

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Community Health 2019**
Semester: **Spring 2023**

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 #1: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Home Safety
<p>Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Home Safety Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The home health nurse must evaluate the living environment for safety. They should pay close attention to nonsecure rugs, electrical outlets, and extension cords; low lighting; the use of oxygen; the need for safety devices in the bathroom; and other environmental hazards (Holman et al., 2019). ● The nurse should ask many questions assessing the client’s support system, ability to set up and dispense their medication, access to food, and ability to perform household activities (Holman et al., 2019). ● Ultimately, the home health nurse will provide education that can encourage the client to be independent and involved in their own care (Holman et al., 2019).
N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A
N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A

Main Category #2: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Health Screening
<p>Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Priority Finding During School Health Screenings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The community health nurse is often responsible for planning and implementing screening programs for at-risk populations (Holman et al., 2019). ● Successful screening programs provide accurate and reliable results, can be inexpensive and administered quickly to large groups, and produce few adverse effects (Holman et al., 2019). ● The nurse should evaluate a potential screening method to determine whether it can be used consistently (reliability) and demonstrates accuracy of measurement (validity) (Holman et al., 2019).
N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A
N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● N/A

Main Category #3: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

Topic: Health Promotion of Adolescents (12 to 20 Years): Identifying High-Risk Stress Management Techniques

- The nurse should be aware of mood changes and monitor for self-harm in adolescents who are at risk (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should assess the adolescent for poor performance in school, lack of interest in things that were of interest to them in the past, social isolation, changes in sleep or appetite, and expression of suicidal thoughts (Holman et al., 2019).
- Encourage parents to keep firearms unloaded and in a locked cabinet or box (Holman et al., 2019).

N/A

- N/A

N/A

- N/A

Main Category #4: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Barriers to Adequate Nutrition: Nonpharmacological Interventions to Manage Nausea

- Recommend to the client who has a food aversion to eat foods that are served cool (Holman et al., 2019). Cooler foods are typically less aromatic and are less likely to precipitate nausea (Holman et al., 2019).
- Offer several small meals or snacks throughout the day instead of three large meals if the client cannot tolerate large amounts (Holman et al., 2019).
- Provide liquid supplements between meals to increase nutrient intake (Holman et al., 2019).

N/A

● N/A

N/A

● N/A

References

Holman, H.C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., & Elkins, C.B. (2019). *RN community health nursing: Review module* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute.