

N441 Adult Health 3  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jaidi Davis  
Assessment Name: **RN Adult Medical Surgical 2023**  
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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:

<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 Sickle 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.

**Main Category: Management of Care**

**Subcategory: Infection Control**

**Topic: Discharge Teaching About Preventing Sepsis**

- Teach the client about safety measures for the home after discharge.
- Plan and evaluate the control of sepsis.
- Antipyretics should be used for fever.

**Subcategory: Head Injury**

**Topic: Priority Client Intervention**

- Head injuries can be open or closed.
- Amnesia can happen to this client.
- Check neuro status frequently.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Pituitary Disorders**

**Topic: Manifestations of Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone**

- This is caused by excessive secretion of ADH.
- Fluid retention can cause hyponatremia for this client.
- Headache, weakness, and muscle cramps can be early manifestation.

**Subcategory: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**

**Topic: Interventions for COPD Exacerbations**

- Pulmonary function tests can be used to understand this disease.
- Position the client in high-fowler's.
- Encourage use of an incentive spirometer.

**Topic: Provide Chest Physiotherapy**

- Percussion and vibration is used to mobilize secretions.
- The foot of the bed should be raised slightly higher.
- Humidifiers can be used while completing chest physiotherapy.

**Subcategory: Hypothyroidism**

**Topic: Client Teaching**

- This is an inadequate amount of thyroid hormones.
- A decrease in the metabolic rate will affect all of the body systems.
- Hypothyroidism is often undiagnosed in older adults.

**Subcategory: Pacemakers and Implantable Cardioverter/Defibrillators**

**Topic: Intervention for Third-Degree Heart Block**

- Complete heart blocks will need a pacemaker vs a cardioverter.
- Assess the client's knowledge before the procedure.
- Obtain informed consent before the procedure.

**Subcategory: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures**

**Topic: Monitoring and Maintaining an Arterial Line**

- Arterial lines are most often placed in the radial artery.
- Monitor for bleeding around the insertion site.
- Monitor circulation in the arm of the arterial line.

**Subcategory: Skin Disorders**

**Topic: Identifying Findings Related to Treatment of Psoriasis**

- Psoriasis is scaly patches on the skin.
- There is no cure for psoriasis.
- Topical therapy can help reduce inflammation.

**Topic: Monitor Wounds for Signs and Symptoms of Infection**

- Infections of the skin can be bacterial, fungal, or viral.
- Educate the client on importance of personal hygiene.
- Fever and pain can be signs of infection.

**Subcategory: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis**

**Topic: Intervening for Decreased Dialysate Outflow**

- Dialysis can sustain the kidney's life.
- Dialysis rids the body of extra fluid and electrolytes.
- Monitor for complications during dialysis.

**Subcategory: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring**

**Topic: Interventions for Bubbling in the Water Seal Chamber**

- Chest tubes are inserted into the pleural space.
- Bubbling indicates an air leak.
- Tidaling is expected in the water seal chamber.

**Subcategory: Electrolyte Imbalances**

**Topic: Evaluating Outcomes for a Client Who Has Hypoparathyroidism**

- Clients can have an imbalance of electrolytes from an imbalance on intake and output.
- Sick and older adult clients have a higher chance of having electrolyte imbalances.
- Electrolytes are charged ions dissolved in bodily fluids.

**Subcategory: Seizures and Epilepsy**

**Topic: Planning Interventions for Care**

- Provide for privacy for the client experiencing a seizure.
- Put the client on their side.
- Loosen restrictive clothing.

**Subcategory: Fluid Imbalances**

**Topic: Planning Care for A Client Who Has Dehydration**

- Dehydration is a lack of fluid in the body.
- Oral or IV rehydration needs to be established.
- Monitor neuro status.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Middle and Inner Ear Disorders**

**Topic: Risk Factors for Hearing Loss**

- The ear has two functions: hearing and balance.
- Environmental or workplace exposure to noise can lead to hearing loss.
- Conductive hearing loss can be caused by otitis media.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Delirium and Dementia**

**Topic: Planning Care for A Client Who Has A History of Dementia**

- Provide a safe environment.
- Take the client on walks to reduce wandering.
- Lock all doors.

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Polycystic Kidney Disease, Acute Kidney Injury, and Chronic Kidney Disease**

**Topic: Dietary Teaching for A Client Who Has End-Stage Kidney Disease**

- Restrict Na, K, phosphorous, and magnesium.
- High carbohydrate diet and moderate fats.

