

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: ATI Medical Surgical Proctored Exam 2023
Semester: 3

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: Case Management

Topic: Infection Control: Discharge Teaching About Preventing Sepsis

- Wash hands between patients.
- Antimicrobial kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms.
- Complete the antibiotic regimen until it is completed.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Evaluating Appropriateness of Prescribed Medication

- Follow medication regimen and follow up with the provider as needed.
- Refrain from smoking.
- Monitor vital signs and hemodynamic pressure.

Topic: Renal Diagnostic Procedures: Identifying Appropriateness of Prescriptions

- Kidney injury can occur more easily from contrast media.
- Diuretics can increase media excretion.
- Monitor urine for output and characteristics.

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

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Peritoneal Dialysis

- Peritoneal dialysis is the treatment choice of older adults typically.
- Follow sterile technique when performing this task.
- Assess dry weight of the client before starting.

Topic: Infection Control: Evaluating Quality Improvement Initiative on Reducing Health Care-Associated Infections

- Wash hands frequently.
- Caregivers should use septic technique if possible.
- Promote personal hygiene in all patients.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Middle and Inner Ear Disorders: Risk Factors for Hearing Loss

- Environmental or workplace exposure to noise can lead to hearing loss.
- Conditions of the middle ear can be caused by injury, disease, and the aging process.
- Vertigo occurs when the client has sensation that they or their surroundings are in motion.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Amputations: Evaluating Client's Adaptation to Role Changes

- Feelings can include depression, anger, withdrawal, and grief.
- The nurse should assess the psychosocial well-being of the client.
- Allow for the client and family to grieve for the loss of the body part and change in body image.

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Middle and Inner Ear Disorders: Caring for the Client Who Has Meniere Disease

- This is characterized by vertigo episodes, tinnitus, and fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss.
- Monitor functional ability and balance.
- Encourage a client who has balance issues to rise slowly when getting up.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Caring for a Client Who Has Skeletal Traction

- Maintain ABC's.
- Monitor vital signs and perform neuro checks frequently.
- Assess pain level often.

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, and Fibromyalgia: Recommendations of Nonpharmacological Treatment for Pain

- Provide emotional support to the client and family.
- Provide small, frequent meals.
- Encourage the client to limit salt intake.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Medication to Address Client's Pain

- Always monitor airway.
- Assess oxygen saturation levels.
- Auscultate lung sounds.

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

- Dialysis or kidney transplantation can maintain life.
- Provide a diet high in carbohydrates and low in fat.
- Restrict intake of fluids.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Teaching About Sublingual Nitroglycerine

- Prevents coronary artery vasospasm and reduces preload and afterload, decreasing myocardial oxygen demand.
- Use to treat angina and help control blood pressure.
- Use cautiously with other antihypertensive medications.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Mixing Two Insulins Into One Syringe

- Promotes cellular uptake of glucose
- Moves potassium into cells with glucose.
- Monitor clients for hypoglycemia.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Pulmonary Embolism: Identifying Manifestations

- Feelings of impending doom.
- Dyspnea and air hunger.
- Sudden onset of chest pressure.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Analyzing a Cardiac Rhythm Strip

- Continuous cardiac monitoring requires the client to be near the monitoring system.
- Telemetry allows the client to ambulate while maintaining proximity to the monitoring system.
- Monitor for manifestations of dysrhythmia.

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

Topic: Arthroplasty: Precautions to Implement After Surgery

- Surgical removal of a diseased joint.
- Monitor for infection.
- Monitor for DVT.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Recognize Abnormal Findings Following a Colonoscopy

- Instruct the client that there can be increased flatulence due to air instillation during the procedure.
- Resume normal diet as prescribed.
- Encourage increased fluid intake.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Pituitary Disorders: Manifestations of Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone

- An excessive release of ADH, s excreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Weakness, anorexia, and muscle cramps can be manifestations.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Assessment of an Arteriovenous Fistula

- Elevate the extremity to reduce swelling
- Avoid using a blood pressure on the AV site arm.
- Do not insert IV catheters into this arm.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Shock: Expected Findings for a Client Who Has Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation

- A complication of septic shock
- Monitor hemodynamic levels
- Explain procedures and care to the client and family

Topic: Shock: Teaching About Epinephrine Autoinjector

- Always Have an epi pen on the client.
- Teach the family and client on how to use the pen.
- Avoid allergens as much as possible.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Anemias: Assessing a Client Who Has Anemia

- Shortness of breath.
- Pallor of nail beds and mucous membranes.
- Smooth, sore, bright-red tongue.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Anemias: Differentiating Manifestations of Types of Anemia

- Encourage dietary intake of the deficient nutrient.
- Teach the client about the time frame for resolution.
- Monitor oxygen saturation.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Anemias: Teaching a Client Who Has a Prescription for Iron Supplements

- Take between meals to increase absorption.
- Stools will be dark black in color.
- Iron supplements are used to replenish iron in the blood and iron stores.

Topic: Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Caring for a Client Who Has Diverticulitis

- Monitor colonoscopy findings due to increased risk of colon cancer.
- Avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- Take a multivitamin that contains iron.

