

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: 2025 ATI Remediation for Adult Health I
Semester: Second Semester

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.

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: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Teaching About Examples of Negligence

- An example of negligence would be not filling out a fall score for a patient, which may result in them falling because there are no fall precautions.
- Not documenting the care a nurse provided is another example of negligence.
- If the nurse does not notify the provider of change in the patient, this is negligence.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Client Safety: Discussing Fire Safety with a Newly License Nurse

- My priority should always be to rescue and protect the patients that are close to the fire by moving them to another location.
- Then, I need to sound the alarm and contain the fire.
- Lastly, extinguish the fire if I can.

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Hemiplegia

- Since one side if their body does not function, they may have to wear stockings or SCD's to promote venous return to their heart.
- They may need a stool softener to help prevent constipation.
- Physical therapy will need to help them complete their range of motion exercises to reduce the risk of a deep vein thrombosis.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Client Education: Providing Education to an Adolescent Client

- Children do not understand what they need to learn, so breaking their teaching into small and easy parts will help them to understand.
- Children do not have prior information or life experiences to rely on when given teaching moments. Therefore, we cannot assume they know what we are talking about.
- Each child has a different nursing style. We need to be able to adapt to each patient.

Subcategory: Self-Care

Topic: Health Care Delivery Systems: Promoting Self-care Strategies for Caregivers

- They need to know that there are different levels of health care that would allow for the person that they are taking care of to benefit from. This way, the caregiver gets a break and support they need.
- Get other members of the family involved, so they can help with the care.
- There are different types of personnel that can come to the house and help the patient.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Grief and Loss

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Identifying Types of Grief

- Normal Grief: It is uncomplicated. Emotions are negative, but eventually accepted with time, usually within six months. There are some somatic complaints such as nausea, headaches, or changes in sleep.
- Anticipatory Grief: As the name suggests, this type of grief results from grieving before the person has actually passed. You will see this with terminal illness.
- Complicated Grief: This is chronic grief. They have a difficult time progressing through the stages of grief. They may develop suicidal ideation, feelings of guilt, and lowered self-esteem.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Client Understanding of Cane Use

- See if they can teach back the instructions, such as making sure they use two points of contact with the ground at all times.
- Assess them by watching them with the cane. See if they put the cane on the stronger side of the body.
- See if they support their body weight on both legs.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Administering a Blood Transfusion Via IV Access

- Two nurses must sign off to give blood to ensure no mistakes are being made.
- Only mix blood with normal saline, nothing else.
- Monitor vitals before, during, and after. This is an important assessment.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Identifying Complications of Obstructive Sleep Apnea

- Decreased oxygen saturation levels.
- Emotional changes, such as moody, depressed, and easily irritated.
- Heart problems and high blood pressure.

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

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions To Take for Fluid Overload

- Decrease the IV flow rate and speak to the provider.
- Measure the vital signs and oxygen saturation.
- Give diuretics.

Topic: Vital Signs: Assessing a Client for Manifestations of Bleeding

- Their blood pressure will be low.
- Their heart rate will increase.
- They may have low oxygen saturation.

Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

Topic: Head and Neck: Assessment of the Thyroid Gland

- First, inspect the lower half of the neck to see the enlargement of the gland. It may be best to hyperextend the neck.
- The patient may take sips of water to feel the thyroid gland move up and down.
- Feel the thyroid gland on both sides of the trachea to see the size, masses, and smoothness.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Preoperative Teaching About Using an Incentive Spirometer

- Sit up right in bed and inhale as deeply and quickly as possible.
- Put the mouthpiece in your mouth and seal your lips tightly around the mouthpiece.
- After inhaling, hold your breath for two to three seconds and exhale.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Assessment of Wound Healing

- Note the color of the open wounds. Is it red, yellow, or black?
- Assess the drainage of the wound
- Assess to see if there is pain.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Airway Management: Priority Concerns for a Postoperative Client

- Make sure the patient has an open airway.
- Make sure they use their incentive spirometer to get the anesthesia out of their lungs.
- Make sure to monitor their vitals.

Topic: Client Safety: Recognizing Risk Factors for an Older Adult Client

- They are at an increased risk of falls.
- They are at an increased risk of environmental hazards. Older people get older and may forget things, such as turning the oven off.
- They have more comorbidities, such as diabetes, heart failure, or hyperlipidemia.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Who is Postoperative

- Monitor their airway and breathing. This can be done by checking their vitals, assessing their respirations, and assisting them with incentive spirometer.
- Position every two hours and ambulate as soon as possible.
- Encourage fluids, such as an IV, water, or ice chips.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Intermittent Urinary Catheterization

- This requires a doctor's order.
- This is a better alternative than a Foley to decrease the risk of a urinary tract infection.
- Make sure to clean the area thoroughly to further decrease the risk of a urinary tract infection.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Evaluating Client Response to Morphine

- Ask them to rate their pain shortly after giving the morphine to see if the patient is experiencing pain.
- Check their respirations. Morphine can cause serious respiratory depression.
- They may have constipation, so anticipate giving a stool softener.