

Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Riley Arend

Assessment Name: Foundations ATI Remediation

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 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.

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: Legal Responsibility

Topic: interprofessional team information to provide to interdisciplinary team members

- Nurses are advocates for their patients and provide care that is within the nurse's scope of practice.
- Each state has specific parameters of the nursing practice and regulate the practice of nursing.
- All states have the good Samaritan law protecting health care workers from liability.

Topic: professional negligence

- Nursing students should not provide care for which they are not prepared.
- Nurses can avoid liability for negligence by following standards of care.
- Nurses can avoid liability for negligence by giving competent care.

Topic: clients rights

- Clients' rights are legal privileges or powers client have when they receive health care practices.
- Nurses must ensure that client understand their rights and protect their clients' rights.
- The client has the right to accept, refuse, or request modification of the plan of care.

Subcategory: Federal Regulations

Topic: Federal laws affecting nursing practice

- Health insurance portability and accountability act (HIPAA)
- Americans with disabilities act (ADA)
- Mental health parity act (MHPA)

Topic: informed consent

- Legal process by which a client has given written permission for a procedure or treatment.
- Consent is informed when a provider explains, and the client understands.
- Nurses' role is to witness clients signature.

Topic: refusal of treatment

- Staff must inform clients they admit to a health care facility of their right to accept or refuse care.
- If client refuses, client needs to sign a document.
- If the client leaves the facility AMA, client must sign a document.

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: The chart

- The chart or medical record is the legal record of care.
- It is confidential, permanent, and admissible in court.
- Nurses are legally and ethically responsible for ensuring confidentiality.

Topic: Chart documentation

- Purposes for these charts include communication, legal documentation, financial billing, research, auditing.
- Nurses should conduct reporting in a confidential manner.
- Purpose for reporting is to provide continuity of care and enhance communication.

Topic: elements of documentation

- Factual, subjective and objective data.
- Accurate and concise, complete and current.
- Organization.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident Error/ injury prevention

Topic: Hand hygiene

- ALWAYS use hand hygiene.
- Wash hands to prevent spread of infection using antimicrobial or plain soap and water.
- 3 essential components of handwashing include soap, running water, and friction.

Topic: additional personal hygiene measures

- **Covering mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing is essential.**
- **Encourage clients and visitors to practice respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.**
- **Wash hair frequently and keep nails short and clean.**

Topic: protective clothing

- **Use masks and proper PPE.**
- **Use protective eyewear to help control contact and spread of microorganisms to staff and client.**
- **Do not place soiled items on the floor, bag them and dispose of them properly.**

Subcategory: standard precautions

Topic: PPE

- Hand hygiene should be done first always.
- Gloves should be worn.
- Eyewear or masks depending on illness.

Topic: contact precaution

- **Consists of gloves and gown.**
- **Common diseases associated with contact is MRSA and Cdiff.**
- **Always use standard precautions plus any other precautions needed.**

Topic: physical environment

- **Do not shake linens because that can spread organisms.**
- **Clean the least soiled areas first and end with the most soiled linens last.**
- **Use plastic bags for soiled linens and place in correct spot.**

Subcategory: medical and surgical asepsis

Topic: asepsis

- Absence of illness producing microorganisms, hand hygiene is the primary behavior.
- Medical asepsis refers to the use of precise practices to reduce number growth and spread of organisms.
- Surgical asepsis refers to use of precise practices to eliminate all microorganisms from area.

Topic: aseptic technique

- **Health care team members must check patient for latex allergy first.**
- **Surgical asepsis is completely sterile.**
- **Medical asepsis is what is most used on the hospital floor.**

Topic: additional personal hygiene measures

- **Emphasize importance of washing hands, show visuals.**
- **Use correct PPE when needed to prevent spread and contamination.**
- **Follow unit guidelines.**

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: techniques of physical assessment

Topic: healthy history

- Ask assessment question such as have you noticed any changes?
- Inspection and palpation of the skin include feeling with both sides of the hand to assess.
- Edema is an accumulation of fluid in the tissues; presence of edema shows swelling.

