

N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical Retake 2
Semester: 4

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	
• 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: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Equipment Needs for Tracheostomy Suctioning

- Give oral suctioning and tracheostomy suctioning every 2 hours and as needed.
- Give tracheostomy care every 8 hours to reduce the risk for infection.
- Use surgical asepsis when suctioning the trach.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Proper Needle Disposal

- Do not use needles when needleless systems are available
- Use protective devices when available
- Do not break, bend, or recap needles.

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

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Teaching About Hand Hygiene for Caring for a Client Who is Immunocompromised

- Teaching clients about washing their hands frequently.
- Educate the client on getting all recommended vaccinations.
- Educate the client on restrictions they might have when it comes to large crowds.

Topic: Tuberculosis: Interventions for a Client Who Has Tuberculosis

- **Administer heated and humidified oxygen therapy as prescribed.**
- **Administer prescribed medications.**
- **Place the client in a negative air flow room and implement airborne precautions.**

Topic: Tuberculosis: Teaching About Infection Control at Home

- **Complete the series of prescribed medications to ensure all bacteria has been eliminated and to decrease the chance of resistance.**
- **TB is often treated in the home setting.**
- **Exposed family members should be tested.**

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Disorders of Reproductive Tissue: Complication of Continuous Bladder Irrigation Following Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP)

- Instruct the client not to void around the catheter because this can cause bladder spasms.

- Apply the catheter to the patient's leg to prevent bleeding.
- Monitor urinary output and reach out to provider if the urge to void is gone.

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Use of Nonpharmacological Methods of Pain Relief

- **Mind body practices (yoga, chiropractic manipulation)**
- **Cognitive approaches (meditation, distraction)**
- **Natural products (herbs, oils)**

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Dietary Choices to Manage Diarrhea

- Avoid caffeine and alcohol
- Take a multivitamin that contains iron
- High protein, low fiber diet

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Cefaclor

- Observe clients for bleeding
- Avoid use for clients who have bleeding disorders and for taking anticoagulants
- Administer parenteral Vitamin K

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Preventing Footdrop for a Client Who Had a Cerebrovascular Accident

- Placing a foot board at the end of the bed.
- Evaluate the need for assistance with transfers to help the patient ambulate.
- Explain the process of transfers to the client before transferring.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Expected Findings Following Thoracentesis

- **Apply a dressing over the puncture site.**
- **Auscultate lungs for reduced breath sounds on the side of the thoracentesis.**
- **Encourage the client to deep breathe to assist with lung expansion.**

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Invasive Cardiovascular Procedures: Client Teaching Following Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery

- Splint the incision while deep breathing and coughing.
- Monitor and report manifestations of infection
- Adhere to the pharmacological regimen.

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- **Clients must consent to all care they receive in a health care facility**
- **Ensure the provider gave the client necessary information.**
- **Ensure the client understood the procedure teaching from the provider.**

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Precautions for Client Undergoing Radiation Therapy

- Place the client in a private room
- Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source
- Wear a dosimeter film badge that records personal amount of radiation exposure

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Clinical Manifestation of Hypervolemia

- tachycardia
- Ascites
- Crackles, cough, and dyspnea

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Teaching About Foot Care

- Inspect feet daily
- Consult a podiatrist
- Avoid open toe shoes

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognizing Cues

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Manifestations of Diabetic Ketoacidosis or Hyperglycemic-Hyperosmolar State

- Common in older adults with type 2 diabetes.
- Blurred vision, headache, and weakness are manifestations
- Hyperkalemia.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Prescriptions for a Client Experiencing DKA

- Insulin
- Potassium replacement therapy
- Insulin and 5% dextrose

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Planning Care for a Client

- Maintain an exercise routine
- Promote smoking cessation
- Consume a diet low in saturated fats and sodium