

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **ATI Capstone Comprehensive Assessment Form A**

Semester: Spring 2023

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: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Evaluating an Assistive Personnel's Performance

- Clinical judgement considers the client's needs when deciding to take an action, or modify an intervention based on the client's response.
- Nurses must continuously set and reset priorities in order to meet the needs of multiple clients and to maintain client safety.
- Nurses must delegate appropriately and supervise adequately to ensure that clients receive safe, quality care.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Home Safety: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Vision Loss

- Nurses often collaborate with the client, family, and members of the interprofessional team to promote the safety of the client.
- Adolescents' risks for injury can stem from increased desire to make independent decisions and relying on peers for guidance rather than family.
- Have a family exit plan for fires that is reviewed and practiced regularly. Be sure to include closing windows and doors if able and to exit a smoke-filled area by covering the mouth and nose with a damp cloth.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Respecting Client Rights

- Clients who have a mental health disorder diagnosis or who are receiving acute care for mental health disorder are guaranteed the same civil rights as any other citizen.
- Clients also have various specific rights, including informed consent and the right to refuse treatment and confidentiality.
- The nurse is responsible for knowing specific laws regarding client care within the state or states in which the nurse practices.

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Identifying an Ethical Principle

- Beneficence is the quality of doing good and can be described as charity.
- Autonomy is the client's right to make their own decisions and the client must accept the consequences of those decisions.
- Fidelity is loyalty and faithfulness to the client and to one's duty.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Children

- Contact the provider if the child experiences difficulty breathing, lack of oral intake, increase in pain, and/or indications of infection.
- Observe for manifestations of hemorrhage, dehydration, and infection, and notify the provider if necessary.
- Instruct family to report indications of bleeding such as frequent swallowing, clearing the throat, restlessness, bright red emesis, tachycardia, or pallor.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Delegation and Supervision: Scope of Practice of Registered Nurses

- Delegation is the process of transferring the performance of a task to another member of the health care team while retaining accountability for the outcome.
- Nurses are responsible for supervising the performance of client care tasks they delegate to others.
- A licensed nurse is responsible for providing clear directions when delegating a task initially and for periodic reassessment and evaluation of the outcome of the task.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Recommending Appropriate Referrals

- Community health nurses identify vulnerable populations and implement measures to improve health through direct care or improving health care access, and by changing the physical environment.

- Vulnerable populations are those that have multiple risk factors for negative health outcomes and identifying modifiable risk factors and targeting interventions can promote better health outcomes for the populations.
- Goals to address for vulnerable population include reducing the number of people who are unable to access, or have a delay in accessing, health care services and prescribed medications.

Main Category #2: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Newborn Nutrition: Evaluating Understanding of Formula Preparation

- Feeding the newborn provides an opportunity for parents to meet the newborn's nutritional needs as well as an opportunity for them to bond with the newborn.
- The mineral content of commercial newborn formula and breast milk is adequate with the exception of iron and fluoride.
- Breast feeding is recommended exclusively for the first 6 months of age by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Teaching a Group of Older Adults About Immunizations

- The community health nurse must educate the community about the importance of immunizations.
- Understanding epidemiology and communicable disease facilitates individual and population prevention and treatment.
- Immunizations are often administered in community health settings, such as public health departments.

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Teaching About Lyme Disease

- Lyme disease is vector-borne which a carrier can be a mosquito or tick.
- Direct contact is transmission of infectious agent from infected host to susceptible host via direct contact.
- Nurses can create community programs that monitor individuals' adherence to treatment regimens to help minimize the spread of disease.

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 Year): Immunization Recommendations for a 2-Month-Old Infant

- Newborns will lose up to 10% of their birth weight by 3 to 4 days of age due to fluid shifts, loss of meconium, and limited intake, especially in infants who are breastfed.
- At 2 months, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis, rotavirus vaccine, inactivated poliovirus, pneumococcal vaccine, and Hep B are recommended for healthy infants.
- Iron supplements are recommended for infants who are being exclusively breastfed after the age of 4 months.

Main Category #3: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Stress Management

Topic: Stress Management: Teaching Progressive Muscle Relaxation

- Stress is the body's nonspecific response to any demand made upon it.
- Responses to stress and anxiety are affected by factors like age, gender, culture, life experiences, and lifestyle.
- The client who manages stress in a healthy manner is flexible and uses a variety of coping techniques or mechanisms.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Neonatal Effects of Maternal Cocaine Use

- Intrauterine drug exposure can cause anomalies, neurobehavioral changes, and evidence of withdrawal in the neonate.
- The changes in a neonatal behavior depends on the specific drug or combination of drugs used, dosage, route of administration, and metabolism.
- Fetal alcohol syndrome results from the chronic or periodic intake of alcohol during pregnancy and alcohol is considered teratogenic.

Topic: Medications for Substance Use Disorders: Adverse Effects of Disulfiram

- Disulfiram is a daily oral medication that is a type of aversion therapy and is used concurrently with alcohol which will cause acetaldehyde syndrome to occur.
- Nursing actions include monitoring liver function tests to detect hepatotoxicity.
- Naltrexone is a pure opioid antagonist that suppresses the craving and pleasurable effects of alcohol, and it is also used for opioid withdrawal.

Topic: Substance Use Disorders: Medication to Administer to a Client Who Has Benzodiazepine Toxicity

- Benzodiazepines are the first-line treatment for treatment of alcohol withdrawal.
- Nursing actions include providing seizure precautions, obtain baseline vital signs, and check heart rate prior to administering propranolol.
- Findings of withdrawal from opioids include agitation, insomnia, flu-like manifestations, rhinorrhea, sweating, abdominal cramping, and diarrhea.