

ATI Remediation

Management of care

1. Advocacy

- As a nurse it is important to be an advocate for your patients. Being a good nurse advocate consists of helping the patient's families as well as the patient.
- Nurses are responsible for the patient's advocacy by making sure the doctors' orders do not interact with their condition/medication/lifestyle. Even if it is a doctor's order, it is always important to double check.
- You can also improve advocacy by improving yourself. It is important to always double check your orders to make sure you do not make any errors.

2. Assignment, delegation, and supervision

- As a nurse, you must delegate tasks to assistive personnel. You cannot give tasks to a nurse's assistant that they are not qualified to do. For example, a nurse's assistant cannot give medications.
- In some cases, you need to supervise the assistive personnel or nurse orientee. If you are training a nurse it is important to double check their work and to help them if need be.
- Being able to assign new nurses and assistive personnel in an organized fashion is important because it will make things go smoother and better overall. If you are busy and need help, the assistive personnel and new nurse need to be qualified for the job they are going to do.

3. Continuity of care

- Continuity of care can improve the patient's experience either through the doctor or the nurse. Working with the doctor will improve the quality of care.
- If a doctor gives you an order, it needs to be documented.
- Phone orders are rare, but often happen. In this case, the nurse needs to document it and make sure to read it back to the provider to make sure that it is correct.

4. Establishing priorities

- As a nurse, you need to have priorities. For example, you need to be able to use the "process of elimination" to figure out which patient to care for first.
- Nurses need to take care of the patient who is in the most urgent condition first.
- Nurses also need to complete assessments, give medications, and make sure the patient is in stable condition before charting or doing other tasks.

5. Informed consent

- When a patient is admitted to the unit, you need informed consent. This could include a Full code or DNR. The nurse needs to explain this to the patient, so they know the severity of the decision they are making.
- If a patient is having surgery, informed consent needs to be signed before the procedure is done and if they have questions you can answer them or have the surgeon/provider explain.
- If a child is under the age of 18, their legal guardian needs to sign the informed consent.

6. Information technology

- A nurse needs to report any pertinent information to the provider and make a note of it in the database your facility has.
- Proper documentation is important for the patients care and experience.
- Having a system can reduce patient errors and most of the information will be documented.

7. Legal rights and responsibilities

- A nurse has legal rights and responsibilities. Nurses need to know their rights and the rules for that specific facility.
- Nurses need to follow their legal rights and responsibilities, and this can include patient advocacy. The nurse also needs to know which medication they can give the patient and what they cannot.
- The nurse can not go beyond their legal rights and responsibilities.

Safety and infection control

1. Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

- Nurses need to prevent accidents as much as possible. This could mean identifying fall risks and using the proper protocols to prevent these. For example, placing mats by the patients' bed.
- Nurses need to prevent error as much as possible. Double check medications given and have another nurse check if you are concerned.
- Nurses need to prevent injury by avoiding these errors, reporting information to the doctor, and documentation.

2. Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

- Standard precautions are always used. These include washing your hands, wearing gloves when needed, and wearing a mask when needed.
- Transmission-based precautions include things like airborne and droplet. There are different protocols for these. If a patient has tuberculosis, the nurse will need to wear an N-95 mask.
- In surgical asepsis, sterile techniques need to be used.

3. Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

- Restraints and safety devices can help prevent falls. Restraints need to be placed properly, not too tight and connected to the bed. Check the skin often.
- Restraints may be used for patients who are a harm to themselves or others.
- A common safety device that is used is a bed alarm. Bed alarms are put into place for fall risks and go off if the patient is not in bed (they could be falling or trying to get up without assistance).

Health promotion and maintenance

1. Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

- Health promotion and disease prevention can include advising the patient to get vaccines. The flu and pneumonia vaccine are commonly given to the elderly population to prevent these illnesses.
- Disease prevention can be as simple as hand washing.
- Promoting health could be giving the patient examples of a healthy diet and exercise.

Basic care and comfort

1. Assistive Devices (hearing aids)

- Keep the hearing aids away from heat or moisture.
- Turn off the hearing aid when they are not in use so that the battery does not die as fast.
- Clean the hearing aids as instructed!

2. Mobility/Immobility (Bowel elimination- fracture pan, preventing injury)

- The larger part of the bed pan goes underneath the patient's buttock and the smaller goes towards the front.
- If a patient is immobile, a urinal can be provided. Make sure they know how to use this.
- Prevent a thrombosis is important. If a patient is immobile, they need to move their legs or try to ambulate.

3. Nutrition and Oral Hydration

- Nurses need to calculate I & O's per shift. Including emesis and IV fluids.
- A full liquid diet can include juice, water, popsicles, and in occasion, applesauce.
- If a patient is not eating or drinking, they may experience dehydration and a nurse will need to factor this in when caring for each patient.

Pharmacological and parenteral therapies

1. Medication administration

- A nurse needs to check all of the patient's medications before giving new medications even if the doctor ordered it. Always double check.
- Know medication rights. Right route, right dose, right client, etc,
- Patient identifiers can be the client themselves or their hospital wristband.

