

Proctored ATI Remediation

Student Name: Emily Hines

Assessment Name: RN Fundamentals 2023 ATI Proctored Exam

Semester: Fall 2025

Proficiency Level: Level 1

Focused Review Time: 3 Hours Done

**Main Category: Management of Care**

**Subcategory: Advocacy**

**Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Responding as an advocate for a client's concern about a new prescription**

- 1. Actively listening to the patient and their concerns ensures the client and their concerns are understood and verified.
- 2. Informing the patient of changes in planning and outcomes ensures the patient is always involved with their own care.
- 3. Verifying the prescription with the provider verifies the order and addresses any misunderstandings and questions.

**Topic: N/A**

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**Topic: N/A**

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**Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities**

**Topic: Legal Rights and Responsibilities: Federal statues affecting client care**

- 1. Maintaining patient privacy and confidentiality of health information.
- 2. Only giving updates on patient's condition if the patient approves to maintain HIPPA.
- 3. Caring for patients regardless of insurance or financial stability due to Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA).

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**Subcategory: Information Technology**

**Topic: Information Technology: Receiving a telephone prescription**

- 1. Verify the medication name, dose, frequency, and route to prevent errors.
- 2. Verify which patient the order is for to prevent giving a medication to the wrong patient.
- 3. Documenting the telephone prescription in a timely manner.

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**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles**

**Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Transferring a client from a bed to a stretcher**

- Use a sally slide to reduce strain on the healthcare staff and friction on the patient upon transferring.
- Communicate with the patient and healthcare staff when transferring using “count of three”.
- Assess and ensure IV tubing, telemetry lines, and oxygen tubing is out of the way and safe for transferring.

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**Subcategory: Home Safety**

**Topic: Home Safety: Safe Use of Oxygen Equipment in the Home**

- The patient should ensure “no smoking” signs at their home to ensure visitors know not to smoke in the home.
- Keep flammable material like heating oil and nail polish remover away from the client when oxygen is in use.
- Replace bedding that can generate static electricity like wool, nylon, and synthetics made from cotton.

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**Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices**

**Topic: Client Safety: Planning care for a client who has a prescription for wrist restraints**

- Assess skin integrity, and provide skin care according to the facilities protocol, usually every 2 hours.
- Offer range of motion exercises of all extremities.
- Provide a means for hygiene and elimination.

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**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions**

**Topic: Coping: Assessing the impact of stressors on family function**

- Ask the client questions related to altered elimination patterns, changes in appetite, and weight loss or gain.
- Observe the client's appearance and eye contact, verbal, motor, and cognitive status during the assessment.
- Identify who is a family member, what role each family member has, and the dynamic interactions within the family.

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**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: N/A**

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**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions**

**Topic: Complementary and Alternative Therapies: Recommending a complementary therapy for anxiety**

- Educate the patient about valerian to reduce anxiety.
- Implement exercise for their daily routine.
- Educate the client about mind-body therapies such as meditation and acupuncture.

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**Subcategory: Elimination**

**Topic: Urinary Elimination: Techniques for promoting urination**

- Educate the client to perform Kegel exercises 3-4 times per day.
- Increase fluid intake during the day and decrease fluid intake before going to bed.
- Establish a toileting schedule.

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**Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration**

**Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Interventions for complications**

- Slow the instillation rate if the patient has diarrhea three or more times in one day.
- Ensure the formula is at room temperature if the patient has nausea or vomiting.
- Withhold the feeding and turn the patient to the side when the formula is being aspirated.

**Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Dietary teaching for client who has type II diabetes**

- Educate the patient on reducing carbohydrates and sugars in their diet.
- Educate the patient on increasing proteins in their diet.
- Educate the patient on implementing exercise into their everyday routine.

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**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

**Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management**

**Topic: Pain Management: Prescriptions for an older adult with chronic neuropathic pain**

- Assess an older adult client for adverse effects following analgesia medications due to being at an increased risk.
- Neuropathic pain typically responds to adjuvant medications like antidepressants, skeletal muscle relaxants, and antispasmodic agents.
- Assess the nonverbal and verbal cues of pain in older adults by asking them to rate their pain 1-10.

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**Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes**

**Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Preparing to administer a medication for the first time**

- Verify the patient's allergies and ensure to do the three medication checks before giving a new medication.
- Verify the new medication with the doctor to ensure you are giving the right drug, dose, and route to the right patient.
- Assess the patient thoroughly to ensure the patient does not produce side effects that affect their airway, breathing, or circulation.

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**Subcategory: Medication Administration**

**Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Transdermal patches**

- Old transdermal patches should be removed upon replacing a new one.
- Transdermal patches should be applied to less pigmented and hairless sites to ensure effective drug absorption.
- Do not put a new transdermal patch in the same location of the old one to ensure skin integrity.

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**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

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

**Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Monitoring Labs Postoperatively**

- Monitor the patient's sodium, potassium, and magnesium electrolytes to monitor for fluid imbalances.
- Assess urine characteristics for dehydration and fluid overload.
- Monitor the patients BUN and creatinine to prevent poor renal perfusion.

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**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Caring for a client who has a chest tube**

- Assess the chest tube site for signs of infection and keep the site clean and dry.
- Remove and measure drainage and document the color, amount, and consistency.
- Ensure integrity of the chest tube by preventing kinks and blockages.

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**Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

**Subcategory: Recognize Cues**

**Topic: Airway Management: Priority concerns for a postoperative client**

- Assess oxygen saturation with pulse oximetry to maintain a level above 90%.
- Ensure correct positioning of the patient into high fowlers to ensure the lungs can expand effectively.
- Ensure an open airway and good oxygenation of the body by monitoring the patient's respiratory rate, breathing efforts, and if their breathing is symmetrical.

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**Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses**

**Topic: Client Safety: Priority care for a client who is having a seizure**

- Assist the patient on their side to prevent aspiration and ensure an open airway.
- Remove objects away from client to prevent any injuries, especially to the head.
- Prevent any objects from going into the client's mouth so they keep an open airway until the seizure has finished.

**Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Recognizing postoperative complications**

- Flush the tube before and after giving medications and enteral feedings to prevent the tube from clogging.
- Assess the patient for coughing and fever frequently to prevent aspiration pneumonia.
- Ensure skin integrity by assessing the skin around the nasogastric tube for redness or any skin breakdown.

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**Subcategory: Generate Solutions**

**Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Planning measures to maintain skin integrity**

- Ensure the patient is being repositioned every two hours to relieve pressure on the patient's skin on body areas.
- Ensure wound care is done every day and changed if dressing becomes wet or soiled.
- Assist the patient in daily hygiene everyday to keep their skin clean and free of infection.

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