV fluids.
- Thyroid storm presents as HTN, delirium, chest pain, dyspnea, hyperthermia, vomiting, palpitations, and delirium.

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

- The nurse should monitor the client's urine output.
- Ensure the clients labs are drawn and assessed.
- Document and assess clarity of urine and the patients mental status.

Topic: Rheumatoid arthritis: Caring for a client who has rheumatoid arthritis

- Rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory disease that progresses and primarily attacks the joints.
- Encourage the patient to get physical exercise to maintain the mobility of the joint.
- Assist the client with pain management and maintaining function.



Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023 - Retake 1

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE



TIME SPENT
35:32

Individual Name: Julia M Bushnell
 Student Number: 7833181
 Institution: Lakeview CON
 Program Type: BSN
 Test Completed Date: 4/21/2025 # of Points: 141

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.
 Last accessed: 4/27/2025 Time spent: 04:24:15

Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 1	National 71.3%	Program 71.2%	National 42	Program 43

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	83.9%	83.6%	55	56	80.0%

