

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Amber Raimer

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

Semester: N444

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: Advance Directives/Self-determination/ Life Planning

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Documenting Admission Data

- Nurses must report any type of suspicion of abuse per their facility policies.
- Advance directives should be communicated upon admission for the client's wishes. If a client does not have an advance directive, information should be shared with the client so that they understand their rights.
- Nurses must report communicable disease findings to the appropriate organization such as the CDC or local

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Planning Discharge Teaching for a client who is positioned a modified radical mastectomy.

- Instruct the patient to consume a diet with five servings of fruits and vegetables daily.
- Inform the client of the benefits of wearing a sling while walking to support the arm on the affected side.
- Instruct the client to a position at a 30-degree angle and prop the affected side arm onto a pillow.

Topic: Home Safety: Planning Care for a client who has vision loss

- Suggest having a home study done by a nurse or health care professional trained to improve home safety.
- Discuss removing items such as throw rugs and carpets that are not tacked down.
- Decluttering the home and removal of electrical cords and other tripping hazards would be a starting point for those with vision loss.

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Identifying an Ethical Principal

- Beneficence is defined as doing good or charitable work.
- A nurse should exercise justice or fair and equal treatment for their patients.
- A nurse will not make decisions for a patient but explore options utilizing autonomy.

Subcategory: Performance Improvement

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning an Audit of Quality Control

- A nurse will plan an audit after a patient receives care to follow up. This is called a retrospective audit.
- Setting standards for staff education and training is important to benchmark a quality audit.
- When setting standards they should reflect evidence-based practice and produce optimum outcomes for clients.

Subcategory: Clients Rights

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Respecting Client's Rights

- **Nurses must understand that the client has the right to refuse treatment.**
- **Patients have the right to make their own decisions through autonomy. Patients should explore their own options through education without the opinions of other healthcare providers.**
- **Nurses must understand that patients have the right to maintain confidentiality.**

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

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

- Assistive personnel can help patients use a bedpan, perform bed baths, and check/report vitals.
- Nurses must delegate within the scope of practice for the designee and training.
- Nurses can request the AP to assist with transfers after they have done the admission assessment. However, AP cannot do a transfer before. Knowing when to delegate is important for the Registered Nurse to understand.

Main Category #2: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/ Injury Prevention

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Cross Sensitivities with Latex Allergy

- Urticaria is an allergy response that presents in wheels, redness, or rash from latex contact.
- Respiratory distress or anaphylaxis can be caused by a latex allergy.
- Certain foods such as bananas, avocados, kiwi, and chestnuts can be linked to latex allergies.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Using Client Identifiers

- A nurse must use two client identifiers before administering medication.
- Client identifiers can include a phone number, assigned patient ID number, name, birth date, or photo ID.
- Nurses should scan barcodes, ensure that allergies are checked, and bracelets are intact, and by checking the MAR.

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/ Variance

Topic: Facility Protocols: Statements to Include in an incident report.

- Incident reports should be filed when errors occur in medications, procedures, or needle-stick injuries.
- Client's name, hospital ID, date, time, and location of the incident should be included in incident report.
- Incident reports should be completed by the witness, within 24 hours, and not placed in the clients health record.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Evaluating Staff Understanding of Precautions for Measles

- If a patient has or is believed to have a communicable disease, then isolation protocols should be implemented.
- There are four precautions that are utilized for those with infectious diseases. These are standard, airborne, droplet, and contact.
- Standard and Airborne precautions are used for those with measles.

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Main Category #3: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Nursing Intervention for Pain during the latent phase of labor.

- Application of heat/cold or hydrotherapy can be used to reduce pain.
- A nurse may use cognitive education strategies such as Lamaze or structured breathing.
- Assistive staff or external staff such as doulas or midwives to assist with relaxation techniques.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Laboratory Findings to report a child who has dehydration.

- Dehydration can be caused by diarrhea.
- A CBC can indicate anemia or determine if the infection is present.
- Dehydration can be determined using a urinalysis.

Topic: Enteral Nutrition: Intervention for Hyperosmolar dehydration

- Monitor BUN, Albumin, hemoglobin, hematocrit, glucose, and electrolyte levels.
- Provide water as needed to avoid dehydration.
- A nurse should pay special attention to the respiratory, cardiovascular, and neurologic status of the patient to monitor dehydration.

Subcategory: N/A

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Individual Performance Profile

DOWNLOAD REPORT

[Score Explanation](#)

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

72.0%

TIME SPENT

37:33

Individual Name: Amber L Raimer

Student Number: RA7440173

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 1/9/2023 # of Points: 75

Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 1/12/2023

Time spent: 06:55:15

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review

OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	Individual Score
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53.3%

+ Management of Care

7

15

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Last Accessed: 1/11/2023

55.6%

+ Safety and Infection Control

4

9

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Last Accessed: 1/12/2023

Health Promotion and Maintenance

0

7

100.0%

71.4%

+ Psychosocial Integrity

2

7

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Not accessed

57.1%

+ Basic Care and Comfort

3

7

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Last Accessed: 1/12/2023

81.8%

+ Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

2

11

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Not accessed

77.8%

+ Reduction of Risk Potential

2

9

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Not accessed

80.0%

+ Physiological Adaptation

2

10

FOCUSED REVIEW >

Not accessed

NOTE: n/a indicates where means and percentile ranks are not presented for sub-scales with fewer than five items.