

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Comprehensive Predictor  
Semester: Spring

Instructions:

- Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
- The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
  - Categories
    - These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
      - Management of Care
      - Safety and Infection Control
      - Health Promotion and Maintenance
      - Psychosocial Integrity
      - Basic Care and Comfort
      - Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
      - Reduction of Risk Potential
      - Physiological Adaptation
    - Subcategories
    - Topics
  - Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
    - Main Category
      - Subcategories for each main category
        - Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
          - Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
      - 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.**
  - In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
    - 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”
  - An example is provided below:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>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.</li><li>SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

- 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: Advanced directives

#### Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Understanding of Advance Directives

- Advance directives are used to communicate the client's wishes regarding end-of-life care.
- A health care representative can help with the process of making one.
- It is required that all clients admitted into the health care facility be asked if they have advanced directives.

### Subcategory: Case management

#### Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Priority Intervention When Discharging a Client Who Had a Stroke

- Perform a comprehensive discharge planning that includes the family.
- Make sure the client received the resources they need to continue their care.
- If the client is being discharged with medication, the regimen and adverse effects should be covered.

### Subcategory: Client rights

#### Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Appropriate Action When a Client Leaves Against Medical Advice

- The client's decision to leave AMA must be documented in their chart.
- The nurse should explain the risk of leaving AMA to the client and try to persuade them to stay for care.
- If possible the client needs to sign the AMA papers before leaving the hospital.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury prevention

#### Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- The client will be turned every 1-2 hours.
- The client will limit sitting in a chair to 1 hour and shift their weight every 15 minutes.
- If the client is in bed for an extended period of time they will use a therapeutic bed or mattress.

#### Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Complete Medication Prescriptions

- The medication should have a dosage.
- The medication should have a route.
- The medication should have a frequency of admission.

### Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

#### Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- Define the nursing roles in first, second and third level triage.
- Identify those who need immediate medical attention as a red tag.
- Identify those who are non-responsive and not breathing as a black tag.

### Subcategory: Standard Precautions/ Transmission – based precautions/ Surgical Asepsis

#### Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- Sterile gloves are needed for invasive procedures.
- Sterile gloves are needed when in contact with and sterile site.
- Sterile gloves are needed when working within a body cavity.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Aging process**

**Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings**

- The newborn will have a rounded abdomen and umbilical cord with one vein and two arteries.
- The head circumference should be 32 to 36.8 cm.
- The newborn should have a Moro reflex.

**Subcategory: Health screening**

**Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis**

- This is the most common form of scoliosis.
- The client perform the Adam's Forward Bend Test.
- The client will lean forward at the waist at 90 degrees with their feet together.

**Subcategory: Lifestyle choices**

**Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives**

- Women with hypertension should not take oral contraceptives.
- Women with migraines that have an aura should not take oral contraceptives.
- Women with breast cancer should not take oral contraceptives.

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Abuse/ neglect

#### Topic: Family and Community Violence: Priority Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence

- The nurse will ask the significant other to leave the room so they can talk.
- The nurse will provide education regarding the situation.
- The nurse will address a safety plan and needs of the patient.

### Subcategory: Behavioral interventions

#### Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Action for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Panic Level of Anxiety

- The nurse will take the client to a quiet room.
- The nurse will offer the client a high calorie fluid often.
- Encourage the client to breathe slowly and deeply.

#### Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- The group leader uses therapeutic communication to encourage group work toward meeting goals.
- The client and nurse will establish a relationship.
- Therapy characteristics will vary based on the age groups.

#### Topic: Personality Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Antisocial Personality Disorder

- The nurse will remind the client of consequences for their behavior.
- The nurse should remind the client what behaviors are acceptable and not acceptable.
- The nurse should teach proper self-care habits.

### Subcategory: Crisis intervention

#### Topic: Crisis Management: Sequence of Actions to Take for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Crisis

- The nurse will promote a sense of safety for the client and protect the client.
- The nurse will prioritize interventions to address the client's physical needs first.
- The nurse will identify the problem and use strategies to decrease their anxiety.

### Subcategory: Cultural awareness/ cultural influences on health

#### Topic: Cultural, Ethnic, and Religious Influences: Planning Client Care During Passover

- During Passover, no leavened products are eaten.
- Observant Jewish patients often wish to say a prayer over bread and wine before meals.
- They are able to eat fish that have scales and fowl are allowed.

