

N321 Adult Health I  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Bailey McMasters  
Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2023  
Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>

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: Advance Directives/Self-Determining/Life Planning

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Actions To Take Upon Client Admission

- The nurse's role in the informed consent process is to witness the client's signature on the informed consent form and to ensure that the provider has obtained the informed consent form responsibly.
- Nurses must report communicable disease diagnoses to the local or state health department.
- Nurses must report any suspicion of abuse (child or elder abuse, adult violence) following facility policy.

### Subcategory: Concepts of Management

#### Topic: Delegation and Supervision: Tasks to Delegate to Assistive Personnel

- Delegate an AP to assist a client who has pneumonia to use a bedpan.
- Delegate an AP to measure vital signs of a client who is postoperative and stable.
- Delegate an AP to assist with ambulating a client after the RN completes the admission assessment.

### Subcategory: Informed Consent

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Components of Informed Consent

- The reason the client needs the treatment and how it will benefit the client.
- The risks involved if the client chooses to receive the treatment of procedure.
- Other options to treat the problem, including not treating the problem.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Client Safety: Discussing Fire Safety with a Newly Licensed Nurse

- Know the location of exits, alarms, fire extinguishers, and oxygen shut-off valves.
- Make sure equipment does not block fire doors.
- Know the evacuation plan for the unit and the facility.

#### Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Caring for a Client Who Has a Latex Allergy

- If the client or any member of the team has a latex allergy, the team must use latex-free gloves, equipment, and supplies.
- Before beginning any task or procedure that requires aseptic technique, health care team members must check for latex allergies.
- Most facilities use non-latex gloves. However, it is the health care team's responsibility to identify latex allergies and use items that are latex-free.

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

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

- Masks, eye protection, and face shields are required when care might cause splashing or spraying of body fluids.
- The precautions apply to every client, regardless of the diagnosis, and implementation of them must occur whenever there's anticipation of coming into contact with a potentially infectious material.
- Change personal protective equipment after contact with each client and between procedures with the same client if in contact with large amounts of blood and body fluids.

#### Topic: Infection Control: Teaching About Protective Environment

- Protective environment is an intervention (not a type of precaution) to protect clients who are immunocompromised.
- A protective environment requires a private room and positive airflow 12 or more air exchanges per hour.
- A protective environment requires HEPA filtration for incoming air and the client requires a mask when out of their room.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention****Topic: Urinary Elimination: Effects of Aging on Urinary Infections**

- The prostate can enlarge in older adult males. An enlarged prostate can obstruct the bladder outlet and cause urinary retention and urgency, which can lead to incontinence and UTIs.
- Clients who are post-menopausal can have decreased perineal tone due to reduced estrogen levels, which can cause urgency, stress incontinence, and UTIs.
- Inefficient emptying of the bladder from older adult clients can result in residual urine and increasing the risk for UTIs.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity****Subcategory: Grief and Loss****Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Identifying Types of Grief**

- Normal grief is considered uncomplicated. Emotions can be negative but should change to acceptance with time.
- Anticipatory grief implies the “letting go” of an object or person before the loss, as in a terminal illness. Individuals start the grieving process before the actual loss.
- Complicated grief includes chronic, exaggerated, masked, and delayed grief. The manifestations of grief are more severe, and they can result in depression or exacerbate a preexisting disorder.

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort****Subcategory: Elimination****Topic: Urinary Elimination: Techniques for Promoting Urination**

- Having clients sit when possible is a technique for promoting urination.
- Provide for privacy needs with adequate time for urinating.
- Use urinals for males, fracture pans for clients who must remain supine and clients in body or leg casts, and regular pans for clients who can sit up.

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential****Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Test/Treatment/Procedures****Topic: Vital Signs: Assessing a Client for Manifestations of Bleeding**

- Monitor a change in a client’s pulses as it corresponds to the bounding of blood flowing through various points in the circulatory system.
- Monitor for changes in blood pressure as it reflects the force the client’s blood is exerting against the walls of the arteries during cardiac muscle contraction and relaxation.
- Assess the client for signs of pallor and fatigue.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaption****Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Airway Management: Nasotracheal Suctioning Technique**

- Insert the catheter into the naris during inhalation and follow the natural course of the naris and slightly slant the catheter downward while advancing it. Do not apply suctioning while inserting the catheter.
- Apply suction intermittently by covering and releasing the suction port with the thumb. Apply suction only while withdrawing the catheter and rotating it with the thumb and forefinger.
- Do not perform more than two passes with the catheter. Allow at least 1 minute between passes for ventilation and oxygenation.

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

- Note the color of open wounds such as red, yellow, and black. On closed wounds skin edges should be

well-approximated.

- Not the amount, odor, consistency, and color of drainage from a drain or on a dressing.
- With each cleansing observe the skin around a drain for irritation and breakdown.

### **Main Category: Clinical Judgement**

#### **Subcategory: Recognize Cues**

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

- Ensuring the client's airway is clear and open is a priority.
- Monitoring the client's respirations by watching their respiratory rate, depth, and rhythm is a priority.
- Monitoring the client's circulation by assessing their blood pressure, heart rate, and rhythm is a priority.

#### **Subcategory: Take Actions**

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

- Observe for nausea and vomiting.
- Auscultate for bowel sounds to assess the status of the gastrointestinal tract.
- Monitor vital signs for any changes in heart rate, oxygen saturation, temperature, and blood pressure.

#### **Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**

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

- Monitor the client's level of consciousness and take safety precautions.
- Monitor respiratory rate before and after administration to morphine.
- Advise clients to sit or lie down if lightheadedness or dizziness occur due to orthostatic hypotension.