

N432
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Haley Shaw

The screenshot displays the ATI Proctored Assessment results for Haley Shaw. The page includes a navigation bar with various tabs, a header with the ATI logo and assessment title 'RN Maternal Newborn 2019', and a 'DOWNLOAD REPORT' button. The main content area is titled 'Individual Performance Profile' and features a large orange circle showing the adjusted individual total score of 71.7%. Below this, a box contains personal information: Individual Name: Haley Shaw, Student Number: 7064709, Institution: Lakeview CON, Program Type: BSN, Test Completed Date: 12/8/2022, and # of Points: 60 Attempt: 1. A 'Focused Review Progress' section indicates missed topics and provides a 'Score Explanation' link. A table below shows performance metrics for Proficiency Level (Level 2), Mean (National 66.6%, Program 67.2%), and Percentile Rank (National 66, Program 63). The bottom section, 'Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas', includes a table with columns for Content Area, Topics to Review, Total Score, Mean, and Percentile Rank, and a 'Show all topics to review' toggle set to OFF.

- **Main Category: Management of Care**
- **Subcategory: Establishing priorities**
- **Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Priority Newborn Assessment**
 - Apgar scoring
 - Physical examination of the newborn
 - New Ballard score & normal vitals
- **Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**
- **Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care**
- **Topic: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating Estimated Date of Delivery**
 - Determine LMP
 - Count back 3 months
 - Add 1 year & 7 days to that date
- **Topic: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating Expected Delivery Date**
 - Determine LMP
 - Count back 3 months
 - Add 1 year & 7 days to that date
- **Topic: Prenatal Care: Managing Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy**
 - Select foods that are high in protein and low in fat.
 - Snack often and drink plenty of fluids.
 - Eat crackers before you get out of bed in the morning.
- **Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

- **Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Identifying a Risk Factor for Developing a Postpartum Infection**
 - High blood pressure or preeclampsia
 - Blood clotting disorders
 - Advanced maternal age
- **Subcategory: Health Screening**
- **Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing a Heel Stick**
 - Ensure the baby's foot is lower than the heart.
 - Use a smaller lancet for premature or low birth weight babies.
 - Puncture the heel on one of the sides.

- **Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**
- **Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions**
- **Topic: Pain Management: Nursing Actions to Reduce Pain**
 - Instruct patient to practice patterned breathing.
 - Counterpressure can help with the pain.
 - Frequent movement and position changes.

- **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**
- **Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions**
- **Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Contraindications for Postpartum Medication Administration**
 - Contraindicated in women with severe hepatic or renal disease
 - Coronary artery disease
 - Peripheral vascular disease
- **Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes**
- **Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Findings to Report to the Provider for a Client Who is Receiving Magnesium Sulfate**
 - Slow or irregular heart rate
 - Large drop in blood pressure
 - Nausea, diarrhea, or vomiting

- **Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**
- **Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests**
- **Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Identifying Prolonged Decelerations**
 - A visually apparent decrease of 15 or more beats per minute below the baseline.
 - This decrease lasts at least 2 minutes
 - But less than 10 minutes from onset to the return to baseline
- **Subcategory: Lab values**
- **Topic: Medical Conditions: Evaluating Laboratory Findings for Client Who Has Preeclampsia**
 - Protein in the urine >300mg/24hr for mild >5g/24hr for severe
 - Protein/creatinine ratio >0.3
 - Serum uric acid >5.6mg/dL
- **Topic: Prenatal Care: Laboratory Testing for Client Who Is at 24 Weeks of Gestation**
 - Diabetes screening
 - Blood count
 - Iron levels
- **Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures**
- **Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Interventions for Exstrophy of the Bladder**

- Prepare for surgery
- Assess pain
- Give pain medication

- **Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**
- **Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**
- **Topic: Infections: Manifestations of Cytomegalovirus in a Newborn**
 - Rash
 - Jaundice
 - microcephaly
- **Topic: Infections: Planning Care for a Client Who Has HIV**
 - Babies are usually treated for the first 4-6 weeks of life.
 - Breastfeeding can pass the virus to the newborn.
 - Medication is prescribed before delivery.
- **Subcategory: Medical emergencies**
- **Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Planning Care for a Newborn Who Has a Myelomeningocele**
 - It is important to handle the baby carefully to protect the exposed spinal cord.
 - The newborn should be in the prone position.
 - The sac should be covered with moist gauze.
- **Topic: Oxygen and Inhalation Therapy: Need for Suctioning**
 - The newborn should be sanctioned anytime there is difficulty breathing.
 - Suction the mouth first and then the nose.
 - No deep suctioning with a bulb syringe as it can cause bradycardia.