

N322 Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: ATI remediation
Semester: 2nd

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. Psychosocial Integrity
 4. Reduction of Risk Potential
 5. Physiological Adaptation
 6. Clinical Judgement
 - 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 Sickle 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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pediatric Health 2023
Level 3= 90 points <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
- 7.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Information technology

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Clarifying a Prescription

Make sure you have the correct medications.

Make sure you have the route the medications are to be taken correct.

Make sure you have the correct amount of the medication.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Documenting a Near Miss Event

- Make sure you document the incident specifically with time, date, location, and what happened.
- Figure out what the root cause of the incident was to prevent it in the future.
- Make sure you have supportive documentation of the incident.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Nursing Actions Following a Medication Error

- Notify the provider immediately of a medication error.
- Clear communication is essential to ensure timely intervention and prevent further harm.
- Continue to monitor the patient or residents closely for any signs of adverse reactions or changes in their condition.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory:NA

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Assess and Respond to Changes and Trends In Client Vital Signs

- Monitor the changes in your vital signs to make sure you do not need to change the strength or medication the patient is taking.
- Watch to make sure the medication the patient is taking does not cause any other issues.
- Make sure the medication you give your patient does not interact with any other medications they may be taking, including over the counter medications and herbal supplements.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Monitoring Adverse Effects of Anesthesia

- Make sure your monitor for any signs of an allergic reaction.
- Monitor the patient's vital signs the entire time.
- Monitor that your equipment is functioning the correct way.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Vitamins and Minerals: Administering Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate

- Make sure there is not any other drugs the patient may be taking that will cause an interaction.
- Make sure that you do not give any other medications 3 hours before or after taking sodium polystyrene sulfonate.
- Do not take any antacids while taking this medication.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Assessing Adverse Effects of Furosemide

- You typically have a higher urinary output while taking diuretics.
- **You can become dehydrated a lot easier while on a diuretic.**
- **Diuretics also cause other side effects such as dry mouth, headache, nausea and vomiting.**

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Identifying Adverse Effects of Medications

- You should monitor for postural hypotension.
- Blood pressure medications cause cough, diarrhea, dizziness, and lightheadedness.
- You should monitor all effects to make sure your medication is not too strong or too weak.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Potential Complications for a Client Taking Levothyroxine

- You should teach your patient about how sensitive you can be to the sun and how easily and bad you can get burnt.
- Levothyroxine can cause an irregularly fast heart rate.
- Weight loss and hair changes can also occur while taking levothyroxine.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Caring for the Client with Heart Failure

- **You must follow a strict medication plan when you have heart failure.**
- **You must maintain a low sodium diet, monitor your weight, and maintain a healthy lifestyle.**
- **Controlling stress is also a very important key to living with heart failure.**

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Angina and Antilipemic Agents: Identifying Priority Risk for a Client Taking Simvastatin

- You need to monitor for dark urine, diarrhea, fever, muscle cramps, stiffness, and pain.
- You can develop rhabdomyolysis, which can cause major kidney problems.
- Liver function can be affected when taking a statin medication as well.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Immunizations: Evaluating Client Understanding of Teaching About HPV Immunization

- Two doses of HPV vaccine are recommended for most persons starting the series before their 15th birthday.
- Adolescents who receive two doses less than 5 months apart will require a third dose of HPV vaccine.
- The HPV vaccine protects against genital warts and most cases of cervical cancer. It protects against cancer of the vagina, vulva, penis or anus caused by HPV.

