N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Kaitlyn Holycross
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
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 • 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: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Findings to report to the provider in a client who is taking digoxin

- Digoxin is a cardiac glycoside medication. This medication is used to increase myocardial contraction force (Holman et al., 2019).
- A patient taking digoxin aims to improve the heart's ability to pump effectively, enhancing stroke volume and cardiac output (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is critical for a nurse to monitor the client's digoxin level in the blood to determine if the client has therapeutic levels. Digoxin toxicity is an adverse side effect of taking the medication (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Monitoring for interactions between citalopram and St. John's Wort

- There are five classifications of antidepressants. There are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), atypical antidepressants, and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) (Holman et al., 2019).
- Each client responds to medication differently due to having different systems and circumstances. Antidepressant medications can be used in combination with each other to provide the best outcome for the client (Holman et al., 2019).
- Citalopram is an SSRI, which, when taken with ST. John's wort can increase the client's chances of developing serotonin syndrome (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B.S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *RN pharmacology for nursing: Review module*. Assessment Technologies Institute.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Intervention for adverse transfusion reaction

- Clients can have a blood product or blood transfusions to help replace components lost, replace blood lost, or provide a replacement for a client with a blood disease (Holman et al., 2019).
- The different parts of blood include RBCs, WBCs, washed red blood cells, clotting factors, albumin, fresh frozen plasma, platelets, and cryoprecipitate (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should stay with the client for 30 minutes after initiating the transfusion to watch out for a potential adverse reaction. If a hemolytic transfusion reaction occurs, the nurse should immediately stop the transfusion. Common signs of this type of reaction include tachycardia, tachypnea, nausea, flushing, chills, fever, and, most commonly, low back pain (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

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Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routines of Administrations: Age-related changes that increase the risk of adverse effects

- Medications go through a biochemical process that results in absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (Holman et al., 2019).
- Pharmacokinetics is how medications travel throughout the body (Holman et al., 2019).
- Old adults tend to require smaller doses of medications due to the decline of hepatic medication metabolism with age (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *RN community health nursing: Review module.* Assessment Technology Institute.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Client teaching about spironolactone

- Different components of taking medications can affect a client's urinary output. Examples of this are the prevention of kidney failure, management of blood pressure, and the excretion of edematous fluid related to kidney and liver disease and heart failure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Spironolactone is a potassium-sparing diuretic indicated for sodium and water excretion while retaining potassium (Holman et al., 2019).
- Because spironolactone is a potassium-sparing diuretic, the nurse should educate the client to be aware of salt substitutes and to try to avoid them (Holman et al., 2019). Salt substitutes contain hidden potassium, which can raise a client's potassium levels.

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Dietary restrictions for a client taking phenelzine

- Phenelzine is considered an MAOI, indicated to block MAO by increasing amounts of dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine for the transmission of impulses (Holman et al., 2019).
- Phenelzine can be used for clients experiencing PTSD, depression, panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, bulimia nervosa, and as a first-line treatment for atypical depression (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should educate the client to keep a diet low in tyramine due to causing a hypertensive crisis (Holman et al., 2019). Specific foods to avoid hypertension with phenelzine are caffeine and tyramine-rich foods such as pepperoni, avocados, bananas, smoked fish, salami, protein, and aged cheeses (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Anticipated prescription for the provider to prescribe

- Multiple sclerosis is a neurologic disease resulting in the worsening or impaired function of voluntary muscles (Holman et al., 2019).
- Corticosteroids such as prednisone, methylprednisolone, and dexamethasone are used in patients with MS to reduce inflammation in acute exacerbations (Holman et al., 2019).
- Antispasmodics are commonly used in clients with MS to treat muscle spasticity. Common antispasmodics include dantrolene, baclofen, diazepam, and tizanidine (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routines of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Intradermal injections use a small amount of solution in a tuberculin syringe with a fine-gauge needle, typically 26-27 gauge (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is important not to massage after injecting an intradermal injection (Holman et al., 2019).

- The nurse should administer an intradermal injection at a 10 to 15-degree angle (Holman et al., 2019).

Reference

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B.S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *RN pharmacology for nursing: Review module*. Assessment Technologies Institute.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Initiating IV therapy for an older adult client

- IV therapy enables medication, fluids, nutrients, or electrolytes to be infused through an IV catheter into the clients vein (Holman et al., 2019).
- Older adult client have certain nursing considerations when administering an IV. Older adults in general, but especially if they are taking an anticoagulant, have fragile veins (Holman et al., 2019).
- Nursing considerations for administering IV's on an older adult include using a blood pressure cuff over a tourniquet, avoid rigorous friction or slapping when cleaning and visualizing the site (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *RN community health nursing: Review module.* Assessment Technology Institute.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Connective Tissue Disorders: Pain medication for fibromyalgia

