

N322 Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:
Assessment Name:
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

- 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 –
RN Pediatric Health 2023**

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.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Angina Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Angina and Antilipidemic Agents: Adverse Effects of Statins

- Antilipidemics can cause hepatotoxicity.
- Antilipidemics can cause myopathy, which can lead to rhabdomyolysis.
- Antilipidemics can cause nausea, vomiting, and anorexia.

Topic: Bone Disorders: Evaluating Effectiveness of Teaching

- To evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching, I would see if they are taking calcium supplements.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching, I would see if they are taking vitamin D supplements.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching, I would see if they are participating in weight bearing exercises.

Topic: Miscellaneous Central Nervous System Medications: Treating Malignant Hyperthermia

- I would continue to monitor their vital signs.
- I would administer oxygen at 100%.
- I would initiate cooling measures, such as a cooling blanket, iced sodium chloride, and placing ice blankets in the groin and other areas.

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Monitor for Anticipated Interactions Among Client's Prescribed Medications

- Morphine interacts with other central nervous system depressants such as barbiturates. This can kill someone.
- Morphine interacts with other anticholinergic agents and antihistamines by increasing the risk of constipation and urinary retention.
- Morphine can interact with antihypertensive medications because both of them can cause severe hypotension.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Need for Dosage Adjustment of Methimazole

- Taking too much methimazole can cause hypothyroidism, which is something that needs to be avoided.
- Taking too much methimazole can cause serious liver injury. It is important to use the lowest dose possible.
- Taking too much methimazole can cause agranulocytosis. While it is already a risk, too much of it will definitely cause a low WBC count.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Therapeutic Effects of Furosemide

- Furosemide blocks the reabsorption of sodium and chloride and prevents the reabsorption of water.
- It is used for things such as pulmonary edema caused by heart failure.
- Because the electrolytes may be off balance with this medication, it has an unofficial use for hypercalcemia. This would be done as a last resort option.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Administering an IM Injection to an Infant

- As with any injection, clean the area thoroughly. Especially, with an infant, the last thing we want is to give them an infection.
- For an infant, we give them a shot in the vastus lateralis, which is their upper thigh.
- Do NOT massage the area after giving an intramuscular injection.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Responding to Breakthrough Pain

- For breakthrough pain, administer short acting opioids.
- Try other nonpharmacological means, such as relaxing, guided imagery, or rest.
- You must watch vital signs closely and carefully. With all the opioids, we do not want their respirations to go down to a dangerous level.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures**Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Monitoring Adverse Effects of Anesthesia**

- A patient's vital signs are often the first thing that indicates to a healthcare professional that something is wrong, so monitor them.
- Monitor for an anaphylaxis reaction. Some people may be allergic to anesthetics but do not know because it is their first time going under.
- Post anesthesia can cause some people to get a serious spinal headache. If this happens, tell the patient they must remain flat in bed for twelve hours.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement**Subcategory: Recognize Cues****Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Identifying Adverse Effects of Medications**

- One adverse effect of hypertensive medications, such as ACE inhibitors, is orthostatic hypotension. It is important to change positions slowly.
- Another adverse effect of hypertensive medications is a dry cough. They will need to notify the provider of this.
- Lastly, an adverse effect of hypertensive medications is hyperkalemia. Teach the patient to monitor for signs and symptoms of numbness and tingling.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues**Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Caring for the Client with Heart Failure**

- A patient with heart failure will be on some type of water pill. Because this will cause the patient to urinate frequently, we do need to monitor their hydration status. We do not want them to be dehydrated.
- We need to monitor their electrolytes. Because they already have heart problems, we do not want their potassium to be out of range because it can affect them even more.
- We need to monitor their blood pressure because the medication can cause it to lower.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**Topic: Immunizations: Evaluating Client Understanding of Teaching About HPV Immunizations**

- This immunization is recommended for children aged between eleven and twelve years old. It can be given as early as nine years old.
- This shot may be given in two or three doses.
- Do not give this vaccine if allergic to yeast.

