

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:

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 Responsibilities

Topic: Demonstrating Client Advocacy

- Respect patient autonomy
- Act as a liaison between the patient and the healthcare team
- Support patients through making their own decisions

Topic: Components of Informed Consent

- All relevant information must be explained to the patient
- The patient must understand all of the information presented
- The patient's decision must be made freely without coercion or manipulation

Topic: Teaching About Examples of Negligence

- Negligence is the failure of a healthcare professional to act in a reasonable and prudent manner
- Nursing students can be held liable if they cause harm to a patient
- Nurses can avoid being charged with negligence by following standards of care

Subcategory: Admissions, Transfers, and Discharge

Topic: Providing Continuity of Care

- Introduce yourself and identify your role
- Assess the patient and obtain all the appropriate information
- Assess whether or not the patient will be able to return to their previous residence upon discharge

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Mobility and Imobility

Topic: Planning Care for a Client who has Hemiplegia

- Alterations in muscles, injury to the musculoskeletal system, poor posture, impaired central nervous system, and health/age all effect mobility
- Immobility increases pressure on the skin, and increases the risk for pressure sores
- Patients who are sitting in a chair should be instructed to shift their weight every 15 minutes

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Subcategory: Medical and Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Caring for a Client Who Has a Latex Allergy

- Clearly label the client's allergy with a wristband
- Get rid of all supplies containing latex, double check all supplies before using
- Have emergency supplies and epinephrine ready, educate the family on how to respond to a reaction

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Subcategory: Infection Control

Topic: Identifying When to Use a Face shield When Providing Client Care

- When performing procedures likely to produce splashes such as airway suctioning or providing wound irrigation
- When initiating droplet precautions
- When handling body fluids

Topic: Teaching About Protective Environment

- A protective environment requires a private room
- Positive airflow of 12 or more exchanges and hour is required
- Place a mask on the client when they leave the room

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Healthcare Delivery Systems

Topic: Promoting Self-Care Strategies for Caregivers

- Promote short/frequent breaks to rest and recharge
- Encourage balanced nutrition and physical activity
- Encourage caregivers to speak openly about their feeling and seek the appropriate help when feeling overwhelmed

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care

Topic: Effective Communication with a Client who Speaks a Different Language than the Nurse

- Use a translator when necessary
- A family member is not an appropriate translator
- Always act as if the patient can understand you when speaking of them to others

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Urinary Elimination

Topic: Techniques for Promoting Elimination

- Promote the intake of fluids, 6-8 glasses daily
- Promote schedules toileting every 2-4 hours
- Provide a safe and private environment to relieve anxiety for patients who cannot ambulate to a private bathroom

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Subcategory: Older Adults (65 Years and Older)

Topic: Planning Care for a Client who has Dementia

- Gather information on the stage and type of dementia the patient is experiencing
- Promote independence as much as possible (limit options)
- Ensure safety in all environments

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Pain Management

Topic: Assessing a Client's Pain Level

- Observe for non-verbal signs of pain (grimacing, racing heart rate)
- Use a numeric scale (1-10) to have the patient rate their pain
- Note the effects of the patient's pain on their ability to function

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Identifying Complications of Obstructive Sleep Apnea

- Obstructive sleep apnea can cause hypertension, heart disease, and stroke
- It can also cause daytime sleepiness and memory problems
- If left untreated, obstructive sleep apnea can significantly diminish quality of life.

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Pressure injury, Wounds, and Wound Management

Topic: Assessment of Wound Healing

- Identify location, size, and cause of the wound and document accordingly
- Evaluate the wound for granulation tissue, slough, and eschar
- Evaluate the exudate of the wound (serosanguinous/purulent)

Topic: Nursing Actions for a Client Who Reports Abdominal Pain

- Auscultate bowel sounds first
- Inquire about associated symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)
- Help the client find a comfortable position and inquire about pain level

Topic: Priority Concerns for a Postoperative Client

- **Ensure that the patient's airway is clear and that they are breathing effectively**
- **Monitor the patient for adequate blood circulation**
- **Assess pain using a numeric scale and administer pain relief medications as prescribed**

Subcategory:

Topic: Recognizing Risk Factors for an Older Adult Client

- Older adult clients experience decreased strength and muscle mass, which increases their fall risk
- Decreased sense of taste can lead to appetite issues and malnutrition
- Hearing and vision loss can increase difficulty when communicating

Topic: Evaluating Client Response to Morphine

- Morphine effects respiratory rate; assess frequency, depth, and rhythm
- Morphine causes constipation, monitor I&O
- Assess level of consciousness and pain frequently after administering

Topic: Prioritizing Client Care

- Apply Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- Utilize the nursing process
- Re-assess and re-prioritize often

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