N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Community Health 2019 form A**
Semester: **Fall 2022**

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 • 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: Case Management
Topic: Practice settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice care • There are a variety of settings that hospice care be received which includes in home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings. • Hospice care is for patient that are terminally ill and further care towards care is stopped. • Hospice nurses provide care for the client and the client's entire family which includes skilled, direct services and indirect care.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Health promotion/Disease Prevention
Topic: Client education: Identifying Educator- Related barriers to learning • Some of the most common factors influencing clients' educational needs are health, education level, socioeconomic status, and cultural and family influences. • Cognitive learning involves knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. • Adult learners are different from kids because they are able to identify what they need to learn. **Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Developing a Health screening program** • Nurses should always consider literacy needs when developing interventions. • The domains of learning include cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. • When developing a community health education plan, the nurse should first identify population-specific learning needs.
Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment
Topic: Substance use and addictive Disorders: Expected finding of Heroin intoxication • Heroin is an opioid drug that attaches to CNS receptors altering perception of and response to pain. • Heroin can be injected, smoked, inhaled, and swallowed. • The intended effects of heroin includes a rush of euphoria, and relief from pain.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity
Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms
Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Developing secondary Prevention Protocols • A disaster is an event that causes human suffering and demands more resources than are available in the community. • Disaster preparedness occurs at the national, state, and local levels. Personal and family preparedness should be crucial as well. • The national incident Management System (NIMS) provides a structure for managing any type of disaster, incorporating various public and private agencies.
Subcategory: Substance use and other Disorders and Dependencies
Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Teaching About treatment for Alcohol Use Disorder • Substance use disorder involve the maladaptive use of substances resulting in threats to an individual's health or social economic functioning. • Alcohol is the most used substance in the U.S., and it is seen as socially acceptable and easy to get. • Some of the withdrawal symptoms of alcohol includes irritability, tremors, nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, and sleep disturbance. •

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems
Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: School Nurse response to Koplik Spots • Koplik spots are the early signs that a patient is developing measles. • Herd immunity is the protection against an illness due to most of the community members have immunity. • The community health nurse engages in communicable diseases surveillance by collecting and analyzing data.