Reduction of risk potential

1. Specific system assessments

- Assess the priority assessment first. For example, patient comes in with chest pain so the nurse needs to assess the heart and lungs.
- Head to toe assessment.
- During assessment, use terms that the client will know and understand.

Physiological adaptation

1. Alterations in body systems

- A good way to check alterations in body systems would be vital signs. Always check patients' vitals.
- If a patient is in pain, their vital signs may be altered. Check, give medication, and then check again once the medication has been absorbed.
- If a patient has an alteration in body systems, notify the provider.

Liberal Education for Baccalaureate Generalist Nursing Practice

1. Definition

- This education provides the nurse knowledge, skills, and values.
- We also learn advocacy and quality care.
- A baccalaureate education in nursing allows you to pursue higher degrees like a master's degree.

Basic Organization and Systems Leadership for Quality Care and Patient Safety

1. Definition

- Patient safety.
- Decision making, problem solving, and skills.
- Following basic protocols can keep the facility organized and improve the patient's quality of care.

Scholarship for evidence-based practice

1. Definition

- A problem-solving approach that is based off evidence that is used for nursing care.
- Assess the evidence
- Put this evidence into the nursing practice.

Information management and application of patient care technology

1. Definition

- Information of the patient needs to be professionally delivered and stored. Letting the patient know of their condition as well as documenting it is important.
- Applying patient care technology can improve care by giving the best and most updated care.
- Example: using their barcode on the wrist band to give medications.

Interprofessional communication and collaboration

1. Definition

- Communication with the patient and the doctor is primary for the care of that individual.
- Collaborating with other nurses and staff is important for the care of the client. For example, if physical therapy comes in, the nurse needs to update them on that clients condition.
- These need to be done in a professional manner.

Clinical prevention and population health

1. Definition

- The population can be changed to help prevent disease. For example, non-smoking areas.
- Providing proper health information about specific services that can be provided to that patient.
- A clean population can help prevent patients from needing to come to the hospital.

Professionalism and professional values

1. Definition

- Nurses need to be professional in the workplace. Respecting other healthcare professionals and patients is important.
- Working with other healthcare professionals is always going to occur so professional communication needs to be used.
- A nurse needs to practice ethics.

Baccalaureate Generalist Nursing Practice

1. Definition

- Nurses work with patients and the patient's families.
- As a nurse you work in and for the entire community.
- A nurse can also work under a doctor or a practice.

Foundational thinking in nursing

1. Definition

- A nurse needs to analyze the patient as a whole. For example, past medical history, symptoms, medications, etc.
- Evaluation and analysis are important to figure out what to do with the patient next.
- Without a foundation, a nurse would not be able to critical think.

Critical judgement and critical thinking in nursing

1. Definition

- Critical thinking is important for nurses because we must be able to think outside the box daily.
- If a patient comes in with certain symptoms, it is part of the nurse's job to link those symptoms together to be able to determine what may be wrong, and what may need to be done.
- Being able to judge a situation critically is also important. Identifying a patient and their condition can save their life.

RN management of care

1. Definition

- Nurses need to be able to manage care. Top priority always comes first.

- A patient who is more critical needs to be seen first.
- Important nursing tasks need to be done over anything else.

RN safety and infection control

1. Definition

- Basic safety and infection control always need to be implemented. For example, hand washing.
- Identifying safety risk is important in implementing safety protocols. Identifying a fall risk can help prevent a future fall because the nurse and other staff would have taken the proper precautions.
- This can include double checking medications and orders.

RN health promotion and maintenance

1. Definition

- If a patient is on your unit and has a chronic condition like diabetes, the nurse should teach the client on healthier choices in their diet and lifestyle.
- Promoting health is always a nurse's responsibility. Providing information can be part of this.
- Giving the patient their medication can help the maintenance of their condition or disease.

RN psychosocial integrity

1. Definition

- A nurse provides social support to the patient.
- A nurse can be a mental health advocate by being a support to the patient.
- If a patient is experiencing a stressful situation, the nurse is there to help and provide information.

RN basic care and comfort

1. Definition

- Nurses provide daily living care like going to the restroom and giving a shower/bath.
- Promoting comfort can include giving the patient their pain medication or providing a blanket.
- Assisting the patient in any way can provide care and comfort.

RN pharmacological and parenteral therapies

1. Definition

- After giving the patient medications, the nurse needs to evaluate the patients condition.
- Checking vital signs can help to see the patient's status as well as assessments.
- Rights of medication is important.

RN Reduction of risk potential

1. Definition

- Nurses need to reduce the risk potential. This could include fall risk management.
- Identifying critical information is a part of this.
- Place the patients call light within reach, lower the bed, and place mats on the floor by the bed.

RN physiological adaptation

1. Definition

- The nurse needs to manage the patient's reason for being in the hospital as well as preexisting conditions.
- For example, if a patient has diabetes, a blood sugar needs to be obtained as well as insulin.
- Conditions that are manage include acute and chronic.