### Subcategory: Mental health concepts

#### Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- The client will have disregard for others with exploitation.
- The client will have evidence of conduct disorder before the age of 15.
- The client will be verbally charming and engaging.

### Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

#### Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Major Depressive Disorder

- The nurse will need to be patient and understanding.
- The nurse will offer encouragement and acknowledge gains.
- The nurse should acknowledge that the mental health condition isn't their fault.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Nutrition and oral rehydration

#### Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching a Client Who Has Anorexia

- The client should eat small amounts of high protein foods loaded with calories and nutrients.
- The client should not fill up on low calorie foods such as liquids and broths.
- The client should try to consume food in the morning when their appetite.

#### Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- The nurse should report seizures.
- The nurse should report rapid and shallow respirations.
- The nurse should report DIC.

#### Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Nursing Actions for Continuous Enteral Feeding

- The nurse should monitor the client for feeding tolerance.
- The nurse should assess the abdomen by auscultating for bowel sounds then palpating.
- The nurse should make sure the head of the bed is elevated to minimize the risk for aspiration.

#### Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- The client can eat citrus fruits.
- The client can eat tomatoes or drink tomato juice.
- The client can eat potatoes.

### Subcategory: Personal hygiene

#### Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Postmortem Care Prior to a Family Visit

- The nurse should close the client's eyes and give them a complete bed bath.
- The nurse should dress the client in a clean gown and put a pad in the perineal area.
- The nurse should attach an identification tag to the person.

### Subcategory: Rest and sleep

#### Topic: Rest and Sleep: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- The client should report excessive sleepiness upon waking hours.
- The client should report sudden attacks of sleep.
- The client should report narcolepsy and hypersomnia.

## **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

### **Subcategory: Adverse effects/ contraindications/ side effects/ interactions**

#### **Topic: Eye and Ear Disorders: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Timolol**

- The client may have eye pain that causes burning, itching, and redness of the eye.
- The client may experience blurred vision after insertion.
- The client may experience drooping or swollen eyelids.

#### **Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Monitoring for Interactions Between Citalopram and St. John's Wort**

- A side effect may be a condition called serotonin syndrome.
- One symptom of serotonin syndrome is confusion and hallucinations.
- Severe cases may result in a coma or even death in serious cases.

#### **Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Identifying a Contraindication to Oxytocin Administration**

- Oxytocin is contraindicated with fetal distress.
- Oxytocin is contraindicated with prematurity.
- Oxytocin is contraindicated with hydramnios.

### **Subcategory: Blood and blood products**

#### **Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion**

- The client will have increase platelets.
- The client will have increase RBC.
- The client have a higher B12.

### **Subcategory: Expected actions/ outcomes**

#### **Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block**

- This block aims to block the nerve to block pain.
- This pain management is used for vaginal deliveries.
- This pain management may also be used for minor surgeries of the vagina.

### **Subcategory: Medication administration**

#### **Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing NPH and Regular Insulin**

- The nurse will always draw the regular insulin into the syringe first.
- After the nurse draws up the regular insulin, she then can draw up the NPH.
- After mixing these two insulins, it should be used immediately.

#### **Topic: Non-Opioid Analgesics: Administering Headache Medications to a Client Who Has a History of a Peptic Ulcer**

- The nurse can administer acetaminophen.
- The client should follow the administration directions.
- If an upset stomach occurs, the client can eat something with the medication.

### **Subcategory: Parenteral/ IV therapies**

#### **Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a School-Age Child for IV Catheter Insertion**

- The nurse can talk to the child to keep them distracted.
- The nurse can have the child look at a book or watch a movie.
- The nurse should have the child look away from the procedure and keep them distracted. The child may want to look but make sure to explain the procedure to them as it is being done.

## **Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

### **Subcategory: Changes/ abnormalities in vital signs**

#### **Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit**

- Two clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse at the same time.
- A pulse deficit is the difference between the apical rate and the radial rate.
- If the client has a dysrhythmia the heart can contract effectively that results in a beat at the apical site with no pulse at the radial point.

### **Subcategory: Diagnostic test**

#### **Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Assisting with a Lumbar Puncture for an Infant**

- The nurse will place the child in a side lying position with the head flexed and the knees drawn up toward the chest with their back arched.
- The nurse will monitor for bleeding at the site and increased intracranial pressure.
- The nurse will label the specimens correctly and send them off to the lab for testing.