- Muscle pain and fatigue describes the condition fibromyalgia (Holman et al., 2019).
- Common medications used for clients with fibromyalgia are duloxetine, milnacipran, pregabalin, tramadol, NSAIDs, opioids, amitriptyline, and cyclobenzaprine (Holman et al., 2019).
- GABA binds to alpha-2-delta in CNS tissue to help with clients who experience neuropathic pain, fibromyalgia, and seizures (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Nonopioid Analgesics: Pain management for a client who has cholelithiasis

- NSAIDs and acetaminophen are non-opioid analgesics have anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic therapies (Holman et al., 2019).
- NSAIDs include aspirin, naproxen, ketorolac, indomethacin, and ibuprofen to name a few (Holman et al., 2019).
- Due to the inflammation suppression and analgesia for mild to moderate pain properties, this is an option for pain management in cholelithiasis (Holman et al., 2019).

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Main Category #2: Management of Care

Subcategory: Assignments, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to follow progressive discipline

- Management skills, knowledge to coordinate and carry out client carry effectively, and leadership are all requirements for managing client care (Holman et al., 2019).
- There are four steps in progressive discipline, first infraction, second infraction, third infraction, and fourth infraction (Holman et al., 2019).
- The first infraction in progressive discipline involves informal reprimand, a meeting between manager and employee, discussing the issue, and suggestions for improvement (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

Holman, H.C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B.S., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Content mastery series review module: Nursing leadership and management* (8th ed.). Assessment Technology Institute.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Planning care for a client following a stroke

- The nurse's role in coordinating care for a client includes facilitating continuity of care by members of the healthcare team (Holman et al., 2019).
- They act as a client advocate and are considered a liaison to meet clients' needs and protect their rights (Holman et al., 2019).
- A client who experienced a stroke could encounter a variety of deficits or needs that require proper coordination of client care. Continuity of care can include documenting, collaboration, and reporting (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

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Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Information to report to occupation therapist

- It is critical for a nurse to have proper communication involving a client's status when working with

another professional healthcare care (Holman et al., 2019).

- Occupational therapists would be considered consult to help provide treatment/services the client might require (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should incorporate the occupational therapist's recommendations into the client's care plan for the best results (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority referral for a client who has amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

- Clients with multiple sclerosis require a plan for disease progression. Because of this, respite and community resources are essential for the client and their family (Holman et al., 2019).
- Occupational and physical therapists are great resources to help the client promote safety and mobility (Holman et al., 2019).
- Finally, speech therapists are another essential referral for a client with MS due to dysarthria and dysphagia (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

Holman, H.C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B.S., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Content mastery series review module: Nursing leadership and management* (8th ed.). Assessment Technology Institute.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Information Technology: Using correct documentation

- Medical record and charts are confidential, permanent, and legally binding document to record client care (Holman et al., 2019).
- Documentation a nurse performs during their shift, should reflect the nursing process (Holman et al., 2019).
- Important aspects to documentation include medication administration, assessments, treatments and responses, nursing actions, and client education (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

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Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Nurse's role in informed consent

- In order to reduce the risk of nursing liability, the nurse should first understand the laws governing nursing practice (Holman et al., 2019).
- Legal process that includes written permission for a procedure or treatment by a client or the client's legally appointment designee is an informed consent (Holman et al., 2019).
- Before signing the consent, the client or designee must understand the reason for the procedure, the benefits of the procedure, risks involved in the procedure, and other potential treatment options (Holman et al., 2019). This information is explained by the provider, and reinforced by the nurse.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Caring for a client who speak a different language than the nurse

- The nurse must understand that the client who signs a form must be capable of understanding the information given, as well as fully communicate in return (Holman et al., 2019).
- When a client has a language barrier or hearing impairment, a medical interpreted is provided

(Holman et al., 2019).

- The nurse can utilize the professional interpreters as a resource for providing proper communication between the client and health care staff (Holman et al., 2019). Eye contact must be made with the client, not the interpreter when communicating.

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Reference

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Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying electronic databases for research

- Nursing drug handbooks, professional journals, pharmacology textbooks, pharmacists, physicians' Desk Reference, and professional websites are great resources for medication information (Holman et al., 2019).
- The Institute for Safe Medication Practices works with health care workers to educate providers and consumers about safe medication practices (Holman et al., 2019).
- The FDA and ISMP are great resources for identifying the most common medical abbreviations (Holman et al., 2019). Misinterpreting orders can lead to mistake and client injury (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Teaching about legal issues in health care

- Nurses have the obligation of professional responsibilities when providing client care (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should provide competent, safe care, advocate for client's rights, provide care within scope of practice, protect themselves from liability, and provide consistent care in line with the standards of care (Holman et al., 2019).
- Intentional torts can include battery, assault, and false imprisonment (Holman et al., 2019).

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Holman, H.C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B.S., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Content mastery series*

review module: Nursing leadership and management (8th ed.). Assessment Technology Institute.