Human Flourishing

1. Definition

- This includes respecting diversity. As a nurse you will have patients from all different cultures and religions.
- Respecting a patient even if you do not believe in the same things is important.
- A patient's health and wellbeing is priority.

Nursing judgement

1. Definition

- Nursing judgement includes critical thinking and applying that information in the clinical aspect.
- Patient safety is a consideration in nursing judgment.
- When evaluating a situation, a nurse needs judgement that includes critical thinking and application. If a patient's vitals are off, the nurse needs to use judgement on what to do next.

Professional identity

1. Definition

- A nurse is a leader. They can be a leader to other nurses and assistant personnel.
- Following ethical and legal responsibilities in the healthcare field is important for nurses.
- Acting as a professional in the nursing field is important because we are patient advocates, leaders, and we represent a population.

Spirit of inquiry

1. Definition

- Evidence based clinical practice is put into place. Hand washing is a part of evidence-based practice that is used daily.
- Problem solving is something a nurse does daily. If a patient is experiencing an issue, the nurse helps investigate and solve the problem.

- Sometimes the nurse needs to use a new approach for a patient. If something is not working for one patient, a new method needs to be provided.

RN assessment

1. Definition

- Every time a nurse goes into the patient's room, they are assessing them and their surroundings.
- Checking IV lines and placement is a part of the nurse's assessment as well as the overall appearance of the patient.
- Upon admission, the nurse performs a head-to-toe assessment and during every shift another assessment is performed.

RN analysis and diagnosis

1. Definition

- The nurse is always analyzing the patient to be able to provide proper interventions.
- For example, if the patient is in pain, analyzing vital signs, appearance, and current/past diagnoses can help support this. The nurse can provide interventions with this information.
- The nurse needs to keep the patient diagnosis in mind. If they have COPD, the nurse needs to know that oxygen therapy may be needed, and the respiratory system needs extra close monitoring.

RN planning

1. Definition

- Nurses need to make decisions and plan accordingly.
- Planning what you need to do can make your day more organized and that will improve patient care.
- Planning is a step in the plan of care. Planning what interventions to take, what to teach the patient, and what to assign the assistive personnel is important.

RN implementation/ therapeutic nursing intervention

1. Definition

- During implementation, the nurse is providing the patient with the interventions for their plan of care.
- This can include giving medication, administering oxygen, and even non-pharmacological therapies like massage.
- During implementation, the nurse can assign the assistive personnel tasks to help with the plan of care.

RN evaluation

1. Definition

- Evaluation involves evaluating the patient after the interventions were done.

- After evaluation, the nurse can determine whether the intervention was successful or if a different route needs to be taken.
- Goals need to be met and if not, it needs to be noted.

Priority setting

1. Definition

- Patients need to be taken care of in the order of urgency.
- If you are taking care of a patient and that is your priority, but another patient needs something then the nurse can ask the assistive personnel to help (if it is a task that they can perform).
- When the nurse gets on for their shift, they need to plan their day accordingly and plan it from priority.

Safety

1. Definition

- As a nurse, it is our job to provide safety in the best way possible.
- This can include leaving the patients call light within reach, implementing fall risk protocols, double checking medication before administration, and notifying the provider of any sudden changes in the patient's condition.
- Proper assessment is also important for the patient's safety. For example, if a patient has a skin ulcer, the nurse needs to perform a proper assessment and document! That way proper care can be done and provide safety for the patient.

Patient-centered care

1. Definition

- Patient centered care is the involves many aspects including social, spiritual, psychological, and physiological aspects.
- Respecting the patients wishes (cultural and spiritual) is important. A nurse needs to accommodate to these when caring for these patients. The healthcare field is based upon our patients and their comfort so doing these things is necessary.
- Patient centered care can also include the patient's financial status. If they cannot afford the medication for their illness/condition, someone must be notified to try and accommodate them.

Evidence-based practice

1. Definition

- Nurses implement evidence-based practice through handwashing, PPE protocols, and disease prevention protocols.
- Fall risk protocols are a part of evidence-based practice. These studies have been done to prove that these interventions WORK.
- Nurses use new technology as a part of evidence-based practice. These practices prove to be better for the patient's condition and experience.

Informatics

1. Definition

- Informatics can include report from other nurses and doctors.
- The system your facility uses is a part of informatics. Proper use of this can improve the quality of care.
- Safety is improved because of informatics.

Quality improvement

1. Definition

- The plan of care is a part of quality improvement.
- The use of technology is a part of quality improvement.
- Proper documentation can also improve the quality of care.

Teamwork & collaboration

1. Definition

- Teamwork and collaboration are essential in the healthcare field. Nurses, doctors, physical therapists, surgeons, and the lab all work together for each patient. This is necessary for the patient's recovery and management of their condition.
- Collaborating with other staff can help the nurses critical think and investigate a patient problem.
- Through teamwork and collaboration, respect and mutual agreement is important.