

N322 Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Pharmacology 2023
Semester: Fall 2025

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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pediatric Health 2023

Level 3= 90 points

- **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 Provider's Prescription

- Nurses can help reduce adverse events related to medications by determining the accuracy of medication prescriptions, reporting all medication errors, safeguarding and storing medications, following legal mandates when administering controlled substances, calculating medication doses accurately, and understanding the responsibilities of other members of the healthcare team regarding medications.
- Nurses administer prescription medications under the supervision of providers period some medications can be habit forming or have potential harmful effects and require more supervision.
- Use verbal prescriptions only for emergencies and follow the facilities protocol for telephone prescriptions. Nursing students cannot accept verbal or telephone prescriptions

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Chemical and Other Dependencies/Substance Use Disorders

Topic: Substance Use Disorders: Medications for Alcohol Withdrawal

- Withdrawing from a substance that has the potential to cause physical dependence can cause abstinence syndrome. The client can experience distressing manifestations that can lead to coma and death.
- Benzodiazepines are the first-line treatment for treatment of alcohol withdrawal
- Disulfiram used concurrently with alcohol will cause acetaldehyde syndrome to occur which can progress to respiratory depression, cardiovascular suppression, seizures, and death.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Connective Tissue Disorders: Teaching about Infliximab

- IV infusion reactions of infliximab include hypotension, possible anaphylaxis, and flu-like findings.
- Stop infusion and notify provider immediately for severe reaction.
- Continue to monitor for reactions 2 hours after the infusion.

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Client Teaching About Antidiuretic Hormones

- Prototype medication is Vasopressin, other medications include Desmopressin.
- Antidiuretic hormone is produced by the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary.
- Antidiuretic hormone promotes reabsorption of water within the kidney through vasoconstriction.

Topic: Growth Factors: Route of Administration for Epoetin Alfa

- Epoetin alfa is used for anemia related to chronic kidney disease.
- Hypertension is a complication of Epoetin alfa, contraindicated in patients with uncontrolled hypertension.
- Can be administered subcutaneously.

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Client Teaching About Oxycodone

- Opioid analgesics are medications used to treat moderate to severe pain.
- Opioid agonists are in the Schedule II under the Controlled Substances Act.
- Oxycodone can be administered orally or rectally.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Administering an Influenza Vaccine

- Use a 90-degree angle when injecting the patient with this vaccine.
- It is important to monitor the patient after they receive this vaccine for adverse effects.
- Needle length of 1-1.5 in adults who receive this vaccine.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Performing Medication Reconciliation

- The Joint Commission requires policies and procedures for medication reconciliation and says it should take place at admission, transferring clients, and at discharge.
- Nurses compile a list of each client's current medications comma including all medications with their dosage and frequency.
- The nurse then compares that list with the new medication prescriptions and reconciles it with the provider to resolve any discrepancies.

Topic: Vitamins and Minerals: Teaching About Ferrous Sulfate Elixir

- Used to treat and prevent iron deficiency anemia.
- Dilute liquid iron with water or orange juice, drink with a straw, and rinse mouth after swallowing.
- This can stain the skin, teeth, and other tissues. Avoid IM route if possible.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Connective Tissue Disorders: Indications for the Administration of Cyclosporine

- Administer the initial IV dose of cyclosporine over two to six hours.
- Monitor for hypersensitivity reactions comma and stay with the client for 30 minutes after administration.
- Mix oral cyclosporine with milk or orange juice right before ingestion to increase palatability.

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Digoxin

- The pharmacological action of digoxin is to increase the force and efficiency of myocardial contraction.
- Dysrhythmias can be caused by interfering with the electrical conduction in the myocardium while taking this.
- Can cause fatigue, weakness, vision changes, and anorexia.

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Adverse Effects of Propranolol Withdrawal

- Use the Propranolol with caution when pregnant because it can cross the placenta.
- This is contraindicated in clients who have AV block and sinus bradycardia.

- Monitor ECG and blood pressure. Rebound tachycardia and hypertension may occur during withdrawal.

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Identifying Incompatibilities

- If the client is already taking a diuretic, stop the medication temporarily for two to three days prior to the start of an ACE inhibitor.
- Taking another type of antihypertensive medication increases the hypotensive effects of an ACE inhibitor.
- Start treatment with a low dosage of this medication.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Contraindications for Antiplatelet Medications

- When pregnant or lactating use heparin with caution.
- This is contraindicated in clients who have low platelet counts or uncontrollable bleeding.
- This medication should not be used during or following surgeries of the eyes, brain, or spinal cord, lumbar puncture or regional anesthesia.

Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Adverse Effects of Rifampin

- Rifampin can cause hepatotoxicity, nausea, and ataxia.
- Rifampin also can cause dark-colored urine in clients who take it.
- It is important for the client to report any adverse effects to their provider, as they can worsen over time.

Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Interpreting Adverse Effects of Rifampin

- Administer oral rifampin one hour before or two hours after meals with a full glass of water.
- Absorption is decreased if given with food.
- Due to the increased risk of liver damage comma avoid the use of alcohol while taking rifampin.

