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Assessment Name: ATI RN Leadership 2019 Proctored Exam
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 • 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Teaching About Living Wills
- Two components of an advance directive are the living will and durable power of attorney for healthcare.
- A living will is a legal document that expresses the client's wishes regarding medical treatment in the event the client becomes incapacitated and is facing end-of-life issues.
- Examples of treatment that are addressed are cardiopulmonary resuscitation, mechanical ventilation, and feeding by artificial means.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to Assistive Personnel
- Assistive personnel is specifically trained to function in an assistive role to licensed nurses in client care activities.
- Delegation and supervision guidelines use nursing judgment and knowledge related to the scope of practice and the delegate's skill level when delegating.
- The right task is repetitive, requires little supervision, and is relatively noninvasive for the client.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Assignment for Floating Nurse
- Managing client care requires leadership, management skills, and knowledge to coordinate and carry out client care effectively.
- Management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating the work within an organization.
- The nurse must be able to perceive and understand their own emotions and the emotions of the client and family in order to provide client-centered care.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Airway Management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy
- A tracheostomy is a stoma/opening that results from a tracheotomy to provide and secure a patent airway.
- Artificial airways can be placed orotracheally, nasotracheal, or through a tracheostomy to assist respiration.
- Airflow in and out of a tracheostomy without air leakage bypasses the vocal cords, resulting in an inability to produce sound or speech.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Promote Safety by Reporting Client Findings to a Physical Therapist
- A client who leaves a facility without a prescription for discharge from the provider is considered leaving against medical advice.
- The need for additional services (home health, physical therapy, and respite care) can be addressed before the client is discharged to the service is in place when the client arrives home.
- Medication regimen instructions for home, including adverse effects and actions to take to minimize them. Precautions to take when performing procedures or administering medications.

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Visitor's Question About the Status of a Client
- Communication with a client should only take place in a private setting where it cannot be overheard by unauthorized individuals.
- The practice of "walking rounds" where other clients and visitors can hear what is being said, is no longer sanctioned.
- Taped rounds are also discouraged because nurses should not receive information about clients for whom they are not responsible.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Teaching About Confidentiality
- Clients have the right to privacy and confidentiality in relation to their health care information and medical recommendations.
- Nurses who disclose client information to an unauthorized person can be liable for invasion of

privacy, defamation, or slander.
- It is essential for nurses to be aware of the rights of clients in regard to privacy and confidentiality. Facility policies and procedures are established in order to ensure compliance with HIPAA regulations.

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Client Who Is Refusing Treatment
- The nurse carefully documents the information that was provided to the client and that notification of the provider occurred.
- The client is asked to sign an Against Medical Advice form and if the client refuses to sign the form, this is also documented by the nurse.
- Advocacy refers to nurses' role in supporting clients by ensuring that they are properly informed, that their rights are respected, and that they are receiving the proper level of care.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Change-of-Shift Report
- One of the primary roles of nursing is coordinating and managing client care in collaboration with the health care team.
- To effectively coordinate client care, a nurse must understand collaboration with the interprofessional team, principles of case management, and continuity of care.
- Nurse-provider collaboration should be fostered to create a climate of mutual respect and collaborative practice.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Using the SBAR Communication Tool
- A number of communication hand-off tools are available to improve communication and promote client safety.
- Nurses might also communicate interprofessional through electronic means (through electronic medical record systems and e-mail).
- Change-of-shift report is performed with the nurse who is assuming responsibility for the client's care, describes the current health status of the client, and informs the next shift of pertinent client care information.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Family Regarding Treatment
- Client information cannot be disclosed to unauthorized individuals, including family members who request it and individuals who call on the phone.
- Many hospitals use a code system in which information is only disclosed to individuals who can provide the code.
- Nurses should ask any individual inquiring about a client's status for the code and disclose information only when an individual can give the code.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Right of Client to Reconsider Procedure
- The client should be informed of the following: possible complications that could occur without treatment, possibility of permanent physical or mental impairment or disability, and possibility of other complications that could lead to death.
- As an advocate, the nurse ensures that the client has the information they need to make decisions about health care.
- The complex health care system puts clients in a vulnerable position. Nurses are clients' voice when the system is not acting in their best interest.

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Staff Understanding of the Nursing Code of Ethics
- The American Nurses Association Code of Ethics for Nurses and the International Council of Nurses' Code of Ethics for Nurses are commonly used by nurses.
- Ethical decision-making is the process by which a decision is made about an ethical issue. Frequently, this requires a balance between science and morality.
- The Uniform Determination of Death Act can be used to assist with end-of-life and organ donor

issues.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Caring for a Client Who Wants to Go Home
- Professional responsibilities are the obligations that nurses have to their clients. To meet their professional responsibilities, nurses must be knowledgeable in the following areas, client rights, advocacy, informed consent, and advance directives.
- Clients using the services of a health care institution retain their rights as individuals and citizens of the United States.
- Nurses are accountable for protecting the rights of clients. Situations that require particular attention include informed consent, refusal of treatment, advance directives, confidentiality, and information security.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Priority Action to Take When Floating
- Nurses must ensure that clients understand their rights. Nurses also must protect clients' rights during nursing care.
- Regardless of the client's age, nursing needs, or the setting in which care is provided, the basic tenants are the same.
- If the client refuses a treatment or procedure, the client is asked to sign a document indicating that they understand the risk involved with refusing the treatment or procedure, and that they have chosen to refuse it.

Subcategory: Performance Improvement

Topic: Managing Client Care: Performance Improvement Process
- The quality improvement process focuses on assessment of outcomes and determines ways to improve the delivery of quality care.
- The Joint Commission's accreditation standards require institutions to show evidence of quality improvement in order to attain accreditation status.
- Quality improvement includes measuring performance against a set of predetermined standards. In healthcare, these standards are set by the facility and consider accrediting and professional standards.

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Assessing for Evidence of Healing
- Wounds are a result of injury to the skin. Although there are many different methods and degrees of injury, the basic phases of healing are essentially the same for most wounds.
- Decreased leukocyte count delays wound healing because the immune system's function is to fight infection by destroying invading pathogens.
- Some medications interfere with the body's ability to respond to and prevent infection. Malnourished clients should increase their nutrition that provide energy and elements for count healing.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Facility Protocols: Actions for Reporting Violation of Procedure
- Facility protocols refer to the plans and procedures in place to address specific issues that healthcare institutions face.
- Nurses must understand their role in relation to the development and implementation of facility protocols, including reporting incidents, disaster planning, emergency response, and security plans.
- Incident reports are records of unexpected or unusual incidents that affected a client, employee, volunteer, or visitor in a healthcare facility.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Facility Protocols: Planning for Discharge Following Community Disaster
- All facilities should have security plans in place that include preventive, protective, and response measures designed for identified security needs.
- Security issues faced by health care facilities include admission of potentially dangerous individuals, vandalism, infant abduction, and information theft.

- Nurses should be prepared to take immediate action when breaches in security occur. Time is of the essence in preventing a breach in security.