

N321 Adult Health I  
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:

<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 Sick 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: Advocacy

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Demonstrating Client Advocacy

- Client advocacy is actively supporting and protecting a patient's rights, preferences, and well-being.
- Nurses often have to advocate for their client in many ways. Keeping the client's rights in mind at all times will help guide the nurse on appropriate steps she needs to take.
- If the nurse faces an ethical dilemma regarding the client or their family, they need to immediately go to their nurse manager or supervisor.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Home Safety

#### Topic: Home Safety: Teaching a Client About Fire Safety at Home

- The nurse should ensure the client has appropriate smoke alarms placed throughout the home and a fire extinguisher on every level.
- Make sure the client and their family have an escape plan. It is helpful to practice this if you have children in the home.
- Make sure appliances, oxygen tanks, and anything else potentially hazardous are in proper working order and are stored properly.

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

#### Topic: Infection Control: Identifying When to Use a Face Shield for Performing Client Care

- You should use a face shield anytime you are at risk of being splashed in the face with body fluids or hazardous material.
- Face shields do not replace masks but are used with masks in some instances (Covid-19).
- Face shields can also be used in cases where you need some protection but it also allows for your face to be seen which can promote therapeutic communication.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

#### Topic: Client Education: Providing Education to an Adolescent Client

- Some of the most common factors influencing clients' educational needs are health, education level, socioeconomic status, cultural and family influences, emotional status, spiritual factors, participation, and developmental level.
- The nurse should assess the client's level and style of learning, identify areas of concern, and goals before beginning teaching.
- Selecting age appropriate material, role-playing, simulation, and utilizing imagery/graphs/electronic material can help with adolescents.

### Subcategory: Health Screening

#### Topic: Data Collection and General Survey: Completing a Client Health History

- Health history includes demographics, history of present illness, family history, psychosocial history, and health promotion behaviors. The nurse should also notate appearance and nonverbal communication as well.
- Developing a therapeutic relationship with the client will promote honesty and trust.
- It is important to provide a private, quiet environment when conducting a health history.

### Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

#### Topic: Thorax, Heart, and Abdomen: Auscultating Breath Sounds

- Auscultatory sites are in the intercostal spaces. ICS correspond to the rib above it.

- Posterior thorax sites are between the scapula and the vertebrae on the upper portion of the back. Anterior thorax are along the midclavicular lines bilaterally, with several sites the anterior/midaxillary lines bilaterally in the lower portions of the chest wall and on either side of the sternum following along the rib cage. The nurse should observe for accessory muscle use.
- Unexpected findings include crackles, rales, wheezes, rhonchi, pleural friction rub, or absence of breath sounds.

### **Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

#### **Subcategory: Grief and Loss**

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

- Some of the different types of grief are uncomplicated, anticipatory, complicated, disenfranchised, and collective.
- Grief can vary from person to person so patient centered care is critical for clients experiencing grief.
- Complicated grief and disenfranchised grief are often the most difficult to process.

### **Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

#### **Subcategory: Elimination**

##### **Topic: Urinary Elimination: Techniques for Promoting Urination**

- Nursing interventions to promote urinary elimination are privacy, comfort, proper positioning, sensory stimuli, bladder training, and offering fluids frequently.
- If the patient is unable to urinate but reports discomfort, the nurse observes discomfort, or the patient has not eliminated in a certain amount of time, a bladder scan can be performed.
- A catheter can be inserted to help the patient with urinary problems. Surgery can also be performed to correct a physiological problems such as a tilted bladder or enlarged prostate.

#### **Subcategory: Personal Hygiene**

##### **Topic: Older Adults (65 and Older): Planning Care for a Client Who Has Dementia**

- It is important for the client to have the same routine, caregivers, and environment to maintain familiarity.
- Educating the family/friends about the disease progression and what to expect can help in the client care, including information about respite care for the caregivers.
- It is important for the client to maintain independence with ADLs. Limiting choices can help reduce anxiety and agitation. Safety is a big concern for dementia patients. Alarms on the bed and doors, removing hazards, grab bars in the bathroom, and wearing properly fitting shoes can help promote safety.

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

#### **Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management**

##### **Topic: Pain Management: Assessing a Client's Pain Level**

- A client who reports pain should be asked about pain rating, characteristics, location, duration, and aggravating/alleviating factors.
- The nurse should also monitor vital signs, body language, facial expressions, and changes in behavior.
- After analgesics are administered, the nurse should reassess within an hour to evaluate the effectiveness of the medication.