Subcategory: Dosage Calculations

Topic: Dosage Calculation: IV Infusion Rate

- Nurses calculate IV flow rates for large volume continuous ivy infusions and intermittent IV bolus infusions using electronic infusion pumps and manual IV tubing.
- Infusion pumps control an accurate rate of fluid infusion.
- Infusion pumps deliver a specific amount of fluid during a specific amount of time (mL/hr) or (gtt/min).

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Indications for the Administration of Phenytoin

- IV phenytoin is contraindicated for clients who have sinus bradycardia, senatorial block, second- or third-degree AV block, or Stroke-Adams syndrome.
- Phenytoin has a narrow therapeutic range, and strict adherence to medication regimen is imperative to prevent toxicity or therapeutic failure.
- Used to treat and prevent seizures in clients who have had or experienced symptoms.

Topic: Miscellaneous Central Nervous System Medications: Monitoring for Therapeutic Effects of Baclofen

- This medication acts in the CNS to enhance GABA, produce sedative effects, and depressed hyperactive spasticity of muscles.
- Therapeutic uses involved the relief of spasticity related to cerebral palsy comma spinal cord injury comma and multiple sclerosis.
- There are no direct effects on skeletal muscles with this medication.

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Evaluating Effectiveness of Famotidine

- Famotidine can be administered IV for acute situations.
- Treatment of peptic ulcer disease is usually started as an oral dose twice daily until the ulcer is healed.
- Clients should avoid smoking comma which can delay healing and reduce the effectiveness of famotidine.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Teaching About Medications for Breakthrough Cancer Pain

- Use short acting opioids for breakthrough pain like morphine, oxycodone, or fentanyl transmucosal products.
- The first administration of transdermal fentanyl patch will take several hours to achieve the desired therapeutic effect.
- Administer IV opioids slowly over 4 to 5 minutes.

Topic: Pain Management: Toddler's Need for Pain Medication

- Administer pain medication when a toddler is loud crying, screaming, gives verbal expressions of pain, etc.
- Administer pain medication when the toddler is attempting to push away or avoid stimulus.
- Administer pain medication when the toddler is clinging to a significant person.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Identifying Findings Requiring Intervention

- If hypotension occurs, place client in supine position or IV fluid may be indicated
- If the client is experiencing a dry cough, they should notify the provider, and the medication will be discontinued.
- If a rash or dysgeusia occur, inform the provider, and the medication will be stopped.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Monitoring Adverse Effects of Anesthesia

- Monitor for indications of seizure activity, sedation, and change in mental status.
- Monitor vital signs and respiratory status.
- Monitor for indications of severe headache.

Topic: Sedative-Hypnotics: Monitoring Adverse Effects of Propofol

- Monitor for indications of infection like fever and malaise after surgery.
- Provide continuous monitoring of vital signs and ECG.
- Monitor neurological status.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Therapeutic Effects of Spironolactone

- Potassium sparing diuretics are combined with other diuretics for potassium sparing effects to treat hypertension and edema.
- Can be administered for heart failure.
- Therapeutic effects can take 48 to 72 hours.

Topic: Vitamins and Minerals: Medications for a Client Who Has an Electrolyte Imbalance

- Magnesium sulfate can be administered when the client lacks magnesium.
- Ferrous sulfate can be used when the client lacks iron.
- Vitamin B12 is necessary to convert folic acid from its inactive form to its active form.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Priority Finding to Report for a Client Who Is Taking Warfarin

- While taking warfarin, hemorrhages can occur. The client should observe for bleeding, and report an increased heart rate, bruising, black tarry stools, etc.
- In the case of warfarin toxicity, discontinue the administration and administer vitamin K
- If the client is pregnant, warfarin is contraindicated.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Identifying Potential Adverse Effects of Tetracycline

- Tetracycline can cause GI discomfort, this includes cramping, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and esophageal ulceration.

- This medication can also cause yellow or brown tooth discoloration and hypoplasia of tooth enamel.
- This medication can also cause an increased skin sensitivity with UV light or sunlight that causes the client to easily burn.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Anticipated Provider Prescriptions

- When a client has elevated blood pressure, the provider may prescribe medications to treat.
- Medications consists of ACE inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, diuretics, beta blockers, etc.
- Anti-hypertensive medications can have an additive effect when used with ARBs.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

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

- Simvastatin can cause hepatotoxicity.
- Simvastatin can cause myopathy, as evidenced by muscle aches, pain, and tenderness which can then progress to myositis.
- A major complication and risk factor for a client taking simvastatin is a progression into rhabdomyolysis.

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Priority Findings for a Client Who Is Taking Levothyroxine

- Levothyroxine is safe to take when pregnant but is advised to use with caution for lactation.
- Monitor for signs of over medication, or hypothyroidism. These symptoms include tachycardia, chest pain, hypertension, etc.
- Chronic overtreatment can cause atrial fibrillation and increased risk for fractures from accelerated bone loss, especially in older adults.