Topic: edema

- Assess swelling for discoloration, location, tenderness and measure circumference.
- Evaluate putting by compressing skin for at least 5 seconds over a bony prominence.
- + 4 is severe and has a prolonged skin response.

Topic: lesions

- Primary lesions arise from healthy skin tissue.
- Examine lesions for size color and shape.
- Observe lesions for any odor or exudate noted.

Subcategory: color changes health promotion

Topic: color changes

- Color changes may be difficult to notice with adults that have darker skin.
- The palms, soles of feet, lips, tongue, and nail beds are reliable places to detect color changes.
- Pallor is loss of color and can indicate a worsened problem.

Topic: cyanosis

- Medical emergency!!
- Bluish coloring in the nail beds, lips, mouth mucosa, skin, palms.
- Indicating hypoxia or impaired venous return.

Topic: erythema

- Redness in the skin that is located on the face, trunk, extremities, areas or trauma or pressure injury.
- Erythema can indicate inflammation, localized vasodilation, substance use, sun exposure.
- Bleeding or bruising can appear reddish in the skin.

Subcategory: peripheral arteries health promotion

Topic: peripheral arteries

- Palpate the peripheral pulses for strength and equality.
- Grade strength 0-4.
- The pulses should be equal and symmetrical when comparing both sides to each other.

Topic: expected changes with aging

- Skin is thin and translucent, dry, tears easily.
- Thinning of the hair and hair loss on the scalp.
- Uneven pigmentation and slow wound healing.

Topic: changes with vascular system

- Thick rigid blood vessel walls with narrowed lumen leading to poor circulation.
- Higher systolic blood pressure.
- Little subcutaneous tissue over bony prominences.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: N/ A → I scored a 100% for this category.

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Subcategory: N/A

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: primary organs of urinary elimination

- Kidneys, nephrons performing most of the functions.
- Most adults produce 1000 to 2000 mL per day of urine.
- Urinary elimination is a precise system of filtration, reabsorption, and excretion.

Topic: factors affecting urinary elimination

- **Poor abdominal and pelvic muscle tone**
- **Acute and chronic disorders**
- **Spinal cord injury**

Topic: diet

- **Poor diet can lead to dark urine which can be due to dehydration.**
- **An increase in sodium leads to decreased urination.**
- **Caffeine and alcohol intake lead to increased urination.**

Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration, personal hygiene

Topic: basic nutrients the body requires

- Carbohydrate provides the body's energy and fiber.
- Fats provide energy and vitamins.
- Proteins contribute to the growth and repair of body tissues.

Topic: factors affecting nutrition and metabolism

- **Financial issues prevent some clients from buying healthier foods because they are more expensive.**
- **Appetite decreases with illnesses and pain.**
- **Negative experiences with certain foods or familiarity with foods like help determine preferences.**

Topic: eating disorders

- **Anorexia – low body weight, can sometimes see bony prominences.**
- **Bulimia – binge eating and forcing self to vomit after.**
- **Binge eating disorder – repeated episodes of binge eating.**

Subcategory: rest and sleep

Topic: sleep cycle

- Adequate amounts of sleep and rest promote health.
- Too little sleep leads to inability to concentrate, poor judgement, moodiness, and irritability.
- Sleep cycle consists of 3 stages in NREM sleep and a period of REM sleep.

Topic: NREM

- **Stage 1 is light sleep and awakens easily.**
- **Stage 2 is deeper sleep and increased relaxation.**
- **Stage 3 NREM is slow wave or delta sleep.**
- **REM is vivid dreaming.**

Topic: common sleep disorders

- **Insomnia – inability to sleep.**
- **Sleep apnea - Breathing cessations lasting longer than 10 seconds.**
- **Narcolepsy – sudden attacks of sleep that are uncontrollable.**

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: expected actions and outcomes

Topic: safe medication administration and error reduction

- Preparing and administering meds and evaluating responses to meds.
- Developing and maintaining and up to date knowledge base of medications they administer.
- Maintaining knowledge of acceptable practice and skills competency.

