

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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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.

Palliative or end of life care is an important aspect of nursing care and attempts to meet the needs of the client.

b. Advanced directives are legal documents that direct end of life issues.

c. A living will is a directive document for medical treatment per clients' wishes

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- Advanced directives are legal documents that direct the end of life issues.

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# family

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## **Subcategory: Confidentiality/ Information Security**

### **Topic: Information Technology: Understanding HIPAA Regulations**

- Promotes the use of standard methods of maintaining the privacy of protected health information among health care agencies.
- Essential for nurses to be aware of clients' rights to privacy and confidentiality
- Each facility has specific policies and procedures to monitor staff adherence, technical protocols, computer privacy, and data safety

## **Subcategory: Concepts of Management**

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

- Provide community health nurses with the opportunity to observe the home environment and to identify barriers and supports to health-risk reduction.
- Checking for safety hazards.
- Ensuring the patient has everything they need to promote great health.

## **Subcategory: Establishing Priorities**

### **Topic: Security and Disaster Plans: Performing Client Triage**

- Emergency highest priority is given to clients who have life-threatening injuries. Such as a spinal cord injury.
- Urgent is second, given to clients who have major injuries that are not life-threatening. Such as a fracture.
- Nonurgent should be seen last, as they do not need immediate attention. Such as a scratch or if they are walking around.

## **Subcategory: Case Manager**

### **Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Migrant Population**

- Factors that can threaten health include low income, difficulty accessing health care, or uninsured or underinsured.
- Vulnerable population are those with multiple risk factors for negative health outcomes.
- Identifying modifiable risk factors and targeting interventions can promote better health outcomes for the population.

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

- Clients can receive hospice care in a variety setting, include the home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings.
- Postmortem bereavement services are offered for the family.
- Helping the family transition form an expectation of recovery to acceptance of death is an important aspect of providing hospice care.

**Subcategory: Accident/Error/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, efficient, and ease of use.
- Using good body mechanics when positioning and moving clients promotes safety for the client and the staff.
- When pushing or pulling a load, widen your base support, pull objects to the center of gravity rather than pushing away, and face the direction of movement when facing a client.

**Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis****Topic: Infection Control: Caring for a Client Who Has Clostridium Difficile**

- Use soap and water when caring for a patient with C. Diff.
- Place the patient in a private room.
- Place the patient on contact precautions.

**Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan****Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Caring for a Client Who Has a Suspected Bioterrorism-Related Illness**

- Survey for and report bioterrorism activity to the local health department.
- Ensure a proper airway is maintained.
- Ensuring adequate fluid intake and start antibiotics.

**Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness**

- Disaster prevention includes activities to prevent natural and man-made disasters such as increasing surveillance, improving inspections and airport security, isolation, and quarantine.
- Setting up a communication protocol is an important part of community disaster planning. This includes access to emergency services such as the American Red Cross and state and federal government agencies.
- A bioterrorism is the highest priority agents posing a risk to national security because they are easily transmitted and have high mortality rates.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance****Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment****Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Expected Findings of Heroin Intoxication**

- Slurred speech, impaired memory, pupillary changes.
- Decreased respirations and level of consciousness, which can cause death.
- Maladaptive behavioral or psychological changes, including impaired judgment or social functioning.

**Subcategory: Health Screening****Topic: Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Priority Findings During a Visual Screening**

- Older adults have slower reaction time.
- They have a decline in visual acuity.
- They have decreased ability for eyes to adjust from light to dark, leading to night blindness, which is dangerous when driving.

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention****Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Planning Primary Prevention Activities**

- Promotion of good nutrition.
- Education or counseling on smoking, dental care, or nutrition.
- Removal of environmental hazards.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity****Subcategory: End-of-Life Care****Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Understanding Hospice Care**

- Focuses on enhancing the quality of life through the provision of palliative care, supporting the client and family through the dying process.
- Provides care for the family for up to a year after the patient's death.
- Controlling manifestations of the terminally ill patient.

### **Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health**

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

- Cultural competence is a skill the nurse develops in learning to respect individual dignity and preferences, as well as acknowledging cultural differences.
- Biomedical beliefs about illness focus on identifying a cause for every effect on the body, that the body functions like a machine.
- The nurse should use an interpreter when it is difficult for a nurse or client to understand the other's language.

### **Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms**

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

- Discharge planning is an essential component of the continuum of care, and is an ongoing assessment that anticipates the future needs of the client.
- Discharge planning requires ongoing communication between the client, nurse, providers, family, and other members of the interprofessional team. The goal of discharge planning is to enhance the well-being of the client by establishing appropriate options for meeting the health care needs of the client.
- Discharge planning begins at admissions.

### **Subcategory: Family Dynamics**

#### **Topic: Suicide: Assessing a Client Who Reports Depression**

- Assess carefully for verbal and nonverbal clues. It is essential to ask the client if they are thinking of suicide. This will not give the client the idea to commit suicide.
- Biological factors. Family history of suicide. physical disorders (AIDS, cancer, cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic kidney disease, cirrhosis, dementia, epilepsy, head injury, Huntington's disease, and multiple sclerosis).
- Assess for potential suicide risk using a standardized assessment tool, such as the SAD PERSONS scale.

### **Subcategory: Therapeutic Environment**

#### **Topic: Nursing Process: Providing Family Counseling**

- Gather information about the family's current situation, their strengths, and any concerns they may have.
- The diagnosis phase would involve identifying any potential counseling problems or issues.
- Planning phase, the nursing process would develop a care plan to address the identified concerns.