

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:

Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019

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 <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: Client Rights

Topic: Caring for clients who request the creation of a Living Will

- Provide written information about advance directives.
- Document the client's advance directive status.
- Ensure that the client's advance directives reflect the client's current decisions.

Topic: Informed consent for participating in a research study

- The role of the nurse is to be a witness when a client signs an informed consent.
- The consent form must be explained by the provider and list why it is given, the risks, benefits, the expected outcome, and any complications that should occur.
- If a client signs the consent then refuses the procedure, the nurse will document that and call the provider over to clarify and questions about the procedure that the patient might have.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse

- Use a facility-approved medical interpreter. Do not use a family member of the client.
- Inform the interpreter about the reason for and the type of questions that will be asked, the expected response, and with whom to converse.
- Allow time for the interpreter and the family to be introduced and become acquainted before starting the interview.

Topic: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Lyme Disease
- HIV infection, Gonorrhea, Malaria, and Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Diaphtheria, anthrax, and Botulism

Subcategory: Performance Improvement

Topic: Teaching About Implementing Critical Pathways

- A Critical or clinical pathway or care map can be used to support the implementation of clinical guidelines and protocols.
- Tools are based on cost and length of stay by services related to payment systems.
- Case managers initial care maps, but all members of the interprofessional team use them.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ Error/ Injury prevention

Topic: Identifying Treatment for Urticaria

- Administer diphenhydramine and histamine to decrease manifestations of angioedema and urticaria.
- Give corticosteroids for late recurrence of manifestations
- Monitor hemodynamic and fluid overload with these patients.

Topic: Pressure Injuries

- Use pressure injury risk scale like the Norton or Braden scale
- Assess q 2hrs at least
- Turn patients every 2 hours while assessing for injuries to maintain good skin integrity.

Topic: Identifying Complete Medication Prescriptions

- Watch for abbreviations which can cause a high number of medication errors
- Confused medications that sound alike

- Always make sure the prescription has all the rights of a medication prescription should have

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Evaluating Client Understanding of Crutch Safety

- Body weight at the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20-30 degrees
- Hold crutches in one hand and grasp the arm of the chair for balance upon sitting or standing
- 3-point gait- requires client to bear all weight on one foot while using both crutches. Affected leg should never bear weight or touch the ground.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/ Transmission- based precautions/ surgical Asepsis

Topic: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Prescription must have reason for restraints, type of restraints, how long to use the restraint, and the type of behavior that warrants use of it.
- Order lasts only 4 hours for an adult, 2 hours for a client 8-17 years old and 1 hour for younger than 9 years old.
- Every two hours: food, water, skin assessment, means of hygiene and elimination, VS, and range of motion exercise are done.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion

Topic: Risk Factors for Heart Failure

- Left side HF- HTN, CAD, MI, Angina
- Rt side HF- Left side HF, right ventricular MI, Pulmonary Problems like COPD, Pulmonary fibrosis
- High-output HF- increases metabolic needs, fever, anemia, hyperthyroidism

Topic: Identifying Primary Prevention in the Community Setting

- Health promotion and disease prevention the initial phase of disease or injury
- Management of acute or chronic conditions
- Nutrition education, family planning or sex education, communicable disease prevention education, prenatal classes, advocating for access to health care, healthy environments

Topic: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

- Place baby on their back for sleeping
- Avoid exposure to tobacco smoke
- Preventing overheating, offer pacifier at naps and night, encourage breastfeeding

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Apgar score 0-3= severe distress; 4-6 moderate difficulty; 7-10 minimal or no difficulty
- HR, RR, Muscle tone, reflex or irritability, and color
- Assess at first 1 min and 5 mins of life

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

- Obesity
- HTN, Glycosuria, and previous delivery of an infant that was larger or stillborn
- Family hx of diabetes mellitus

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Cultural awareness

Topic: Assessing a Client's Dietary Acculturation

- Positive- more healthy foods
- Negative- intake of high fat, high calories, or high sodium foods increases
- Latinos- eat more fruits and dark green, legumes and increased intake of sodium and saturated fat

Subcategory: Grief and loss

Topic: Recognizing Preschool Responses to Death (

- Egocentric thinking
- Magically thinks the dead will come back to life
- Separation from parents as punishment

Subcategory: Abuse and Neglect

Topic: Priority Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence

- Make sure the patient is physically and psychologically safe from harm
- Provide interventions to restore rest and sleep and connect the client to social support and information about critical resources.
- All laws and state regulation requires to report any neglect or abuse to a child or older adult

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and oral hydration

Topic: Priority Action for Fluid Overload

- Airway- lung sounds
- Daily weights
- Medications to decrease fluids in the body

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- Hypothermia/ hyperthermia- dehydration, tachycardia, thready pulse
- < central venous pressure. And orthostatic Hypotension
- Oliguria, anorexia, dry mucous membranes

