

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 Sickle 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.

### **Main Category: Management of Care**

#### **Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life-Planning**

##### **Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Ensuring Client Autonomy for End-of-Life Care**

- Use active listening, open-ended questions, paraphrasing, clarifying, and summarizing, while using therapeutic communication.
- Avoid communication that inhibits the open expression of feelings (offering false reassurance, giving advice, changing the subject, and taking the focus away from the grieving individual).
- Provide continuing support. Encourage the support of family and friends.

#### **Subcategory: Case Management**

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

- Most migrant farmworkers do not speak English as a first language, and can face barriers of discrimination or ineligibility for services. Undocumented workers might not seek services due to fear of deportation.
- The nurse should use cultural competence to design care for individuals and groups of seasonal and migrant farmworkers.
- Educate regarding measures to reduce exposure to pesticides (hand washing after working, washing food picked from fields before consumption, changing clothes after work).

#### **Subcategory: Concepts of Management**

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

- To assess the living conditions of the patient and the family and their health practices in order to provide the appropriate health teaching.
- Home visits provide community health nurses with the opportunity to observe the home environment to identify barriers and support health-risk reduction.
- Safety is a priority when conducting home visits. Ensure that the patient's home is safe from fall risks, fire risks, etc.

#### **Subcategory: Establishing Priorities**

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

- During mass casualty events, casualties are separated in relation to their potential for survival, and treatment is allocated accordingly.
- The categories during a mass casualty event include emergent or immediate, urgent or delayed, nonurgent or minimal, and expectant.
- During an emergency decisions are made regarding discharging clients or relocating them so their beds can be given to clients who have higher-priority needs.

#### **Subcategory: Referrals**

##### **Topic: Continuity of Care: Identifying Appropriate Referrals**

- Community health nurses facilitate continuity of care through case management services. These services include focused supervision for individualized care, follow-up, and referrals to appropriate

sources.

- Referrals for individuals in acute care settings typically are based on the medical diagnosis or other relevant clinical information. Resources assist in restoring, maintaining, or promoting health.
- The nurse assists in linking the client with community resources, and must have knowledge of individuals and organizations that can serve as resources.

## **Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

### **Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention**

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

- Good body mechanics reduces the risk of injury. Whenever possible, use mechanical lift devices to lift and transfer clients. Many facilities have “no manual lift” and “no solo lift” policies.
- Client factors that can increase the risk of injury include lifting a client who has a physical condition that affects their ability to be moved (pain, presence of drains) or is combative or uncooperative.
- Evaluate each situation and use an algorithm to determine the safest method to transfer or move the client. Answer these questions: Can the client bear weight? Can they assist? Are they cooperative?

#### **Topic: Home Safety: Preventing an Electrical Hazard**

- Place electrical cords and extension cords against a wall behind furniture.
- Ensure that electrical equipment is in good repair and well grounded.
- Cover electrical outlets.

### **Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan**

#### **Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness**

- Disaster preparedness occurs at the national, state, and local levels. Personal and family preparedness are crucial components of disaster preparedness, as is professional preparedness for individuals employed in civil service and health care.
- Disaster drills replicate possible scenarios in the local area and enhance preparedness of community members, government agencies, health care facilities, and business.
- Disaster preparations should stem from threats and vulnerabilities identified in the prevention level, and should coordinate community efforts as well as outline specific roles of local agencies.

#### **Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Priority Action to Develop Disaster Plan**

- Develop a disaster response plan based on the most probable disaster threats.
- Identify the community disaster warning system and communication center, and learn how to access it.

- Identify the community's first responders' disaster plan.

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

**Topic: Infection Control: Identifying an Infection Requiring Contact Precautions**

- Respiratory syncytial virus
- Shigella
- Enteric diseases caused by microorganisms

**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**

- Teething pain can be eased using frozen teething rings or an ice cube wrapped in a wash cloth and over-the-counter teething gels.
- Bottles should not be given to infants when they are falling asleep because prolonged exposure to milk or juice can cause early childhood dental caries.
- Stranger fear becomes evident between 6 and 8 months of age, when infants have the ability to discriminate between familiar and unfamiliar people.

**Subcategory: Health Screening**

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

- Eye examination for glaucoma and other disorders.
- A vision screening is a brief test that mainly checks how well you can see things up close and far away.
- Eye diseases are common and can go unnoticed for a long time, some have no symptoms at first. To find eye diseases in the early stages when treatment to prevent vision loss is most effective.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**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.