

ATI Remediation

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Safety and Infection Control

1. Health Promotion of Infants (2 days to 1 Year): Teaching about Home Safety.
 - a. Crib mattresses should be kept in the lowest position possible with the rails all the way up.
 - b. Place safety gates at the top and bottom of stairs
 - c. Close bathroom doors
2. Professional Responsibilities: Caring for a Child who has Pertussis
 - a. Nurses are also mandated to report to the proper agency when a client is diagnosed with a communicable disease.
 - b. A complete list of reportable diseases and a description of the reporting system are available through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site.
 - c. Each state mandates which diseases must be reported in that state.
3. Safe Administration of Medication: Restraining Methods for an Infant:
 - a. Hold the infant in a semi-reclining position to prevent aspiration.
 - b. Determine parental involvement with administration
 - c. Prepare the child according to age and developmental stage

Health Promotion and Maintenance

4. Health Promotion of Toddlers (1-3 years): Reportable Findings
 - a. Language increases to about 300 words by the age of 2 years.
 - b. 1 year: using one-word sentences, or holophrases
 - c. 3 years: combining several words to create simple sentences using grammatical rules.
5. Immunizations: Teaching About Initial Immunization for a 12-month old infant
 - a. MMR: Administer one dose to infants age 6 to 11 months if traveling internationally.
 - b. Varicella: Dose two of the series can be given prior to the age of 4 years if it has been at least 3 months since the first dose.
 - c. Hepatitis A: Administer the final dose 6 to 18 months after the first.
6. Psychosocial issues of infants, children, and adolescents: Planning care for a child who has autism spectrum disorder.
 - a. Plan care that is individualized.
 - b. Assist with coping strategies.
 - c. Encourage peer group discussions. Mentoring, and counseling.

Psychosocial Integrity

7. Death and Dying: Age-Appropriate Response to Death
 - a. Sibling grief differs from adult/parental grief
 - b. Reaction depend on age and developmental stage.
 - c. Preschool children have magical thinking that allows for the belief that thoughts can cause an even (death [as a result, child can feel guilt and shame]).

8. Cognitive and Sensory Impairments: Facilitating Communication with a child who has hearing loss.
 - a. Assess children for impairment.
 - b. Promote speech development, lip reading, and use of cued speech.
 - c. Encourage socialization and use of aids to promote independence.

Basic Care and Comfort

9. Fractures: Managing Care for a Client Who has Halo Vest Traction Device.
 - a. Maintain body alignment.
 - b. Provide pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions for the management of pain and muscle spasms.
 - c. Assess and monitor neurovascular status.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

10. Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings for severe Dehydration.
 - a. Capillary refill greater than 4 seconds.
 - b. No tearing with sunken eyeballs.
 - c. Very dry mucous membranes and tented skin.
11. Cardiovascular Disorders: Expected Findings of Heart failure.
 - a. Impaired myocardial Function: Sweating, tachycardia, fatigue, pallor, cool extremities with weak pulses, hypotension, gallop rhythm, and cardiomegaly.
 - b. Pulmonary congestion: Tachypnea, dyspnea, retractions, nasal flaring, grunting, wheezing, cyanosis, cough, orthopnea, exercise intolerance.

- c. Systemic venous congestion: Hepatomegaly, peripheral edema, ascites, neck vein distention, periorbital edema, weight gain.

12. Hematologic Disorders: Planning Care for a Child Who is Experiencing Sickle Cell Crisis.

- a. Promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption.
- b. Administer oxygen as prescribed if hypoxia is present.
- c. Administer blood products, usually packed RBCs, and exchange transfusions per facility protocol.

13. Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying the location of a Patent Ductus Arteriosus.

- a. A condition in which the normal fetal circulation conduit between the pulmonary artery and the aorta fails to close and results in increased pulmonary blood flow (left-to-right shunt).
- b. History of congenital heart disease in other family members.
- c. Presence of other congenital anomalies or chromosomal abnormalities.

14. Burns: Nursing Interventions.

- a. Cover the burn with a clean cloth to prevent contamination.
- b. Cleanse with mild soap and tepid water (avoid excess friction).
- c. Use antimicrobial ointment.

15. Blood Neoplasms: Identifying Effective treatment for a child who has acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

- a. Goal of therapy is complete remission with less than 5% of blast cells present.
- b. Induction/remission therapy: To achieve complete remission or less than 5% of leukemic cells in the bone marrow.

- c. Intensification therapy: To destroy any remaining leukemic cells followed by a delayed intensification to prevent any resistant leukemic cells from emerging.

16. Communicable Diseases: Varicella management.

- a. Administer an antipyretic for fever,
- b. Administer an antipruritic for severe itching.
- c. Notify the health department of communicable diseases.

17. Cancer Disorders: Manifestations of Hodgkin's lymphoma.

- a. Most clients only experience an enlarged lymph node (Usually in the neck with HL), which is a typical finding in clients who have indolent (slow-growing) lymphomas.
- b. Other possible manifestation include fever, night sweats, unplanned weight loss, fatigue, and infections.
- c. Hemoglobin, hematocrit, and platelets decreased.

18. Cardiovascular disorder: Evaluating Parent Understanding of Digoxin Administration.

- a. Take pulse prior to medication administration. Notify provider if pulse is lower than specified rate.
- b. Direct oral elixir toward the side and back of mouth when administering.
- c. If a dose is missed do not give an extra dose or increase the next dose

19. Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Creating a Plan of care for an Adolescent who has muscular dystrophy.

- a. Assess and monitor ability to perform ADLs.
- b. Maintain optimal physical function for as long possible.
- c. Maintaining respiratory functions by using the incentive spirometry.

20. Oxygen and inhalation Therapy: Performing Tracheostomy Care.

- a. Use correct surgical aseptic technique as identified in appropriate resources.
- b. Maintain ongoing assessment of oxygen status while performing the procedure.
- c. Limit suction time to less than 5 seconds for infants and less than 10 seconds for children.

21. Health Promotion of Preschoolers (3 to 6 years):

- a. Preschoolers who are mildly active require an estimated caloric intake range from 1200 to 1400 kcal/day
- b. Finicky eating can remain a behavior in preschoolers, but often by 5 years of age they become more willing to sample different foods.
- c. Preschoolers need 12 to 9g/day of protein, in addition to adequate intake of calcium, iron, folate, and vitamins A and C.

22. Gastrointestinal Structural and inflammatory Disorders: Planning Postoperative care for Meckel Diverticulum.

- a. Assess respiratory status and maintain airway.
- b. Provide supplement oxygen.
- c. Assess surgical site for bleeding or any other abnormalities.