#### **Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Paracentesis**

- The nurse will have the client void before the procedure or insert an indwelling urinary catheter.
- The nurse will place the client in an upright position on the edge of the bed with feet supported.
- Before the procedure the nurse will get the clients baseline vitals, record weight and measure their abdominal girth.

### **Subcategory: Potential for alteration in body systems**

#### **Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Postoperative Care Following a Transurethral Resection of the Prostate**

- The client will receive an indwelling three-way catheter.
- The nurse will record the amount of irrigating solution instilled and the amount of return. The difference of this equals urine output.
- The nurse will monitor for bleeding and report the finding to the provider.

### **Subcategory: Potential complications of diagnostic test/ treatments/ procedures**

#### **Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Finding to Report to the Provider**

- The nurse will report excessive drainage that is greater than 70ml/hr.
- The nurse will report drainage that is cloudy or red.
- The nurse report immediately if the clients SaO2 is less than 90%.

### **Subcategory: Potential for complications from surgical procedure and health alterations**

#### **Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration**

- A decrease in elimination and weight is a manifestation of dehydration.
- Dehydration can manifest as poor skin turgor and dry mucous membranes.
- Dehydration can cause electrolyte levels to decrease.

### **Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures**

#### **Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care**

- Teach the client to use aseptic technique to clean, change, or empty the colostomy.
- Teach the client to watch for signs of obstruction, such as abdominal pain and hypoactive bowel sounds.
- Teach the client to change their pouching system regularly to avoid skin irritation and leaks.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

#### Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Plan of Care Following Acute Myocardial Infarction

- The client will receive oxygen and other medication therapy to assist with the relief of symptoms.
- The nurse will encourage the client to change positions frequently to help keep fluid from pooling in the bases of the lungs.
- The client will be encouraged to stay on bed rest to help decrease chest discomfort and dyspnea.

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Expected Findings for a Client Who Is Postoperative Following Gastric Banding

- The client may experience fatigue.
- The client may experience post-surgical pain.
- The client may experience loose stools and gas pain.

### Subcategory: Hemodynamics

#### Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Expected Finding of Elevated Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure

- This might indicate severe left ventricular failure.
- This might indicate severe mitral stenosis.
- The client may show signs of heart failure like edema or crackles of the lungs.

### Subcategory: Illness management

#### Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching About Food Safety and Preparation for a Client Who Has AIDS

- The client should eat fruits, vegetables, grains, protein foods and dairy.
- The client should make sure to eat a healthy amount of food to maintain the healthy weight.
- The client should reduce saturated fat, sodium and added sugars.

#### Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching

- The client will use an incentive spirometer to promote lung expansion.
- The client will need to maintain a healthy weight and a balanced diet.
- The client will need to drink 6-8 glasses of water throughout the day.

#### Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Reportable Finding for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Hallucinations should be reported.
- Negative symptoms should be reported.
- Disorganized thinking and speech should be reported.

### Subcategory: Medical emergencies

#### Topic: Burns: Priority Action for a Toddler Who Has Burns

- The nursing care will be based on the type of burn and the amount of BSA burnt.
- The nurse should be assessing the airway of the toddler first.
- The nurse will be sure to manage the toddler's pain.

#### Topic: Emergency Nursing Principles and Management: Controlling an External Hemorrhage

- The nurse should apply direct pressure to visible significant external bleeding.
- The nurse should obtain IV access using large bore IV's.
- The nurse will infuse isotonic IV fluids such as lactated ringers.

#### Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- The client will have dyspnea, increased respiratory rate and decreased O2 stat.
- The client will have chest pain and confusion.
- The client will have cutaneous petechia on the neck, upper arms and abdomen.

## Main Category: Clinical Judgement

### Subcategory: Analyze cues

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

- The child will get pain medications appropriate for them.

- Follow up care is a key part in the child's treatment.
- If a fracture is suspected, they will need further test and treatment.

**Subcategory: Prioritize hypotheses**

**Topic: Fractures: Determining Potential Complications for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- A potential complication is compartment syndrome.
- A potential complication is a fat embolism.
- A potential complication is ectopic bone formation.

**Subcategory: Take action**

**Topic: Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- The nurse will monitor the child's pain.
- The nurse will keep the child's injured area elevated to reduce swelling.
- Th nurse will monitor the child's skin.

**Subcategory: Evaluate outcomes**

**Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations**

- The client will have unusual smells on breath, body, or clothing.
- The client will have sudden weight loss or weight gain.
- The client will have deterioration of physical appearance.