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

#### **Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems**

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

- Obstructive sleep apnea is caused by structures in the mouth and throat that become relaxed during sleep and occlude the upper airway.
- A client usually needs to undergo a sleep study to determine if they have sleep apnea and the cause.
- A client could be prescribed a continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device.

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures****Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Actions to Take for Fluid Overload**

- Fluid overload is possible if the volume of the solution is large or if the infusion rate is rapid.
- Signs and symptoms of fluid overload are distended neck veins, increased blood pressure, tachycardia, shortness of breath, crackles in the lungs, edema, and additional findings vary depending on the IV solution.
- Treatment would be to decrease the IV flow rate and notify the provider, raise the head of the bed, measure vital signs and O<sub>2</sub> saturation, adjust the rate after correcting fluid overload, administer diuretics, and monitor I&O.

**Topic: Vital Signs: Assessing of the Thyroid Gland**

- Hyperthyroidism causes tachycardia.
- Hypothyroidism causes bradycardia.
- Taking medications to correct hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism in too high of doses can lead to the opposite effect.

**Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments****Topic: Head and Neck: Assessment of the Thyroid Gland**

- The thyroid gland has two lobes and is fixed to the trachea. It lies in the front of the trachea and extends to both sides.
- You must inspect the thyroid first, and an average size thyroid is not visible. Having the client take a sip of water or hyperextend their neck can make it more visible.
- Palpating the thyroid on both sides of the trachea for size, masses, and smoothness is the next step. If there are abnormal findings, you can also auscultate the thyroid with the bell of your stethoscope. A bruit indicates an increase in blood flow.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures****Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Preoperative Teaching About Using an Incentive Spirometer**

- Incentive spirometer use helps keep the lungs open and expel anesthesia after a procedure.
- The nurse should instruct the patient to set a goal, inhale slowly and deeply through the mouthpiece, hold their breath for 3-5 seconds and exhale.
- The patient should try to do 10 breaths per hour while awake.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation****Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances****Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Expected Findings for a Client Who Has Hypocalcemia**

- Risk factors for hypocalcemia are increased calcium output, inadequate calcium intake or absorption, and calcium shift from ECF into bone or to an inactive form.
- Common findings of hypocalcemia are muscle twitching/tetany (numbness/tinging, cramps, spasms, hyperactive DTRs, positive Chvostek's sign, positive Trousseau's sign, and laryngospasms), cardiovascular (weak/thready pulse, tachycardia/bradycardia, cardiac dysrhythmias), gastrointestinal (hyperactive bowel sounds, diarrhea, abdominal cramping), and central nervous system (seizures).
- Nursing interventions would be oral/IV calcium supplements and vitamin D supplements, initiate seizure/fall precautions, keep emergency equipment on standby, and diet education to promote foods

high in calcium.

## **Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

### **Subcategory: Recognizing Cues**

#### **Topic: Airway Management: Priority Concerns for a Postoperative Client**

- An artificial airway is left in place until the client can maintain an open airway without support.
- The nurse needs to monitor breath sounds, O2 saturation, respiratory rate/pattern/depth, lung sounds, administer oxygen as needed, and provide suction if client is unable to cough.
- Extubation of the endotracheal tube is based on the client's response to commands, ability to elevate their head, and the use of thoracic breathing.

### **Subcategory: Analyze Cues**

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

- Postoperative care is usually provided initially in the PACU.
- Priority concerns for a postoperative client are airway management, circulation, vital signs, positioning, response to anesthesia, input/output, surgical wound incision site and dressing, pain, mentation, and Aldrete scoring.
- Upon receiving a client from the PACU, immediately perform a full body assessment with priority given to airway, breathing, and circulation. This assessment serves as a baseline to identify changes in postoperative status.

### **Subcategory: Take Actions**

#### **Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Nursing Actions for a Client Who Reports Abdominal Pain**

- The nurse should assess the clients' pain using OLDCARTS, perform a physical assessment, and monitor vital signs. Fever, blood pressure and heart rate could indicate infection or internal bleeding.
- The nurse should notify the provider and put the client on NPO status until the source is determined in case the patient needs surgery.
- The nurse should be careful about palpating the abdomen as to not cause further complications like with a bowel obstruction.

### **Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**

#### **Topic: Pain Management: Evaluating Client Response to Morphine**

- The priority for morphine administration is a client's respiratory status.
- In the event of overmedication, naloxone should be administered to reverse the effects of the opioid.
- The best way to prevent extreme pain is to use around the clock scheduling and "stay ahead" of the pain rather than chase it.