

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Community Health 2019
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Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 1. Management of Care
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - b. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - 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 main categories listed under the “Topics to Review” section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A” → There may be main categories that you don’t have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put “N/A”
5. 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 Sick 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.

6. 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 to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Care Management

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Migrant Population

- Most migrant workers do not speak English and face barriers of discrimination or ineligibility for services, some may fear deportation and avoid seeking medical attention.
- The nurse should use cultural competence to individualize care interventions with regards to culture, ethnicity, spiritual beliefs, and pain perception.
- Employment is limited to seasons of harvesting and care for crops, the nurse will consider cost of medications and other fees regarding care equipment.

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice Care

- The client will verbally repeat that they can receive hospice care at home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings.
- The client will repeat back, “With hospice care further medical care aimed toward a cure is stopped and the focus becomes relief of pain and enhancing quality of life.”
- The client will understand the hospice care includes emotional, spiritual, and family support services that are not strictly for the client.

Subcategory: Concepts of Managements

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Action During a Home Visit

- The nurse safety is the priority during a home visit, if the nurse feels threatened, she is to return to her vehicle and leave the area.
- The nurse will assess the home environment for health reduction risks, such as falls, fires, and abuse risks.
- During the home visit, the nurse will ensure the client has all the necessary equipment in home to maintain optimal health status and quality of life.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reporting Infectious Prenatal Conditions

- The public health nurse reports HIV infection to the state health
- The public nurse will report Gonorrhea and Hepatitis A, B, and C.
- The community health nurse can use disease surveillance to track the point of origin of some infectious diseases, surveillance also helps manage outbreaks and create awareness.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ Errors/Injury Prevention

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Assessing Risk for Injury in an Occupational Setting

- Ergonomics is a science that focuses on the factors or qualities in an object’s design or use that contribute to comfort, safety, efficiency, and ease of use.
- Proper body mechanic in the workplace prevents injury, the nurse will assess proper lift techniques, bending, and using team lifting when moving heavy objects.
- The nurse will also assess for chemical and industrial products that can cause injury to workers, the nurse can assess Chemical data sheets and their availability to the workers in case of direct contact with hazardous chemicals.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness

- Disaster preparedness includes planning for all types of hazards and establishing protocols for managing the surge of clients that will require medical interventions.
- Disaster preparations should stem from threats and vulnerabilities identified in the prevention level, the plan should coordinate community efforts as well as specific roles of local agencies.
- Disaster drills should be performed regularly to replicate possible scenarios to enhance response to

real emergency disasters.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 year): Evaluating Parent Understanding of Infant Care

- The parents will verbally agree to well-baby visit within 72 hr. of discharge, the follow-up appointment is especially important for breastfed newborns to evaluate weight and hydration status.
- Newborns and infants should be placed in a federally approved car seat at 45-degree angle to prevent slumping and airway obstruction the client will repeat the lesson back to the nurse.
- The parents will give the nurse examples of appropriate finger foods for their toddler (crackers, cheese cubes, firmly cooked vegetables, and sliced pieces of raw fruits (excluding grapes).

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Primary Findings During Visual Screening

- The nurse will inform the provider and or make a referral if the older adults present with signs of muscular degeneration, glaucoma, and retinopathy.
- The nurse will instruct the client to have yearly examination exams.
- The nurse will assess and follow up on visual decline and or blurred vision.

Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorder: Expected of Heroin Intoxication

- Decreased level of consciousness and decreased respirations can cause death, the nurse wants to intervene with medical interventions.
- The nurse can expect slurred speech, impaired memory, and pupillary changes.
- The nurse can expect maladaptive behaviors including impaired judgement.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/ Neglect

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Secondary Prevention Strategies Related to Abuse

- Secondary prevention include screening for abuse during clinical visits and in the hospital setting, the nurse will ask the client about their living situation and environment to assess for abuse.
- The nurse will ask the client if they feel safe at home, the nurse will assess the client's social life and identify the presence of family and or caregivers to help assist elderly patients.
- The nurse will do a visual check of the patient to assess for bruising, malnutrition, broken bones, frequent ER visits, and medical compliance (medications are up to date and appointments are met)

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Action for Case Manager During Discharge Planning

- Assessing the client's home environment as safe and efficient for the client to discharge.
- The case manager will ensure the client has proper equipment, medications, and support prior to discharge and make referrals and recommendations to enhance quality of home care.
- The case manager prioritizes the client's wishes in care and help to make sure autonomy is respected on the client's behalf.

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Developing Secondary Prevention Protocols

- Developing secondary protocols in a disaster include search and rescue teams for mass casualty events.
- Screening patients for injury and exposure to chemical agents that can lead to lifelong comorbidities.
- In the event of a tornado the nurse will remove clients from near windows and place nonambulatory patients in the lowest position with a blanket covering their body to prevent injury from the force of tornadoes

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Factors Influencing Community Health: Cultural Variations in Expression of Pain

- The nurse will practice with cultural competency in realize that pain is received and influenced by family influence, culture, health and spiritual beliefs, and family roles.
- The nurse will only understand the client's pain level from the response of the client; however, the nurse can assess for pain by looking at the facial expressions of the patient.
- The nurse will respect the client's choice of pain management as well as refusal of pain medication, the nurse will utilize non-pharmalogical methods of pain relief such as guided imagery and music.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Barriers to Adequate Nutrition: Nonpharmacological Interventions to Manage Nausea

- The nurse will provide small, low fat, and high carbohydrate foods to the client during mealtimes.
- The nurse will encourage the patient to sit up for at least 1 hour after eating meals.
- The nurse will encourage room- temperature food and cold food like ice-cream to help manage nausea.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Providing Teaching About Methods to Prevent Complications in a Child Who is Being Treated for Leukemia

- Chemotherapy used to treat leukemia in kids can cause mucosal ulceration, the nurse will provide teaching on the importance of proper oral hygiene and care.
- The nurse will teach the caregiver about immunosuppression as an adverse effect of treatment, and the risks of developing infectious diseases with a weakened immune system, the nurse will teach infection control such as avoiding large crowds and proper hand hygiene.
- Encourage high protein and high caloric diets for the child to help maintain nutritional balanced meals, encourage fluids to the child to prevent dehydration. Treatment may cause the child to feel nauseated and loss of appetite.