

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Kelsey Bierman
Assessment Name: ATI Remediation
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 Sick 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Teaching About Living Wills

- Living wills are legal documents that outline an individual's healthcare preferences and instructions for end-of-life care. They ensure that an individual's healthcare wishes are respected and honored, even if they cannot communicate them due to illness or injury.
- Living wills must meet legal requirements to be considered valid. In addition to these requirements, there are ethical considerations to consider when creating a living will, such as autonomy, beneficence, and non-maleficence. It is essential to consider cultural and religious factors as well.
- It is essential to encourage open communication among patients, family members, and healthcare providers about an individual's wishes and preferences and to ensure that living wills are correctly implemented in the healthcare setting, documented in the medical record, and made known to all members of the healthcare team.

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Priority Intervention as Client Advocate

- The nurse must ensure the client's wishes and preferences are respected and communicated to the healthcare team.
- The nurse should assist the client in making informed decisions by providing information and resources.
- The nurse must monitor the client's care and treatment and intervene to address any concerns or issues.

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Client Who Is Refusing Treatment

- The nurse must respect the client's autonomy and right to make decisions about their own care, even if the nurse disagrees.
- The nurse must assess the client's decision-making capacity and ability to understand the risks and benefits of the proposed treatment.
- The nurse should document the client's decision and the steps taken to ensure that the decision was informed and voluntary.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to Assistive Personnel

- The nurse can delegate vital sign measurements such as temperature, pulse, respiration rate, and blood pressure to assistive personnel.
- The nurse can delegate basic hygiene and comfort measures such as turning and positioning to the assistive personnel.
- The nurse can delegate activities of daily living, such as bathing, grooming, and dressing, to assistive personnel.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Resource Management

- Resource management involves efficiently and effectively using healthcare resources to achieve the best possible client outcomes, including personnel, equipment, and supplies. It ensures that resources are used optimally without wasting time, money, or materials.
- Resource management involves a range of activities, including planning, organizing, coordinating, and evaluating the allocation and utilization of resources, including identifying the resources needed to meet the needs of clients and the organization, developing plans to allocate resources, coordinating the use of resources across different departments and units, and evaluating the effectiveness of resource utilization.
- The ultimate goal of resource management is to achieve the best possible outcomes for clients while minimizing waste and cost. Effective resource management can help improve care quality, reduce costs, and enhance client satisfaction.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Airway Management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy

- The nurse should ensure the client has the necessary home equipment and supplies, including

tracheostomy tubes, suctioning equipment, and oxygen therapy equipment.

- The nurse should educate clients and their caregivers on tracheostomy care, emergency management, and signs of complications. Signs of complications include bleeding from the tracheostomy site, skin breakdown at the tracheostomy site, or accidental decannulation.
- The nurse should assist the client with scheduling follow-up appointments and referrals to other healthcare providers as needed. Some referrals the client may need include a respiratory therapist, a speech pathologist, or an occupational therapist.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Assessing Client Need for Referral at Discharge

- The nurse must ensure the client and their caregivers receive and understand education and training on new treatments or procedures and instructions for managing ongoing care and follow-up appointments.
- The nurse should consult with the healthcare team, including physicians, social workers, and other specialists, to determine the most appropriate referrals and resources for the client.
- The nurse should identify potential barriers to successful discharge, such as lack of support or resources in the community, transportation issues, or financial constraints.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Promote Safety by Reporting Client Findings to a Physical Therapist

- The nurse should report any changes in a client's condition or mobility status to the physical therapist to ensure that the client receives the best care.
- The nurse must provide accurate and timely documentation of the client's progress and response to therapy. The nurse can ensure that documentation is complete and up-to-date, including information on the client's current status, therapy goals, and any interventions or changes in care.
- The nurse should collaborate with the physical therapist to develop and implement a comprehensive care plan that addresses the client's needs and goals. The nurse can also educate the client and family to help them understand the care plan and their role in promoting safety and achieving therapy goals.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Priority to Report at Change of Shift

- The nurse should report any changes in the client's care plan or treatment goals, pending lab or diagnostic test results, and any outstanding orders needing addressing.
- The nurse should report changes in the client's condition or behavior, vital signs, pain level, intake and output, and new medications or treatments.
- The nurse should report any safety concerns such as falls, restraints, equipment malfunction, or medication errors.

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Staff Understanding of the Nursing Code of Ethics

- Management should conduct staff education on the nursing code of ethics and ensure all staff members attend and understand the content.
- Management should incorporate ethical scenarios and discussions into staff meetings to encourage critical thinking and application of the nursing code of ethics in practice.
- Management should directly observe staff members during clinical practice to assess their application of ethical principles and intervene or provide feedback as necessary.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Assessing a Client's Home for Safety Hazards

- The nurse should ensure that the home has adequate lighting, functioning smoke detectors, and appropriate temperature control. The nurse should also assess the home for potential fall hazards, such as loose rugs or cluttered pathways.
- The nurse should evaluate the client's ability to safely navigate the home, including the presence of handrails or grab bars in the bathroom or shower. The nurse should also assess the client's mobility and recommend any necessary assistive devices or modifications to the home.

- The nurse should review the client's medications and assess whether they are stored appropriately and taken as prescribed. The nurse should also review medication administration techniques with the client and ensure they understand how to take their medications properly.

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

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Need for Variance Report

- A variance report is needed when there is a deviation from the standard of care, policies, or procedures.
- A variance report includes a description of the incident, the cause, and any actions to prevent future occurrences.
- Variance reports are essential for quality improvement and risk management and should be documented and reported according to facility policies and procedures.

Topic: Facility Protocols: Evaluating Nurse Response to Client Fall

- The nurse manager should assess the staff nurse's knowledge of fall prevention measures and documentation requirements.
- The nurse manager should review the nurse's documentation of the fall incident and subsequent actions after the client's fall.
- The nurse manager should provide feedback and education to the nurse as needed to ensure proper response to future fall incidents.

Subcategory: Security Plan

Topic: Facility Protocols: Emergency Evacuation of Clients

- The nurse may need to shut off electrical and gas appliances, unlock doors and windows, and move furniture and obstacles out of the way.
- The nurse should document the evacuation process, including the clients' status before and after evacuation and any incidents or complications.
- The nurse should ensure adequate communication with the clients and their families or caregivers to ensure they understand the evacuation plan and their roles in the process.