Student Name: Haley Shaw
Assessment Name: Leadership Remediation
Semester: Spring 23

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: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Priority Intervention as Client Advocate
- Ensure the client has the information they need to make the decisions.
- Support and advocate for legislation that creates a safe environment for client care.
- Nurses are the client's voices when the system is not acting in their best interest

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to Assistive Personnel
- ADLs
- bathing
- ambulating

Topic: Managing Client Care: Assignment for Floating Nurse
- orientate nurse to the unit
- make sure they have the skill to work on the unit
- do not give them a patient out of their comfort zone

Topic: Managing Client Care: Resource Management
- Providing cost-effective client care should not compromise the quality of care.
- Budgeting is usually the responsibility of the unit manager, but staff nurses can provide input.
- Resource allocation is the responsibility of the unit manager and every practicing nurse.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Using Time Appropriately
- Time initially spent developing a plan will save time later to help to avoid management by crisis.
- Set goals and plan care based on established priorities and thoughtful utilization of resources.
- Complete one client care task before beginning the next, starting with the highest priority task.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Addressing Priority Issues During Case Management
- Case manager nurses do not usually provide direct client care.
- Case managers usually oversee clients with similar disorders or treatment regimens.
- Case managers in the community coordinate resources and services for clients whose care is based in a residential setting.

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Hospice Care
- The hospice nurse can work with the family for up to 1 year after death.
- Postmortem bereavement services are offered for the family.
- Volunteers are used for nonmedical care.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Family Regarding Treatment
- The nurse can only tell the family if the patient authorizes it.
- Do not give health information to any not authorized by the client.
- This could violate HIPAA.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Right of Client to Reconsider Procedure
- If a client refuses treatment, they will be asked to sign a paper indicating they understand the risks
- If the client refuses, the nurse documents this
- The client will sign an AMA if they decide to leave.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Promote Safety by Reporting Client Findings to a Physical Therapist
- Nurses must collaborate effectively with all disciplines regarding the client to achieve better client results.
- Refer the patient to PT when there is a need for the client to increase mobility and strength.
- The therapist must also know all aspects of the client's condition, so they collaborate to ensure safe care with the RN.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Interdisciplinary Conferences
- The interdisciplinary team will review the care plan to ensure continuity of care.

- It will help identify critical information to report to other disciplines.
- Involves collaboration with nursing.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Change-of-Shift Report
- The nurse should include information on the client's current health status.
- The nurse should supply the oncoming nurse with pertinent client care information.
- The nurse should provide information that clarifies the plan of care for the patient.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Using the SBAR Communication Tool
- Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation
- Communication framework used to: coordinate patient care, ensure safe medication administration, competently conduct transfers and report on a patient's status.
- Should be given in a private area.

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Staff Understanding of the Nursing Code of Ethics
- The ANA code of ethics has a purpose in outlining the standards for nursing practice.
- Foundation of what is right and what is wrong.
- The client has the right to refuse treatment.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Identifying Ethical Principles
- Standards of what is right and wrong about social values and norms.
- Autonomy, Beneficence, Fidelity, Justice, Nonmaleficence
- Ethics committees generally address unusual or complex issues.

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Using Electronic Resources
- Ensure to cut the screen off.
- Do not give the password.
- The nurse may discuss information regarding the patient through an encrypted email.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Priority Action to Take When Floating
- Orientate to the unit to become familiar.
- Do not do any tasks you are not familiar with.
- Ask questions if you do not know how to do something.

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Assessing for Evidence of Healing
- Stage 1- The area looks red and feels warm.
- Stage 2- The area looks more damaged and may have an open sore, scrape, or blister.
- Stage 3- The area is crater-like due to damage below the skin's surface.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Assessing a Client's Home for Safety Hazards
- Many older adults can maintain a lifestyle that promotes independence and the ability to protect themselves from safety hazards.
- Prevention is essential because elderly clients can have longer recovery times from injuries and are at an increased risk of complications from injuries.
- Be aware of hazards associated with networking and the Internet.

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

Topic: Facility Protocols: Actions for Reporting Violation of Procedure
- Should be completed by the person who identifies that an unexpected event has occurred.
- Should be completed as soon as possible and within 24 hours of the incident.
- Provide data for performance improvement studies regarding the incidence of client injuries and care-

related errors.

Topic: Facility Protocols: Evaluating Nurse Response to Client Fall

- The nurse should know that failure to take fall-risk precautions can endanger a client at risk for fall.
- If a fall risk assessment is not performed, the client's risk for falls is not determined and the proper precautions are not put in place.
- The client falls out of bed and breaks their hip.