

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Security and Disaster Plans: Triage and Priority Care Following a Tornado

- Treatment of life-threatening injuries: Tornadoes can cause severe injuries, such as traumatic brain injuries, internal bleeding, and crush injuries (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assessment and treatment of respiratory issues: Tornadoes can kick up debris, dust, and other particles that can cause respiratory issues (Holman et al., 2019).
- Management of infections and wounds: Following a tornado, individuals may be at increased risk of infections due to exposure to contaminated water, soil, or debris (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

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

- Assess the threat: Is there a potential delivery system within the community? (Holman et al., 2019).
- Primary prevention includes bioterrorism drills, vaccines, and ensuring availability of antibiotics for exposure prophylaxis (Holman et al., 2019).
- Secondary prevention includes activating the bioterrorism response plan and monitoring mortality and morbidity (Holman et al., 2019).

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

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

- Pertussis spreads by contact, droplet, or indirect contact with freshly contaminated articles (Holman et al., 2019).
- Pertussis manifestations include: common cold manifestations (runny nose/congestion, sneezing, mild fever, mild cough), severe coughing starts in 1 to 2 weeks (violent and rapid coughing) (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Client Education: Identifying Educator-Related Barriers to Learning

- Educator-related barrier to learning include teaching in groups greater than 6 people (Holman et al., 2019).
- Educator-related barrier to learning is not considering individual client needs (Holman et al., 2019).
- Educator-related barrier to learning can also be the nurse who does not consider the client's culture or personal values, and how that will affect the client's willingness to learn (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Developing a Health-Screening Program

- Surveys ask specific question in written format (Holman et al., 2019).
- Planning step of community assessment include preplanning, assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Barriers to developing a health-screening program include inadequate or misconstrued data, impaired communication, and poor leadership (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Priority Finding During School Health Screenings

- Vision and hearing problems: These can significantly impact a student's ability to learn and participate in school activities (Holman et al., 2019).
- Untreated infections: School health screenings may identify students who have untreated infections such as

- strep throat or head lice (Holman et al., 2019).
- Chronic health conditions: Students with chronic health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, or epilepsy may require ongoing monitoring and management to ensure they can participate fully in school activities (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Techniques of Physical Assessment

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

- Slurred speech, impaired memory, pupillary changes (Holman et al., 2019).
- Decreased respirations and level of consciousness, which can lead to death (Holman et al., 2019).
- Maladaptive behavioral or psychological changes, including impaired judgement or social functioning (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

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

- Mindfulness meditation involves focusing one's attention on the present moment while acknowledging and accepting any thoughts or emotions that arise without judgment (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT): CBT is a type of talk therapy that can help individuals identify and change negative thought patterns and behaviors that contribute to stress and other mental health issues (Holman et al., 2019).
- Physical activity: Regular exercise can be an effective stress management technique for adolescents. Exercise releases endorphins, which are natural mood-boosters, and can help reduce tension and anxiety. (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Stress Management

Topic: Factors Influencing Community Health: Implementation Measures to Reduce Environmental Hazards

- Investigate potential exposures (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assess the residence: age of home, heating, recent remodel, chemical storage, and water (Holman et al., 2019).
- Educate on risk reduction, follow-up (Holman et al., 2019).

Reference

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