

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: Case Management

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Antisocial Personality Disorder.

- Provide the client with education regarding mental health issues.
- Teach the client stress-reduction techniques.
- Promote protective factors and risk factor reduction with the client.

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

- The hospice nurse can continue to work with the family for up to 1 year following the death of the client.
- The hospice nurse provides care to the client and the family.
- Hospice nurses help provide care to clients who are terminally ill.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Applying Ethical Principles.

- Ethical considerations include preventing harm, doing no harm, promoting good, respecting both individual and community rights, respecting autonomy, and diversity, and providing confidentiality, competency, trustworthiness, and advocacy for the client.
- Ethical principles can be applied through core functions as they collect and manage information.
- Ethical principles can also be applied by creating interventions that promote healthcare quality across population groups.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: The Interprofessional Team: Teaching About Resources for Dysphagia Treatment.

- Occupational therapist assesses and plans for clients to regain ADL skills.
- Registered dietitians can be used to help assess, plan for, and educate regarding nutritional needs.
- Speech-language pathologists can help evaluate and recommend the impact of disorders or injuries to speech, language, and swallowing. They help the client learn techniques and exercises to improve function.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Infections: Regulations for STI Reporting

- STI's require prompt identification and treatment.
- STI's that require reporting include HIV, TORCH infections, GBS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, HPV, trichomoniasis, BV, and candidiasis.
- Screening for STI's should be done during pregnancy and when symptoms or exposure occurs.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Caring for a Client Who Has a Suspected Bioterrorism-Related Illness.

- Begin with providing triage to those affected and coordinate evacuation, quarantine, and opening of shelters.
- Triage involves determining the extent of injuries and prioritizing the victims to determine the care.
- Examples of bioterrorism-related illnesses include smallpox, botulism, anthrax, tularemia, Ebola, and plague.

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

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Providing Education for a Client Who Has Pertussis

- Pertussis is also known as whooping cough or Bordetella pertussis.
- Pertussis is spread through Droplets.

- Complications of Pertussis include pneumonia, seizures, apnea, encephalopathy, death, ear infections, hemorrhage, weight loss, and hernias in infants and children. Complications in teens and adults include weight loss, loss of bladder control, syncope, rib fractures, and pneumonia.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Female Physiologic Processes: Women's Health After Menopause

- Menopause is when ovulation ceases, and menstrual cycles become irregular and eventually stop. The average onset of menopause is age 51.
- A complication is osteoporosis. To decrease the risk of developing, the client should perform regular weight-bearing exercises, increase their protein and calcium intake, and avoid alcohol, caffeine, and tobacco.
- Menopause is considered complete when no menses have occurred for 12 months straight.

Subcategory: Self-Care

Topic: Continuity of Care: First Action When Discharge Planning

- When establishing ongoing relationships between the individual and health care provider, this leads to improved health outcomes.
- 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 the time of admission.

Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Expected Findings of Heroin Intoxication

- Expected findings include slurred speech, impaired memory, and pupillary changes.
- A decrease in respirations and level of consciousness can cause death.
- Maladaptive behavior or psychological changes can be seen in intoxication.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Assessment for a Client Following a Traumatic Amputation.

- Prevent post-op complications such as hypovolemia, pain, and infection.
- Assess surgical sites for bleeding and monitor vital signs frequently.
- Monitor tissue perfusion of the end of the residual limb by palpating the limb for warmth and comparing pulses most proximal to the incision with other pulses.

Subcategory: Crisis Interventions

Topic: Health Promotion of Adolescents: Identifying High-Risk Stress Management Techniques.

- Provide a calm presence and assist them to focus and begin to problem solve.
- Use active listening to demonstrate a willingness to help.
- Evaluate past coping mechanisms.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences in Health

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Therapies: Incorporating Client Preferences into Care.

- Using music therapy helps provide a distraction to those who are in pain and helps them express emotions.
- Using humor helps reduce tension and improves mood to foster coping.
- Simple touch can help communicate presence, appreciation, and acceptance.

Subcategory: Religious and Spiritual Influences on Health

Topic: Stress and Defense Mechanism: Identifying Rationalization as a Coping Mechanism.

- Used to create reasonable and acceptable explanations for unacceptable behavior.
- Provide a calm presence, recognizing the client's distress.
- Assist the client in identifying adaptive and maladaptive coping mechanisms.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Teaching About Treatment for Alcohol Use Disorders.

- Assist with enhancing coping and lifestyle changes.
- Refer to community groups such as AA.
- Implement programs to improve quality of life.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Barriers to Adequate Nutrition: Non-pharmacological interventions to manage nausea.

- Clients with food aversions should eat foods that are served cool to prevent nausea.
- Sucking on hard candies, mints, or chewing gum can counteract unusual tastes in the mouth.
- Clients with medical conditions such as cancer, COPD, burns, severe trauma, or HIV/AIDS are at an increased risk for malnutrition due to nausea.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory:

- N/A

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory:

- N/A

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory:

- N/A