

OB
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: ATI proctored
Semester: Fall 2023

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 Sick 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.

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: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/error/injury prevention

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Priority Action Following Delivery

- Stabilize and or give resuscitation to the newborn
- Place an identification band on the baby.
- Thermoregulation by wiping the baby off.

Topic: Infections: Treatment for Gonorrhea

- Provide education regarding disease transmission.
- Identify and treat all sexual partners.
- Administer erythromycin to all infants after delivery.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/intra/postpartum and newborn care

Topic: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating Expected Delivery Date

- Use first day of client's last menstrual period
- Subtract 3 months, add 7 days and add a year
- Measure the pubic symphysis to the top of the fundus to measure gestational age.

Topic: Prenatal Care: Managing Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy

- Eat crackers or dry toast before rising in the morning.
- Avoid having an empty stomach.
- Encourage the client to drink fluids between meals.

Subcategory: Health promotion/disease prevention

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Client Teaching for Postpartum Rubella Immunization

- Wait a month before getting pregnant after immunization.
- Protects subsequent fetus from malformations.
- Receive if have not received or have a negative titer.

Subcategory: Health screening

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing a Heel Stick

- Should be done 24hr following birth.
- Spring-activated lancet is used.
- Use the outer space of the heel.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological comfort interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Nursing Actions to Reduce Pain

- Opioids can be used in the first stage of labor.
- Epidural block analgesia can be used in first and second stage.
- Nitrous oxide is used for first and second stage.

Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration

Topic: Cholecystitis and Cholelithiasis: Dietary Teachings for a Client Who Has Cholelithiasis

- Adhere to a low-fat diet by reducing dairy products and avoiding fried foods.
- Avoid gas-forming foods.
- Consider weight reduction.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Teaching a Client About High-Calcium Food

- Dairy.
- Broccoli.
- Kale.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse effects/contraindications/side effects/interactions

Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Laboratory Values During Tocolytic Therapy

- Monitor magnesium sulfate toxicity.
- Positive nitrazine paper test.
- Obtain CBC labs.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Reportable Findings for Magnesium Sulfate

- Cardiac dysrhythmias.
- Decreased level of consciousness.
- Epigastric pain.

Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes

Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Findings to Report to the Provider for a Client Who is Receiving Magnesium Sulfate

- Absent deep tendon reflexes.
- Blurred vision.
- Difficulty breathing.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Adverse Reactions of Magnesium Sulfate

- Urine output less than 30mL/min
- Cardiac dysrhythmias.
- Respirations less than 12/min.

Subcategory: Medication administration

Topic: Contraception: Evaluating Teaching About Medroxyprogesterone

- Intramuscular or subq injection given every 11-13 weeks.
- Maintain an adequate intake of calcium and engage in weight-bearing exercises.
- Injections in postpartum nonbreastfeeding should begin within 5 days following delivery.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Client Teaching About Magnesium Sulfate

- There can be an initial feeling of flushing.
- Remain on bed rest and in a side-lying position.
- Avoid foods high in sodium.

Topic: Prenatal Care: Immunizations for a Client Who Is at 30 Weeks of Gestation

- Flu.
- COVID.
- Diphtheria.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic test

Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Caring for a Client Following Chorionic Villus Sampling

- Aspirate through a thin sterile catheter or syringe inserted through the abdominal wall under ultrasound guidance.
- Obtain informed consent.
- Provide ongoing education and support.

Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Identifying Prolonged Decelerations

- Decrease of 15 or more beats per min below the baseline.
- Decrease last at least 2 minutes but less than 10 mins.
- They can still be in uniform shape of a normal late deceleration.

Subcategory: Laboratory values

Topic: Medical Conditions: Evaluating Laboratory Findings for Client Who Has Preeclampsia

- Proteinuria greater than or equal to 1+.
- Elevated liver enzymes (LDH, AST)
- Increased plasma uric acid.

Subcategory: Specific health assessments

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings for the Babinski Reflex

- Stroke the outer edge of sole moving up towards the toes.
- Toes will fan upward and out.
- Expected age is birth to 1 year.

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Education About Abdominal Ultrasound

- Advise the patient to drink 1 quart of water prior to the ultrasound to fill the bladder.
- Let the parent know that this causes no harm or risk to the baby.
- Gel will be placed to the skin to obtain better fetal image.

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Education for Plastibell Circumcision

- Do not use soap until the circumcision is healed.
- Only use sponge baths until the circumcision is healed.
- Don't place the diaper super tight and use barrier cream on the site to reduce risk of sticking.

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptions: Priority Postpartum Assessment for Client Following Epidural Analgesia

- Ensure a baseline is documented to compare to.
- Blood pressure and temperature checks every 4 hours.
- Assess respiratory and heart rate.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Planning Phototherapy

- Remove from therapy bed every 4 hours.
- Observe for brown discoloration, this is normal.
- Observe for signs of dehydration.

Subcategory: Medical emergencies

Topic: Oxygen and Inhalation Therapy: Need for Suctioning

- Thick secretions with inability to clear the airway.
- Tachypnea.
- Cyanosis.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Assessment Findings of Hypovolemia

- Low blood pressure.
- Low body temperature.
- Cyanosis of the skin and lips.