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits, tomatoes, peppers, green leafy vegetables, and strawberries
- Vitamin C aids in tissue building and metabolic reactions (healing, collagen formation, iron absorption)
- Stress and illness and smoking will increase the need for Vitamin C

Subcategory: Non-pharmacological comfort interventions

Topic: Caring for a Client Who Is in Active Labor

- Pain assessment and monitoring
- Non-pharmacological interventions are to reduce anxiety, fear, and tension
- Walking, music, imagery, rocking, massage

Subcategory: personal hygiene

Topic: Evaluating the Use of a walker

- Assist patient with first-time use of walker after PT/OT
- Assist patient with ambulation and use a walker as needed
- The patient should perform ROM while bathing, eating, grooming, and dressing to increase strength and ambulate.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/ Contraindication/ side effects/ interactions

Topic: Teaching About the Adverse Effects of Timolol

- Conjunctivitis, blurred vision, photophobia, dry eyes
- Systemic effects of beta-blockade on heart and lungs
- Stinging discomfort- temporary stinging discomfort in the eyes immediately after drop instilled

Topic: Medication Interactions with Warfarin

- Vitamin K
- Heparin, aspirin, or steroids
- Sulfonamides and parenteral

Topic: Identifying a Contraindication to Oxytocin Administration

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Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Cholinesterase can be used with Memantine
- Administer the medication with or without food
- Monitor for common adverse effects, like dizziness, HA, confusion, and constipation.

Topic: Administering Headache Medications to a Client Who Has a History of a Peptic Ulcer

- GI complications- damage to gastric mucosa can lead to GI bleeding and perforation
- Risk increased in older adults with patients who smoke and abuse alcohol
- Observe the indications of GI bleeding like black tarry stool and severe abdominal pain

Subcategory: Expected Actions

Topic: Pudendal Block

- Pudendal Block is used in the second stage of labor
- Pudendal Block is used for vaginal birth
- Patients who use this medication will need to be aware of lower body neurological block causing the patient not be a fall risk and be put on bedrest until completion of birth.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes in Abnormalities in VS

Topic: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- The difference between the apical rate and the radial rate.
- With dysrhythmias, the heart can contract ineffectively, resulting in a beat at the apical site with no pulsation at the radial pulse point.
- Two clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse rates simultaneously.

Subcategory: Diagnostic test

Topic: Preparing a Client for a Paracentesis

- The nurse needs to determine the client's readiness for the procedure.
- The nurse will look at labs beforehand such as albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, BUN, and creatinine.
- The nurse will gather supplies and have the patient void before the procedure.

Subcategory: Potential for complications from surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Manifestations of Dehydration in a newborn

- Very Fussy
- Excessively sleepy and sunken eyes
- Cool, discolored hands and feet, and wrinkled skin

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in the Body Systems

Topic: Caring for an Infant Who Has Respiratory Syncytial Virus

- Monitor airway
- Monitor increased HR, and RR, retractions, nasal flaring, and restlessness
- Position the patient in optimal ventilation without increasing distress that would contribute to increasing respiratory distress

Topic: Preventing Heat Loss Through Conduction

- Put the infant on the mother's chest (skin-to-skin contact) and with a warm blanket to cover
- Preheat a radiant warmer and warm stethoscope and other instruments and pad the scale before weighing the newborn.
- Conduction is the loss of body heat resulting from direct contact with a more excellent surface.

Topic: Nursing Action for a Low-Pressure Alarm

- Indicates the low exhaled volume
- The low alarm is due to disconnection and cuff leak o
- Always check the tubes for ventilators

Subcategory: illness management

Topic: Reportable Finding for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Command hallucinations, delusions, and agitation towards violence with self and others need to be reported to the provider.
- Any thoughts of suicidal behavior or depression should be reported to the provider.
- Not taking medications should be reported to the provider.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Staging a Pressure Ulcer

- There are five stages of pressure ulcers.
- Stage one is noncancelable erythema and intact skin.
- Stage six is unstageable, obscured, full-thickness skin and tissue loss.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Analyzing Assessment Findings for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Assessment finds of a child who has arm pain, deformity in the bone or ecchymosis should be assessed for a fracture.
- Assessment findings of a child who has warmth or redness in the arm.
- Assessment findings of a child who has neurological changes or rapid sudden shortness of breath should be examined immediately.

Subcategory: Take action

Topic: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture

- The priority assessment of a child with a fracture is obtaining a history of injury events and maintaining ABCs.
- The priority assessment of a child with a fracture is to assess the neurological status of the extremity injuries.
- The priority assessment of a child who has a fracture is to keep the patient in supine for lower extremity injuries or in sitting for upper body injuries.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has a Fracture

- Perform proper case care or pin care.
- Perform neurovascular checks and when call the provider if any signs of infection or compartment syndrome occur.
- Maintain physical restriction as order, use appropriate pain therapy, and go to follow- up appointments.