Topic: Medication category and classification

- **Chemical name, generic name, trade name.**
- **OTC medications can be obtained without a prescription.**
- **Prescription medications must be signed by a provider.**

Topic: therapeutic effect

- **Expected effect of medication.**
- **One medication can have more than one therapeutic effect.**
- **Mechanism of action is how medication produces its therapeutic effect.**

Subcategory: medication administration

Topic: adverse effects

- These are undesirable and potentially dangerous responses to medication.
- Adverse effects can be inadvertent or predictable.
- Some adverse effects are immediate, and some develop over time.

Topic: precautions and contraindications

- **These are conditions that make it risky or unsafe for clients to take some meds.**
- **Heart disease patients should not take labetalol.**
- **Children younger than 8 years of should not take certain meds because they affect their teeth.**

Topic: preparation, dosage, administration

- **PRN prescriptions are used for as needed.**
- **PRN medication specified which dosage and frequency the nurse can administer.**
- **The medication should have the clients full name, date, time, strength, route of administration.**

Subcategory: parenteral and intravenous therapies

Topic: advantages

- Rapid absorption and onset of action.
- Constant therapeutic blood levels.
- Less irritation to subcutaneous and muscle tissue.

Topic: disadvantages

- **Fluid overload is possible.**
- **Immediate absorption leaves little time to correct errors because adverse effects can occur quickly.**
- **Solutions and IV catheters can irritate the lining of the vein.**

Topic: nursing actions

- **Complete the 3 checks before administering medications.**
- **Deliver medication in premixed solution bags.**
- **Give the med that the pharmacist mixed already but double check.**

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: potential for alterations in body systems/ complications of diagnostic tests – treatments – procedures

Topic: post operative nursing care

- Initial care involves frequent assessments.
- Postoperative care involves obtaining vital signs, administering meds, and managing pain.
- A client who is discharged to home must demonstrate ability to swallow and safely ambulate.

Topic: risk factors for complications

- **Immobility, anemia, hypovolemia.**
- **Hypothermia and cardiovascular diseases.**
- **Respiratory disease, immune disorder, diabetes, blood clotting.**

Topic: monitoring and management of airway and breathing

- **Monitor breath sounds.**
- **Assess for symmetry of breath sounds and chest wall movement.**
- **Observe for intercostal muscle contraction.**

Subcategory: system specific assessments

Topic: circulation

- Observe for internal bleeding by assessing abdominal distention and any visible hematomas present.
- Assess skin color and temperature along with cap refill.
- Check mucous membranes, lips, and nailbeds for cyanosis.

Topic: vital signs

- **Obtain vital signs per hospital and floor rules.**
- **Report a blood pressure if it is high or low and different from the patient's baseline.**
- **Evaluate and treat hypertension and hypotension per provider.**

Topic: input and output

- **Monitor fluid and electrolyte balance following surgery**
- **Administer fluids as needed.**
- **Assess skin turgor and monitor for diaphoresis.**

Subcategory: therapeutic procedures

Topic: pain

- Administer pain medication as indicated.
- Observe for adverse effects such as respiratory depression and decreased O₂.
- Incorporate nonpharmacological approaches to pain management based on clients needs.

Topic: mentation

- **Monitor LOC and mental status.**
- **Determine level of stimulation needed for arousal.**
- **Clients can experience confusion or delirium related to post operative surgery due to anesthesia.**

Topic: kidney function

- **Output should equal intake.**
- **Monitor and report urinary output less than 30 mL per hour.**
- **Consider using a bladder scan to assess retention of urine if any.**

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: alterations in body systems

Topic: chest tube insertion and monitoring

- Chest tubes are used to drain fluid, blood, or air.
- Chest tubes are used to facilitate lung expansion and restore intrapleural pressure.
- Chest tubes get removed once the lungs have re-expanded and there is no more drainage in the pleural space.