Subcategory: Performance Improvement

Topic: Managing Client Care: Effective education strategies to determine competence

- Critical thinking, clinical judgement, and clinical reasoning are essential components of nursing (Holman et al., 2019).
- Utilizing recent data from appropriate evidence based practice provides the best practice (Holman et al., 2019).
- In order to ensure competence of all medical professionals, staff education must be implemented in the socialization, education, orientation, and training of fellow health care workers (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism: Identifying the needs for dietary consult

- Consuming food by the mouth, and moving it through the digestive system is the process of ingestion (Holman et al., 2019). This systemic process allows for the breakdown and absorption of nutrients (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse can assess the clients weight and weight patterns, lab values such as albumin, or a 24-hours dietary intake to check a client dietary needs (Holman et al., 2019).
- After identifying a dietary concern, the nurse can collaborate with a dietician to identify specific problem's associated with digestion, ingestion, or medication regime (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *Nutrition for nursing: Review module*. Assessment Technologies Institute.

Main Category #3: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for an infant who has respiratory syncytial virus

- Tonsillitis, nasopharyngitis, croup syndromes, bronchitis, bacteria tracheitis, allergic rhinitis, pharyngitis, bronchiolitis, and pneumonia are examples of acute and infectious respiratory illnesses (Holman et al., 2019).
- Infants who are three to six months old are at an increased risk of developing respiratory illnesses due to the lack of antibody protection which decreases following birth (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should continue to monitor the infant for signs of respiratory distress such as retractions, nasal flaring, increased heart or respiratory rate, and restlessness (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Plan of care following acute myocardial infarction

- A myocardial infarction is an acute coronary syndrome that results from an imbalance between myocardial oxygen supply and demand (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should monitor the client's unstable vital signs every five minutes and every hour once they are stabilized (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other nursing interventions following a MI include obtaining IV access, promoting energy conservation, drawing labs, an administering 2 to 4 L/min of oxygen (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching a client who is undergoing radiation therapy

- Radiation can cause the client to become fatigued. Therefore, the nurse should educate the client to conserve energy before eating, eat a large calorie-dense breakfast when energy levels tend to be the highest and recommend a meal delivery service (Holman et al., 2019).
- Chewing, satiety, digestion, swallowing, appetite, taste, use of glucose, stool formation, and nutrient absorption can be affected by cancer and its treatments (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should educate the client on the importance of nutrition. Nutritional deficiencies are one of the primary causes of mortality and morbidity for clients with cancer (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Cancer treatment options: Adverse effects of radiation therapy

- Determining the type of cancer treatment is based on the cell of origin of cancer (Holman et al., 2019).
- High-energy radiation targets tissues and destroys cells with radiation therapy (Holman et al., 2019).
- Skin irritation is common with radiation and should be taken care of by educating the client to gently wash the skin with mild soap and water and apply hydrating lotions (Holman et al., 2019). Adverse effects in general with radiation are depicted by the area the radiation is treating (Holman et al., 2019).

Reference

Holman, H.C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B.S., Morris, C., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *Content mastery series review module: Fundamentals for nursing* (10th ed.). Assessment Technology Institute.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Manifestations of pulmonary congestion

- Inadequate cardiac output, pulmonary/systemic congestion, and myocardial hypertrophy are a result of heart failure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Pulmonary congestion commonly occurs in left-sided heart failure, presenting with coughing, bibasilar crackles, and dyspnea (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should administer oxygen as prescribed, position the client in a high-Foweler position, encourage bed rest, weigh the client daily, and restrict fluid and sodium levels (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Acute and Chronic Gastritis: Performing gastric lavage

- Gastritis can be acute or chronic, erosive or nonerosive, which occurs when there is inflammation within the lining of the stomach (Holman et al., 2019).
- To ensure proper placement of the NG tube, and prevent aspiration, an x-ray should be used (Holman et al., 2019).
- Gastric lavage is performed by irrigating normal saline or water using an NG tube (Holman et al., 2019).

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Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Interpreting laboratory results

- An average adults body consists of approximately 55-60% of body fluid (Holman et al., 2019).
- In a client who is dehydrated, laboratory results will show urine specific gravity being greater than 1.030, BUN increased, blood osmolality greater than 295 mOsm/kg, and sodium levels greater than 145 mEq/L (Holman et al., 2019).
- Client who experience hemorrhaging, will experience fluid loss (Holman et al., 2019).

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Reference

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Update

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Proctored Assessment: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

DOWNLOAD REPORT

Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

69.3%

TIME SPENT

01:18:55

Individual Name: Kaitlyn N Holycross

Student Number: HO3570275

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 11/28/2022

# of Points: 150 **Attempt:** 1

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 12/9/2022 **Time spent:** 04:01:34

Predicted Probability of Passing NCLEX-RN® on the First Attempt	Mean		Percentile Rank	
	National	Program	National	Program
86 %	71.8%	71.6%	37	38

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN National	MEAN Program	PERCENTILE RANK National	PERCENTILE RANK Program	Individual Score

FOCUSED REVIEW