- Restrict intake of fluids.

### **Subcategory: Postoperative Nursing Care**

#### **Topic: Medication to Address Client Pain**

- Administer pain meds as indicated.
- Nonpharmacological approaches can be included as well.
- Asses pain rating scale before giving medications.

## **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

### **Subcategory: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures**

#### **Topic: Caring for A Client Receiving TPN**

- TPN is a hypertonic solution.
- Check blood sugars frequently.
- The flow rate is gradually increased or decreased.

### **Subcategory: Non-Opioid Analgesics**

#### **Topic: Medication Interactions**

- These medications can have anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, and analgesic properties.
- Anticoagulants increase the risk of bleeding.
- Alcohol increases the risk of bleeding.

### **Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction**

#### **Topic: Teaching About Sublingual Nitroglycerin**

- Nitro is a vasodilator.
- If pain is unrelieved in 5 minutes, report to the ER.
- Store in original container.

### **Subcategory: Complementary, Alternative, and Integrative Therapies**

#### **Topic: Supplements to Reduce Lipid Levels**

- Alternative medicine is using non-mainstreamed practices.
- Complementary medicine is non-mainstreamed practices paired with conventional medicine.
- Supplements can cause interactions with certain medications.

## **Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

### **Subcategory: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring**

#### **Topic: Analyzing A Cardiac Rhythm Strip**

- Cardiac electrical activity can be seen with an ECG.

- Cardiac monitoring is used to diagnose a large number of different problems.
- Dysrhythmias are an indication for an ECG.

### **Subcategory: Pulmonary Embolism**

#### **Topic: Identifying Manifestations**

- A PE occurs when a substance enters venous circulations and blocks the pulmonary vasculature.
- Anxiety is an expected finding for a client with a PE.
- Pleurisy and tachycardia are also commonly seen.

### **Subcategory: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures**

#### **Topic: Recognizing Abnormal Findings Following a Colonoscopy**

- A colonoscopy is a GI scope procedure.
- Severe pain is an abnormal finding.
- The client should not drive or use equipment 12-18 hours after the procedure.

## **Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

### **Subcategory: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema**

#### **Topic: Caring for A Client Who Has Heart Failure**

- Maintain an exercise program.
- Low sodium diet with fluid restrictions.
- Consider a smoking cessation.

### **Subcategory: Angina and Myocardial Infarction**

#### **Topic: Medication to Clarify With The Provider**

- Morphine, Oxygen, Nitrate and Aspirin is the gold standard
- Vasodilators prevent vasospams.
- Morphine is given for pain.

### **Subcategory: Inflammatory Bowel Disease**

#### **Topic: Caring For The Client Who Has Diverticulitis**

- Diverticulitis is infection or inflammation of the bowel mucosa.
- Nausea and vomiting are expected for this patient.
- Hgb and Hct are going to be decreased for this patient.

### **Subcategory: Anemias**

#### **Topic: Differentiating Manifestations of Types of Anemias**

- Iron-deficiency anemia due to inadequate intake is the most common form.
- Low blood-iron levels and elevated TIBC can indicate iron-deficient anemia.
- Sickle-cell test detects sickle cell anemia.

**Topic: Teaching A Client Who Has Prescriptions for Iron Supplements**

- These are used to replenish iron in the blood.
- Iron is an essential component of Hgb.
- Iron is essential in oxygen transportation.

**Topic: Priority Actions For Iron Deficiency Anemia**

- Determine the underlying cause of the iron-deficiency.
- Oral iron supplements may be prescribed.
- Educate the client on their diagnosis.

**Topic: Educating A Client Who Is Taking Iron Supplements**

- Take supplements between meals.
- Stools can appear green or black while taking.
- Vitamin C can increase absorption of iron.

**Subcategory: Rheumatoid Arthritis**

**Topic: Caring for A Client Who Has Rheumatoid Arthritis**

- This is a chronic inflammatory disease.
- This is an autoimmune disease.
- Use adaptive devices to prevent deformities.

**Subcategory: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis**

**Topic: Caring for A Client Who Has Cirrhosis**

- This is permanent scarring of the liver from chronic inflammation.
- Prevent infection.
- Avoid alcohol.

**Subcategory: Hyperthyroidism**

**Topic: Caring For A Client Who Is Experiencing Thyroid Storm**

- This is the result of a sudden large amount of thyroid hormones secreted into the bloodstream.
- VS need monitored frequently.
- A quiet, low-stimulating environment will be helpful.