

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2023
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. 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: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- A nursing priority includes not using latex vial stoppers if possible.
- The nurse should withdraw medications without puncturing the stopper.
- The client should be the first surgery of the day to prevent airborne latex exposure.

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

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

- It is important to use a face shield when a splash of body fluids may be present to prevent further complications.
- These face shields help prevent contact, droplet and airborne infections to the environment and self.
- Emptying a catheter collection bag does not require a face shield since the splash rate is not as high as tracheal suctioning.

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Home Safety: Teaching a Client About Fire Safety at Home

- Clients should be educated to change the entire fire alarm unit every ten years and replace the batteries at least once a year.
- Keep any type of space heater away from any source of fire or flammable object and be sure to use auto timers for things such as heated blankets.
- Always keep the home clean and the floor clear in case of an urgent situation. The cleared area will allow a safe escape from the situation.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Client Education: Providing Education to an Adolescent Client

- Be sure to use a nonjudgmental, respectful and open communication method while speaking to the adolescent client.
- Prioritize important information based on their age such as safe driving, substance use, sexual health and nutrition.
- Ensure the understanding of decision-making skills and offer overall guidance without pressure or directives.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Effects of Aging on Urinary Infections

- Older adults have a decreased bladder elasticity which leads to incomplete emptying of the bladder.
- Confusion is a main complication when an older adult has a urinary tract infection.
- Proper hydration is important for a healthy urinary elimination. The client should drink 1,500-2,000mL of water daily.

Subcategory: Self-Care

Topic: Health Care Delivery Systems: Promoting Self-care Strategies for Caregivers

- Support caregivers of the clients and assess for any distress, irritability or exhaustion to ensure a healthy support system and lifestyle.
- It may be needed to recommend community resources to assist the caregivers. For example, they may not be financially stable so feeding one more person may affect their budget. Meal services may be needed.
- Ensure that the caregiver should take breaks to relieve any stress or social isolation. The caregiver should not stop their life to help another; it should be balanced.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Client Understanding of Cane Use

- Instruct the client to hold the cane 6-10 inches in front of their body.
- While walking, place the cane forward and then the effected leg first.
- While advancing, up any stairs place the strong leg on the first step and then follow with the affected

leg and then the cane last.

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Techniques for Promoting Urination

- To promote urination one technique is to run warm water over the perineum to stimulate urination.
- Using a technique called bladder training will help promote urination by voiding every 2-4 hours.
- Educate the proper amount of fluids to intake as well (1,500-2,000mL/day).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Pain Management: Assessing a Client's Pain Level

- The strategy of using OLDCARTS may help assess the clients pain level by diving deeper into the problematic area.
- Assess for non-verbal signals of pain such as facial grimacing or generalized restlessness.
- Always assess cultural aspects of pain such as another culture, gender or age group. Each individual may perceive pain to be different.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Administering a Blood Transfusion Via IV Access

- Always use filter tubing while hanging blood products.
- Blood products are to only be paired with 0.9% Normal Saline.
- Assess for any type of allergic reaction for the first 15 minutes even though the blood is type and crossed.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Topic: Vital Signs: Assessing a Client for Manifestations of Bleeding

- Signs of internal bleeding include tachycardia, cool clammy skin, dizziness, abdominal or joint pain and hypotension.
- Signs of external bleeding include visible blood, melena, hematuria or abdominal distention.
- Some laboratory findings include a low platelet level, prolonged PT/INR/ aPTT and a low Hemoglobin and Hematocrit.

Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

Topic: Head and Neck: Assessment of the Thyroid Gland

- Have the client swallow to see if the thyroid rises symmetrically which it should do.
- Always palpate the thyroid from behind the client to achieve the best assessment.
- Palpate for any nodules, tenderness, size and the overall consistency of the thyroid.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Physiological Adaptation

Topic: Airway Management: Nasotracheal Suctioning Technique

- Always use a sterile technique during preparation to suction.
- Pre-oxygenate the client to prevent hypoxia while suctioning.
- Do not suction while inserting the suction and only suction for 10-15 seconds.

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

- Granulation tissue is pink not white.
- Assess for signs of infection such as redness, purulent drainage, odor, pain and fever.
- Normal healing should have decreased redness and swelling and minimal or odorless serous or serosanguinous drainage.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Expected Findings for a Client Who Has Hypocalcemia

- Hypocalcemia will have muscle cramps, Trousseau's sign, Chvostek's sign and hyperreflexia neuromuscular signs.
- Cardiac signs include prolonged QT interval, hypotension and arrhythmias.
- There is also a high risk for seizures and laryngospasm with hypocalcemia.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues**Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Who is Postoperative**

- The main priority of taking care of someone who is post-op is to maintain a patent airway.
- Always assess GI and GU output to assess for proper post-op function.
- The client may have nausea and vomiting from anesthesia, so it is important to give an antiemetic when needed.

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

- Always assess for the location, severity and onset of the client's abdominal pain.
- Auscultate and assess for distention of the abdomen.
- Always maintain NPO until the cause of the pain is discovered, since it may be a bowel obstruction.

Subcategory: Recognize Cues**Topic: Airway Management: Priority Concerns for a Postoperative Client**

- The main priority concern is the concern for airway obstruction.
- Early indicators may include snoring, stridor's and low SpO₂.
- Another concern is the concern for laryngospasm post-extubation.

Topic: Client Safety: Recognizing Risk Factors for an Older Adult Client

- Risk factors include history of falls, poor lighting and vision impairment.
- Blood pressure changes such as orthostatic hypotension are considered a risk factor as well.
- Environmental and pharmacological factors may cause further complications such as falls or medication impairments/overdoses.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**Topic: Pain Management: Evaluating Client Response to Morphine**

- The client should have a reduced amount of pain reported while appearing relaxed.
- Always monitor their respiratory rate and a rate of less than 12 may lead to respiratory depression.
- Always hold the medication if their respiratory rate is less than 12 and naloxone may be needed if it drops.