

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: N442 Population and Global Health Proctored ATI Remediation

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

- The nurse should first ask the client what they understand and expect from hospice care. The nurse should ensure that the client understands that medical care to cure the patient is stopped and focuses on relieving the client from pain and suffering.
- The nurse should also ensure that the client understands that they can receive hospice care in various settings, including the client's home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings.
- The nurse should also let the client know they are also there to help the client's family cope with losing the client. Hospice nurses help the client's family transition from expecting the recovery to accepting death. Hospice nurses can stay with the family for up to one year after the client's death.

Subcategory: Concepts of Management

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Identifying a Primary Prevention Strategy

- One way to use primary prevention as a community health nurse is to teach alternative methods of conflict resolution, anger management, and coping strategies in the community setting.
- A second way to use primary prevention is to teach people that no one has the right to touch or hurt another person. The nurse should also teach people in the community how to report cases of abuse.
- A third way a nurse can utilize primary prevention strategies is to educate the community about the community services offered to its residents, especially those that can help residents needing protection from domestic violence.

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

- The priority action for the nurse is to make sure that the environment that she is in is safe. If the nurse feels unsafe, they should leave and report this to their employer. A nurse should only enter a client's home if they feel safe.
- The nurse's next priority is to assess the client. The nurse should assess the client's vital signs, do a pain assessment, and deliver medications as prescribed.
- The next priority is to assess the safety of the client's living conditions. The nurse should analyze the client's home for tripping hazards such as loose rugs or clutter on the floor. The nurse may also analyze the home for fire hazards such as overloaded electrical outlets.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Home Safety: Preventing an Electrical Hazard

- Individuals should ensure that all electrical appliances/cords are in good condition to prevent electrical hazards. If an individual notices any damage, cord fraying, or exposed wires, the individual must replace the appliance.
- Individuals should also be encouraged to use surge protectors to prevent appliances and electronics from causing an electrical fire.
- Individuals must use only a few plugs on one power strip because using too many can result in overheating and increase the risk of an electrical fire.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Planning Primary Prevention Activities

- To properly plan primary prevention strategies in a community, the nurse must first conduct a needs assessment. A needs assessment includes gathering information about the health needs of the community.
- After conducting a needs assessment on the community, the nurse must identify goals for the community. These goals must align with the community's goals and the key stakeholders in the

community. The nurse must also be mindful of the available resources of the community.

- For the nurse to implement primary prevention strategies, the nurse must speak with the community stakeholders and partners. Stakeholders include healthcare providers, community organizations, and residents of the community.

Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- The presence of yellow deposits or pigment changes is a priority finding during the visual screening of an older adult because this is a symptom of age-related macular degeneration.
- Blurred vision and cloudy lenses are also priority findings during a visual screening because these symptoms indicate cataracts. Other symptoms of cataracts include decreased visual acuity, changes in color perception, and increased glare sensitivity.
- If a client presents with visual field defects and increased intraocular pressure, the client may have glaucoma. Glaucoma causes optic nerve damage and vision loss. Immediately relief of intraocular pressure will prevent further damage to the nerve and prevent vision loss.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

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

- The case manager uses the nursing process to help clients obtain services and treat their conditions. The first step in the nursing process is assessment. The case manager needs to assess the client's physical, cognitive, and psychosocial needs to determine what type of care and services the client will need after discharge.
- The case manager provides a link to all facets of healthcare, so they must coordinate care among providers, nursing staff, physical and occupational therapists, rehabilitation facilities, home health care, and community resources. The case manager coordinates with all these healthcare professionals to ensure that the client's care plan is appropriate for their needs.
- Discharge planning requires ongoing communication between the client, family, and interdisciplinary team members. The nurse manager must effectively communicate with the client and their family to ensure that they understand the treatment plan, including any follow-up appointments if they are needed.

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Developing Secondary Prevention Protocols

- Secondary prevention protocols are an essential part of the emergency preparedness plan because they aim to prevent escalation and minimize the impact of the disaster. An example of a secondary prevention measure is activating the bioterrorism response plan in response to a bioterrorism event.
- Implementing infection control and contamination measures is another example of a secondary prevention protocol in emergency preparedness. Immediately implementing infection control and contamination measures can help prevent the spread of the disease or contamination.
- If a community gets exposed to a disease or harmful substance, the secondary prevention protocol, in this case, would be to screen the population to help identify who in the community was exposed so that healthcare professionals can provide early intervention and treatment.

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Wheless, L., Leehy, P., & Lemon, T. (2019). *RN adult medical surgical nursing: Review module* (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute.