

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Tyler Edwards

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
 - 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: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Cross-Sensitivities With a Latex Allergy

- Assess the patient for signs of a latex allergy, including hives, itching, and shortness of breath (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Identify and avoid any potential sources of latex in the patient's environment, such as gloves or tubing (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Provide education and resources for the patient on how to manage their latex allergy, including alternative products that do not contain latex (Holman et al., 2019b).

Topic: Medical Conditions: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Severe Preeclampsia

- Monitor the patient's vital signs, including blood pressure, pulse, and urine output, to detect any changes that may indicate deterioration of the condition (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Assess for signs of organ dysfunction, such as changes in mental status, visual disturbances or new onset of headaches (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Educate the patient and their family on the signs and symptoms of severe preeclampsia, to help them recognize the need for emergency care if needed (Holman et al., 2019b).

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

- Verify the patient's identity using at least two forms of identification before administering medication (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Check the medication order, including the dose and frequency, against the patient's identification band or chart (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Use the "Five Rights" of medication administration (right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, and right time) to ensure medication is being given correctly (Holman et al., 2019b).

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Priority Action in the Event of a Fire

- If a fire occurs, the priority action is to immediately evacuate yourself and patients in the area and call for emergency services (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Take steps to extinguish the fire, if it is safe to do so, using appropriate fire extinguishers or other means (Holman et al., 2019b).
- If extinguishing is not possible, continue to evacuate the area and close all doors and windows to limit the spread of smoke and flames (Holman et al., 2019b).

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

Topic: Acute Neurologic Disorders: Isolation Precautions for Bacterial Meningitis

- Patients with bacterial meningitis should be placed in a private room with negative air pressure to prevent the spread of the infection (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Gloves, gowns, and masks should be worn when entering the room and when providing care (Holman

et al., 2019b).

- Hands should be washed frequently and before and after providing care, and equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after each use (Holman et al., 2019b).

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

- Assess staff understanding of the signs and symptoms of measles and the populations that are at higher risk of contracting it (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Ensure that staff are aware of the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as mask and gloves when caring for patients with measles (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Provide education and resources on isolation precautions, including the use of airborne isolation rooms, to reduce the risk of transmission to other patients (Holman et al., 2019b).

Main Category #2: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Sensory Perception: Evaluating Understanding of Hearing Aid Care

- Assess the patient's understanding of how to properly insert, adjust and remove the hearing aid (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Ensure that the patient knows how to clean and maintain the hearing aid and when to replace the battery (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Provide information on troubleshooting common issues such as feedback and static, and when to seek professional help (Holman et al., 2019b).

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Strategies for Promoting Urination

- Encourage the patient to drink fluids and increase their fluid intake throughout the day (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Provide assistance with ambulation and positioning to promote bladder emptying (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Use of timed voiding and prompted voiding technique where the patient is prompted to use the bathroom at certain times throughout the day (Holman et al., 2019b).

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Nursing Intervention for Pain During the Latent Phase of Labor

- Non-pharmacological methods such as relaxation techniques, deep breathing exercises, and positioning changes should be taught and encouraged for pain management during the latent phase of labor (Holman et al., 2019b).
- The use of heat and cold therapy should be applied as appropriate and per the patient's preference to provide pain relief during the latent phase of labor (Holman et al., 2019b).

- The use of non-opioid pain medication and epidural anesthesia should be considered, as appropriate and per the patient's preferences and healthcare provider's orders, for pain management during the latent phase of labor (Holman et al., 2019b).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Laboratory Findings to Report for a Child Who Has Dehydration

- Electrolyte imbalances, such as low potassium and sodium levels, should be closely monitored and reported in a child with dehydration (Holman et al., 2019b).
- A child with dehydration may have an elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN) level, which should be reported to the healthcare provider (Holman et al., 2019b).
- A decreased urine output, as well as increased urine specific gravity, should be reported as a sign of dehydration in a child (Holman et al., 2019b).

Topic: Enteral Nutrition: Intervening for Hyperosmolar Dehydration

- Administer intravenous fluids to rehydrate the patient and correct electrolyte imbalances (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Monitor the patient's blood glucose levels and administer insulin as needed to manage hyperglycemia (Holman et al., 2019b).
- Assess for signs of complications such as cerebral edema and implement appropriate interventions (Holman et al., 2019b).

Main Category #3: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Newborn Nutrition: Evaluating Understanding of Formula Preparation

- Assess the patient's understanding of how to properly measure and mix formulas according to the manufacturer's instructions (Holman et al., 2019a).
- Ensure that the patient knows how to clean and sanitize bottles and nipples before use (Holman et al., 2019a).
- Provide information on safe storage and handling of formula, including when to discard any unused or expired formula (Holman et al., 2019a).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Teaching About Lyme Disease

- Explain how Lyme disease is transmitted through the bite of an infected tick and the signs and symptoms of the disease, including erythema, fatigue, fever and chills, headache, muscle and joint aches and swollen lymph nodes (Holman et al., 2019a).
- Teach about the importance of prevention measures such as using insect repellent, wearing protective clothing, and checking for tick bites after spending time in wooded or high-grass areas (Holman et al., 2019a).
- Provide information on treatment options for Lyme disease and the importance of early diagnosis and treatment to prevent complications (Holman et al., 2019a).

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

- A 2-month-old infant should receive vaccinations for hepatitis B, rotavirus, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and pneumococcal conjugate (Holman et al., 2019a).
- The first dose of the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) and varicella (chickenpox) vaccines may also be given at this age (Holman et al., 2019a).
- It is important to follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) schedule for these vaccinations (Holman et al., 2019a).

References:

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019a).

Fundamentals for nursing: Review module. Assessment Technologies Institute.

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. (2019b). *RN adult medical surgical nursing: Review module.*

Assessment Technologies Institute.



Individual Performance Profile

DOWNLOAD REPORT

[Score Explanation](#)

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p>62.7%</p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>44:24</p>	<p>Individual Name: Tyler Edwards</p> <p>Student Number: 7001392</p> <p>Institution: Lakeview CON</p> <p>Program Type: BSN</p> <p>Test Completed Date: 1/9/2023</p> <p># of Points: 75 Attempt: 1</p>	<p>Focused Review Progress</p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p>Last accessed: 1/20/2023 Time spent: 01:19:31</p>
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Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	Individual Score	
+ Management of Care	5	15	<div style="width: 66.7%;"><div style="width: 66.7%;"></div></div> 66.7%	FOCUSED REVIEW >
				Last Accessed: 1/20/2023