

Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Autumn Eldridge

Assessment Name: ATI Proctored 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 Responsibilities

Topic: Determination of Decisional Capacity

- Decisional capacity is determined by the provider, not the nurse.
- The patient must understand the risks, benefits, and alternatives.
- If the patient lacks capacity, a legal surrogate makes decisions.

Topic: Maintaining Client Confidentiality (HIPAA)

- HIPAA protects all identifiable patient health information.
- Information can only be shared for treatment, payment, and operations.
- Discussing patients in public areas is a violation.

Topic: Informed Consent

- The provider explains the procedure, not the nurse.
- Consent must be voluntary, and the patient must be competent.
- The nurse verifies the signature and witnesses the form.

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Receiving Telephone Prescription

- The nurse must write down the order immediately.
- The nurse reads the order back to verify accuracy.
- The provider must sign the order within facility policy.

Topic: Electronic Health Records (EHR)

- Documentation must be accurate and timely.
- Only staff involved in care may access records.
- Charting errors must follow facility correction policy.

Topic: Medication Bar-Code Scanning

- Confirms correct patient and medication.
- Must never be bypassed unless system failure approved.
- Prevents medication errors.

Subcategory: Delegation

Topic: Five rights of delegation

- Delegation depends on patient stability.
- RN retains accountability.
- Right task, circumstance, person, direction, supervision.

Topic: RN vs LPN vs UAP Tasks

- UAPs perform basic care only.
- LPNs perform basic skills and give some meds.
- RNs assess, plan, teach, and evaluate.

Topic: Supervision After Delegation

- RN must monitor performance.
- RN evaluates client response.
- RN intervenes if safety is compromised.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Restraint Use

- Requires a provider order.
- Least restrictive method is used first.
- Circulation and skin are checked every 2 hours.

Topic: Alternatives to Restraints

- Bed alarms.
- Frequent rounding.
- Family at bedside.

Topic: Monitoring Restrained Clients

- Assess neurovascular status.
- Provide toileting and hydration.
- Remove restraints as soon as possible.

Subcategory: Infection Prevention

Topic: Hand Hygiene

- Most effective way to prevent infection.
- Performed before and after every patient contact.
- Soap and water required for C. diff.

Topic: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Gloves protect against contact.
- Masks protect respiratory transmission.
- Gowns protect clothing and skin.

Topic: Transmission-Based Precautions

- Contact for MRSA and C. diff.
- Droplet for flu and meningitis.
- Airborne for TB and measles.

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Client Identification

- Use two patient identifiers.
- Never use room number.
- Confirm before medications and procedures.

Topic: Fall Prevention

- Bed in lowest position.
- Non-slip footwear.
- Call light within reach.

Topic: Safe Environment

- Clear walkways.
- Adequate lighting.
- Equipment locked when not in use.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Client Education

Topic: Priority Action When Planning Teaching

- Assess readiness to learn.
- Meet physical needs first.
- Adapt teaching to education level.

Topic: Evaluation of Teaching

- Verbal teach-back.
- Written materials for reinforcement.
- Return demonstration.

Topic: Cultural Considerations in Teaching

- Respect cultural beliefs.
- Use interpreters when needed.
- Avoid assumptions.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Stress Management

Topic: Relaxation Techniques

- Deep breathing lowers anxiety.
- Guided imagery promotes calm.
- Progressive muscle relaxation reduces tension.

Topic: Support Systems

- **Family involvement.**
- **Spiritual care.**
- **Mental health referrals.**

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Defense Mechanisms

- Denial is refusal to accept reality.
- Projection places blame on others.
- Regression is reverting to childlike behavior.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices/ Sensory Perception

Topic: Hearing Problems

- Presbycusis is common with aging.
- Sudden hearing loss requires immediate evaluation.
- Ear irrigation uses water at body temperature.

Topic: Rest and Sleep

- Limit nighttime interruptions.
- Keep consistent sleep routine.
- Avoid caffeine late in the day.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: NG tubing feeding complications

- Verify placement before feeding.
- Monitor for aspiration.
- Check residual volumes.

Topic: Type 2 Diabetes Nutrition Teaching

- Focus on balance carbohydrates.
- Control Portion sizes.
- Maintain consistent meal timing.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Pain Management

Topic: Neuropathic Pain in Older Adults

- Gabapentin is commonly prescribed.
- These medications increase fall risk.

- Pain must be reassessed regularly.

Topic: First-Time Medication Administration

- Verify allergies before giving medication.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Explain the purpose of the drug.

Subcategory: Routes of Administration

Topic: Intradermal TB test

- A wheal must appear for proper placement.
- The site is read in 48–72 hours.
- Measure induration, not redness.

Topic: Transdermal Patches

- Label with date and time.
- Remove old patch before applying new.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Postoperative care

Topic: Postoperative nursing care

- Airway and breathing are the priority
- Monitor the incision and pain level.
- Encourage early ambulation.

Topic: Fluid & Electrolytes – Postop Labs

- Potassium affects cardiac rhythm.
- Sodium affects neurological status.
- Creatinine reflects kidney function.

Topic: Pressure injury prevention

- Turn the patient every 2 hours.
- Use pressure-relieving surfaces.
- Promote good nutrition and hydration.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Airway Management

Topic: Nasopharyngeal Suctioning

- Limit suctioning to 10–15 seconds.
- Monitor oxygen saturation.

Topic: Chest Tube Monitoring

- Keep the system below chest level.
- Sudden stop in output is an emergency.

Topic: Hypocalcemia

- Chvostek’s sign may be present.
- Severe cases require IV calcium.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Postoperative Airway concerns

- Monitor breathing rate and depth.
- Stridor indicates airway obstruction.
- Low oxygen requires immediate action.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Seizure Safety

- Turn patient on their side.
- Do not restrain.
- Protect head.

Topic: NG tube Complications

- Coughing indicates aspiration.
- Distention suggests feeding intolerance.
- Vomiting may indicate tube displacement.

Subcategory: Take Action**Topic: Hypoxia interventions**

- Apply oxygen immediately.
- Elevate the head of the bed.
- Notify the provider.

Topic: Isolation Precautions

- Use appropriate PPE.
- Perform hand hygiene
- Follow transmission-based precautions