Student Name:
Assessment Name:
Semester:

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 Sickle Cell Crisis** <br><br> ● SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both. <br><br> ● 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. <br><br> ● 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

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

- Most client's experience loss in several aspects of their lives.

- Necessary loss is a loss involved in the humane life cycle.

- Perceived loss is defined as a loss that was expected or was not a surprise to the family.

### Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

**Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reporting Infectious Prenatal Conditions**

- Epidemiology is used to measure disease trends.

- Communicable diseases are responsible for the deaths of millions each year.

- Community health nurses must maintain knowledge on different disease processes.

### Subcategory: Concepts of Management

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

- Community nurses play a vital role in continuity of care in client's.

- Community health nurses also utilize technology to expand continuity of care in client's.

- Shared power is a characteristic of a successful partnership.

### Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

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

- An institution must notify and designate emergency response personnel.

- An emergency response plan must focus on triaging incoming clients.

- During communication is a disaster the nurse should use common terminology.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- Age and developmental status are risk factors for injuries.

- The age and developmental status can create specific safety risks for the client.

- The nurse should remove items that the client can trip on in the home.

### Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

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

- Nurses have a unique skill set that allows us to respond to disasters.

- Disaster preparations stem from threats and vulnerabilities in a community.

- Disaster drills should replicate possible scenarios.

**Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness**

- Disasters are categorized as type, level, and scope.

- Recovery of a disaster begins when danger no longer exists.

- Setting up communication protocols for disaster preparedness is a large part of the protocol.

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## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- Older adults have a decline in visual acuity.

- Older adults have decreased ability to adjust from light to dark.

- Older adults are more at risk for night blindness.

### Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Infants should have a head circumference of thirteen to fourteen inches.

- An infant's posterior fontanel will close within two to three months of age.

- Infants will grow one inch per month for the first six months of life.

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## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- The community health nurse should actively help clients change their lifestyle.

- The community health nurse should provide many preventative services in multiple settings.

- The community health nurse is responsible for planning and implementing screenings in the community.

### Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

**Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Understanding Hospice Care**

- A community health nurse will practice in very diverse settings.

- Public health nurses are located at federal, state, and local levels.

- A community health nurse is responsible for monitoring community health and solving problems.

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

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

- The client's family unit plays a role in the client's health.

- Environmental health can affect the risk of development for certain diseases.

- A community health nurse needs to identify the client's belief on how the environment affects their health.

**Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms**

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

- A continuum of care coordinates individualized health care services.

- Community health nurses facilitate continuity of care.

- The community health nurse should initiate necessary consults for the client.

**Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Developing Secondary Prevention Protocols**

- The community health nurse should activate protocol for bioterrorism.

- The nurse should immediately implement infection control.

- The nurse should screen the population for exposure.