

ATI Adult Medical Surgical Remediation

Safety and Infection Control (3 items)

1. Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials (3 items)
 - Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Has a Sealed Radiation Implant
 - Visitors should be limited to 30 minute visits per day and maintain a distance of 6 feet from the client.
 - Individuals who are pregnant, trying to conceive, or under the age of 16 should not enter the clients room.
 - Place this client in a private room and keep the door closed as much as possible.
 - Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy
 - When receiving internal radiation, the client's excretions are radioactive until the isotope has been completely eliminated from the body. Thus, individuals should avoid contact with the clients excretions.
 - Healthcare providers should wear a lead apron when providing care, keeping the front of the apron facing a source of radiation.
 - Linens are typically kept in the clients room until the radiation source is removed to ensure that it is not lost in the trash or laundry.
 - Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Teaching About Proper Needle Disposal
 - Discard all sharps in leak and puncture proof containers.
 - Needles should be safety capped before placed in the sharps container.
 - All sharp objects including broken ampule bottles, broken medication vials, lancets, and any type of needle should be placed in the sharps container immediately after use.

Psychosocial Integrity (1 item)

1. Coping Mechanisms (1 item)
 - Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image
 - Allow for the client and family to grieve the loss of a body part and change and body image.
 - The nurse should facilitate a supportive environment so that the grief can be processed. Refer the client to religious or spiritual advisor, social worker, or counselor.
 - Rehabilitation should include adaptation to a new body image and integration of prosthetic and adaptive devices into self image.

Basic Care and Comfort (2 items)

1. Mobility/Immobility (1 item)
 - Stroke: Caring for a Client Who Has Left-Sided Hemiplegia

- Assess left-sided extremities for injury, including bruises and abrasions on the hand or arm, hyperflexion of the foot from falling off the wheelchair during transport, etc.
 - Apply an arm sling if the client is unable to care for the affected extremity.
 - Dress the affected side first.
2. System Disorder Elimination (1 item)
- Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Preventing Complications Following a Transurethral Resection
 - Monitor vital signs and urinary output.
 - Monitor for bleeding that persists despite increasing CBI and report to the provider.
 - This is the goal to ambulate as soon as possible to reduce the risk of DVT and other complications that occur due to immobility.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (3 items)

1. Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions (1 item)
- Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Client Teaching Regarding ACE Inhibitors
 - Change position slowly and lie down if feeling dizzy, lightheaded, or faint.
 - Inform clients of the possibility of developing a dry cough and to notify the provider for medication to be discontinued.
 - Notify the provider of adverse effects such as rash, dysgeusia (altered taste), or angioedema for the medication to be immediately discontinued.
2. Blood and Blood Products (1 item)
- Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Preparing to Administer a Blood Transfusion
 - Vital signs are to be taken before the infusion, 15 minutes after the infusion starts, and upon completion.
 - Initiate large bore IV access, an 18 or 20 gauge needle is standard for administering blood products.
 - Prior to transfusion. Two RNs must identify the correct blood product and client by looking at the hospital identification number (on the blood product) and the number identified on the client identification band to make sure the numbers match.
3. Medication Administration (1 item)
- Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Client Teaching About Medication - Nitroglycerin
 - Place a nitroglycerin tablet under the tongue and let it dissolve, do not chew or swallow whole.
 - Two more doses of nitroglycerin can be taken at five minute intervals. If pain is relieved at this point, call 911.
 - Change position slowly due to a sudden decrease in blood pressure.

Reduction of Risk Potential (2 items)

1. Laboratory Values (1 item)
 - Pancreatitis: Expected Laboratory Findings
 - Increase amylase. Amylase increases within 24 hours and remains increased for 2-3 days.
 - Increased lipase. Lipase increases slowly and can remain increased for days longer than amylase.
 - Decreased calcium, Trousseau's or Chvostek's sign will be evident.
2. Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures (1 item)
 - Postoperative Nursing Care: Assessment of Postoperative Dressing
 - Observe drainage tubes for patency and proper function.
 - Check dressings for excessive drainage and reinforced as needed. Report excess drainage to the surgeon.
 - Outline drain in spots with a pen, noting day and time. Report increasing drainage to the surgeon.

Physiological Adaptation (6 items)

1. Alterations in Body Systems (2 items)
 - Airway Management: Evaluating Client Understanding of Tracheostomy Care
 - Client replaces tracheostomy ties if they are wet or soil and secures new ties before removing soil to prevent accident or decannulation.
 - Client cleans the stoma site and then the tracheostomy plate.
 - Client tucks chin to chest when swallowing to avoid aspiration.
 - Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Discharge Instructions for Syphilis
 - Abstain from sexual intercourse during course of treatment.
 - Educate about long medication regimen.
 - Notify previous sexual partners.
2. Illness Management (1 item)
 - Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Interventions for Mechanical Ventilation
 - Assess respiratory status every 1 to 2 hours.
 - Suction in the tracheal tube to clear secretions from the airway as needed.
 - Have manual resuscitation bag with a facemask and oxygen readily available at the client's bedside.
3. Hemodynamics (1 item)
 - Hemodynamic Shock: Client Positioning

- For hypotension, place the client flat with both legs elevated to increase venous return.
 - Please plan on high flow oxygen, such as a 100% non-rebreather facemask.
 - Be prepared to enter be quiet. Have emergency resuscitation equipment ready.
4. Medical Emergencies (1 item)
- Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Priority Action for Abdominal Trauma
 - Auscultate breath sounds.
 - Observe chest expansion and respiratory effort.
 - Identify any chest trauma.
5. Pathophysiology (1 item)
- Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Recognizing Manifestations of Left-Sided Heart Failure
 - Dyspnea, orthopnea, nocturnal dyspnea.
 - Fatigue.
 - Frothy sputum (can be blood tinged).



Proctored Assessment: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019

⌵ CLOSE

⬇️ DOWNLOAD REPORT

🔍 Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE



TIME SPENT

Individual Name: Madisyn Verostko

Student Number: Mverostko

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Date: 4/20/2020 # of Questions: 90

Time Spent: 04:28:51

Date Accessed: 4/26/2020

IMPROVE

	Proficiency Level	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	Level 3	National 69.0%	Program 68.7%	National 89	Program 89

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Questions	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	
Management of Care	0	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%