

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Kaniqua Barnes-McMillian
Assessment Name: RN comprehensive Predictor 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. Determine your three (3) ***weakest or lowest scoring*** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - a. Management of Care
 - b. Safety and Infection Control
 - c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - d. Psychosocial Integrity
 - e. Basic Care and Comfort
 - f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - g. Reduction of Risk Potential
 - h. Physiological Adaptation
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
 - 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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A”
6. 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.

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

Main Category #1: Management of Care

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Referral for a Client who Has Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

- Multiple Sclerosis is a neurologic disease that typically results in impaired and worsening function of voluntary muscles.
- A patient with MS will be referred to a speech language therapist for dysarthria and dysphagia.
- The nurse should refer the family to community resources and respite care.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Information Technology: Preparing Change-of-Shift Report

- Information in patient chart should include subjective and objective data and should be factual.
- Change of shift reports are given at the conclusion of a nurse shift.
- Change of shift report should be face-to-face, audiotaping, or presentation during walking rounds in patients room.

Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation

- The nurse should begin each entry with date and time and it should be legible.
- The nurse should not use correction fluid, erase, scratch out or blacken out errors in the medical record.
- Documentation should reflect assessments, interventions, and evaluations, not personal opinions.

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Priority Action When Obtaining a signature on an Informed Consent Form

- Nurses should always make sure that client understand their right and must protect patients 'rights.
- The patient Self-Determination Act states that all clients must be informed of their right to accept or refuse care.
- An informed consent can only be signed by a competent adult which includes emancipated minors and married minors.

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction

- The joint commission requires policies and procedures for medication reconciliation.
- The nurse should obtain the age, health problems, medications, unexpected findings, herbal use, and caffeine, tobacco, alcohol, or illicit drugs.
- The nurse should verify the clients' identification before each medication administration.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Communicable Diseases, Disasters, and Bioterrorism: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Communicable diseases are responsible for millions of deaths each year.
- The degree to which an organism can cause disease is referred to as the virulence, or degree of communicability.
- The leading causes of communicable diseases death include acute respiratory infections (Including pneumonia and influenza), HIV/AIDS, diarrheal diseases, TB, malaria, and measles.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Teaching About Legal Issues in Health Care

- The nurses should ensure that clients are informed of their rights and have adequate information on which to base health care decisions on.
- Informed consent is a legal process by which a client has given written or permission for a procedure or treatment to be performed.
- The provider must give a complete description of the treatment/ procedure, description of professionals who will be performing and participating in treatment, and potential harm, pain or discomfort.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Understanding Regulations for Nursing Scope of Practice

- The nurse should be able to provide written instructions on advance directives to the patient.

- The nurse should know that the clients always have the right to privacy and confidentiality.
- The privacy rule of HIPAA requires that nurses protect all written and verbal communications about patients,

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)

Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Demonstrating Quality and Safety Education for Nurses Competencies

- Nurses should know how to maintain client safety which is identified by the institute of Medicine as a competency that graduates of nursing programs must possess.
- Nurses should know that a culture of safety is one that promotes openness and error reporting.
- Sentinel events refer to unexpected death or major injury, whether physical or psychological, or situations where there was a direct risk of either.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, And Fibromyalgia: Identifying a Client Who Requires a Referral to a Dietitian

- When a client has Gout, they should have a diet low in purine which includes no organ meats or shellfish.
- A patient with Gout should also avoid starvation diets, aspirin, and diuretics.
- When a patient has fibromyalgia, they should avoid drinking alcohol or taking SNRIs.

Main Category #2: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a Client Who Has Vision Loss

- When a patient has sensory deficit, it means there is a change in reception and/or perception.
- Some diseases that cause vision lost includes presbyopia, cataracts, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, and, macular degeneration.
- When teaching information, a nurse should make sure patients have any assistive devices such a corrective lens, hearing aids.

Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a Client Who wears Eyeglasses

- The nurse should provide patients with phones with large numbers.
- In the patient home, nurses should make sure to remove hazards such as rugs.
- To clean glasses nurses should use a soft cloth for drying to prevent scratching when cleaning eyeglasses.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Action for Fluid Overload

- Heart failure occurs when the heart muscle is unable to pump effectively, resulting in inadequate cardiac output.
- The patient should consume a diet low in sodium, along with fluid restriction.
- The nurse should make sure the input and output is measure correctly.

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Eternal Feedings: Providing Teaching About Gastrostomy Tube Feedings

- NG tube is the insertions of a tube to manage GI dysfunctions and provide enteral nutrition.
- The nurse should assist the patient to high fowlers, when possible, to prevent aspiration while feeding.
- Enteral feeding is a method of providing nutrients to clients who cannot consume foods orally but whose GI tract is functioning.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Home Safety: Providing Home Safety Teaching

- Prevention of harm to older adults is important due to longer healing times.
- The nurse should remove items that can cause a fall such as throw rugs and loose carpets.
- The nurse should also ensure that there is a grab bar near the toilet and shower.

Main Category #3: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/ Contraindications/ Side Effects/ Interactions

Topic: Medication Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions with Warfarin

- The purpose of warfarin is to prevent venous thrombosis and PE.
- If warfarin toxicity is expected, the nurse should discontinue administration and administer vitamin K.
- The nurse should monitor the PT, INR, and aPTT levels when given anticoagulation medications.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Adverse Effects of Chlorthalidone

- Chlorthalidone is a medication that is used when the renal system is functioning, and it promotes diuresis.
- The medication of top choice for HTN is thiazide.
- The nurse should always report if urine output is less than 30 mL/hr.

Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Discharge Teaching for Tuberculosis Therapy

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Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Recognizing Fluid Overload

- Rifampin is a medication that is given to help prevent antibiotic resistance to TB.
- Some of the side effects of rifampin includes orange color of urine, saliva, sweat, and tears.
- The client should have 3 negative sputum cultures for tuberculosis, usually taking 3 to 6 months to achieve

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Client Teaching About Spironolactone

- Spironolactone is a potassium- sparing diuretics that blocs the action of aldosterone which results in potassium retention and the excretion of sodium and water.
- The medication is to help patient that experience heart failure.
- They should always make sure to monitor for hyperkalemia.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- The intradermal method is used when doing a tuberculin testing or checking for medication or allergy sensitivities.

- The intradermal method should have the needle at a 10-to-15-degree angle.
- The nurse should educate the patient on never massaging the site after injection.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Connective Tissue Disorders: Pain Medication for Fibromyalgia

- Fibromyalgia is a syndrome that has characterized by muscle pain and fatigue.
- Fibromyalgia has 3 medication that are approved to treat which includes pregabalin, duloxetine, and milnacipran.
- Some additional medication that can help with fibromyalgia includes amitriptyline, cyclobenzaprine, tramadol, NSAIDS, and opioids.

Topic: Nonopioid Analgesics: Pain Medication for a Client Who Has Cholelithiasis

- Some of the first generations NSAIDS includes aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, and indomethacin.
- The nurse should always teach patients to read medication labels carefully to determine the amount of medication contained in each dose.
- Non-opioid analgesics can have anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic actions.