Topic: potential diagnoses for chest tubes.

- **Pneumothorax.**
- **Hemothorax.**
- **Postoperative chest drainage.**

Topic: Nursing intervention

- **Encourage client to cough and deep breathe.**
- **Obtain chest Xray.**
- **Check tube for bubbling in the suction chamber.**

Subcategory: fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Topic: electrolyte imbalances

- Major electrolytes in the body include sodium, potassium, magnesium, chloride, phosphorus, and calcium.
- Monitoring lab values help identify electrolyte imbalances.
- It is vital to recognize manifestations of electrolyte imbalance.

Topic: expected reference ranges

- **Sodium (136-145).**
- **Potassium (3.5-5).**
- **Magnesium (1.3-2.1).**

Topic: assessment and data collection

- **Deficient ECF volume.**
- **Excessive GI losses, vomiting, NG suctioning, tap water enemas, loose stool.**
- **Increased or normal ECF volume.**

Subcategory: Physiological integrity

Topic: nursing actions for oxygen induced hypoventilation

- Monitor RR and pattern, LOC, and behavior.
- Provide oxygen therapy at lowest liter flow rate that manages hypoxemia.
- Notify provider of impending respiratory depression.

Topic: nursing actions for oxygen therapy

- **Post no smoking and oxygen in use signs to alert others of fire hazard.**
- **Ensure all electric devices are working well.**
- **Make sure all electric machinery is grounded.**

Topic: airway clearance

- **Adequate hydration and coughing help the client maintain patent airways.**
- **Nursing interventions mobilize secretions and maintain patency include assisting with coughing, hydration, positioning, and suctioning.**
- **Interventions promote adequate gas exchange and lung expansion.**

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: recognize cues/ prioritize hypotheses

Topic: airway management

- Oxygen helps maintain adequate cellular oxygenation for clients who have respiratory problems.
- Maintaining a patent airway is a nursing priority.
- Maintaining a patent airway involves mobilizing secretions, suctioning the airway, and managing artificial airways.

Topic: Pulse ox and oxygen therapy

- **Pulse oximeter is attached to the fingertip, earlobe, nose, or forehead.**
- **Pulse oximeter measures SpO₂ via a wave of infrared light that measures light absorption by oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin in arterial blood.**
- **Pulse oximetry is used to monitor respiratory status.**

Topic: considerations for O₂ levels less than 90%

- **Confirm probe placement.**
- **Confirm that the oxygen delivery system is functioning.**
- **Place the client in semi fowlers or fowlers to promote chest expansion.**

Subcategory: client safety

Topic: safe, effective, care

- Safety is freedom from injury.
- Nurses should encourage clients to speak up and act.
- Nurses should use risk assessment tools to evaluate clients and their environment for safety.

Topic: falls

- **Older adults at increased risk for falls.**
- **Clients are at greater risk for falls when they have more than one risk factor, prevention of falls is a major nursing priority.**
- **Programs to prevent falls are essential for settings that provide services to older adult clients.**

Topic: preventing falls

- **Complete a fall risk assessment.**
- **Respond to timely manners promptly.**
- **Use fall risk alerts, color coordinated wrist bands and socks.**

Subcategory: urinary elimination

Topic: pain with elimination

- Suppression of the urge to urinate when there is pain in the urinary tract.
- Obstruction in the ureter leading to renal colic.
- Arthritis or painful joints causing immobility and leading to delayed urination.

Topic: medications for urinary elimination

- **Diuretics preventing reabsorption of water.**
- **Antihistamines can cause urinary retention.**
- **Chemotherapy creating a toxic environment for the kidneys.**

Topic: UTI's

- **Female clients more at risk.**
- **Indwelling urinary catheters can cause infection.**
- **Men and women can get UTI's.**