

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Cecilia Duong
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
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: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Client Advocacy

- Advocacy refers to nurses' role in supporting clients by ensuring that they are adequately informed, that their rights are respected, and that they receive the proper level of care.
- Advocacy is one of the most critical roles of the nurse, especially when clients cannot speak or act for themselves.
- The nursing profession is also responsible for supporting and advocating for legislation that promotes public policies that protect clients as consumers and create a safe environment for their care.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Delegating Tasks to an Assistive Personnel

- Managing client care requires leadership, management skills, and knowledge to coordinate and carry out client care effectively.
- Assistive personnel assists function to licensed nurses in client care activities.
- Delegation and supervision guidelines use nursing judgment and knowledge related to the scope of practice and the delegate's skill levels when delegating.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- Compromising and negotiating generally minimize the losses for all involved while ensuring each party gains something.
- The nurse manager and the nurse collaborate to agree that providing safe and competent care for the children in the pediatric unit is the common goal.
- Management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating the work within an organization.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Caring for a Client Who Requests the Creation of a Living Will

- A living will is a legal document expressing the client's wishes regarding medical treatment if the client becomes incapacitated and faces end-of-life issues.
- Most state laws include provisions that protect healthcare providers who follow a living will exempt from liability.
- A durable power of attorney for health care is a document in which clients designate a health care proxy to make health care decisions for them if they cannot do so.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse

- Culture is transmitted generationally or across groups. Cultural groups connect through ethnicity, race, nationality, language, religion, location, sexual orientation, class, or gender.
- Culture influences health beliefs, practices, manifestations, responses to, and treatment of illness or injury.
- Although everyone within a culture shares cultural values, diversity exists, forming subcultures. When exposed to a new culture, individuals can undergo the process of acculturation and adopt some of the cultural practices of the predominant group.

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Databases for Research

- Administer medication on time to maintain a consistent therapeutic blood level. Refer to the drug reference or the facility's policy for exceptions; general recommendations follow.
- The most common routes of administration are oral, topical, subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intravenous.
- Immediately record pertinent information, including the client's response to the medication. Document the drug after administration, not before.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Anti-embolic stockings cause external pressure on the muscles of the lower extremities to promote blood return to the heart.
- SCDs have plastic or fabric sleeves that wrap around the leg and are secure with hook and loop closures.
- ROM exercises cause skeletal muscle contractions, which promote blood return. Specific activities that help prevent thrombophlebitis include ankle pumps, foot circles, and knee flexion.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Client Understanding of Crutch Safety

- The crutch gait is when the client alternates weight from one leg to the other and on the crutches. The client should stand with a straight back, hips, head, and neck and not place any weight on the axillae.
- Hold the crutches in one hand and grasp the arm of the chair with the other hand for balance while sitting and rising from a chair.
- Patients should not alter crutches after fitting, follow the prescribed crutch gait, and support the body weight at the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20 to 30 degrees.

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

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring Following Heparin Administration

- Pharmaceutical agents that modify coagulation prevent clot formation or break apart an existing clot.
- These medications work in the blood to alter the clotting cascade, prevent platelet aggregation, or dissolve a clot.
- Medications that alter coagulation aim to increase circulation and perfusion, decrease pain, and prevent further tissue damage.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Key areas to know about include Apgar scoring, physical examination of the newborn, New Ballard Score, typical newborn vital signs and measurements, classifications of a newborn by gestational age and weight, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, and newborn complications.
- Adjustments to extrauterine life occur as a newborn's respiratory and circulatory systems rapidly adjust to life outside the uterus.
- An Apgar score is assigned based on a quick review of systems completed at one and five minutes of life.

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- Folic acid is crucial for neurologic development and the prevention of fetal neural tube defects.
- Foods high in folate include leafy vegetables, dried peas and beans, and seeds.
- The March of Dimes recommends that clients who wish to become pregnant and clients of childbearing age take 400 mcg of folic acid, and clients who become pregnant take 600 mcg of folic acid.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Assessing Developmental Milestones

- Understanding the physiologic responses of a newborn to birth and physical assessment findings are imperative for providing nursing care following the birth of a newborn.
- Acquiring respiratory function with the umbilical cord cutting is the most critical extrauterine adjustment as air inflates the lungs with the first breath.
- Circulatory changes occur due to changes in pressures of the cardiovascular system related to the

cutting of the umbilical cord as a newborn begins breathing independently.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Risk Factors for Heart Failure

- Heart failure occurs when the heart muscle cannot pump effectively, resulting in adequate cardiac output, myocardial hypertrophy, and pulmonary/systemic congestion.
- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active and consult the provider before starting any exercise regimen.
- Older adults have an increased risk for heart failure and can have worse manifestations due to increased systolic blood pressure and some medications.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- Violence from one person toward another is a social act involving severe abuse of power. Usually, a relatively stronger person controls or injures another, typically the least potent person accessible to the perpetrator.
- A family member, stranger, or acquaintance can be the target of violence or come from a human-made mass-casualty incident.
- A person with a mental illness is no more likely to harm strangers than anyone else. The factor most likely to predict violence between strangers is a history of violence and criminal activity.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Normal anxiety is a healthy response to stress that is essential for survival. These changes, known as anxiety disorders, tend to be persistent and often disabling.
- Behavior changes and functional impairment can occur when anxiety is elevated or persistent. Anxiety levels can be mild, moderate, severe, or panic.
- Separation anxiety disorder is when the client experiences excessive fear or anxiety when separated from an individual to whom the client is emotionally attached.

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

- A client with a personality disorder demonstrates pathological personality characteristics, including impairments in self-identification/self-direction and interpersonal functioning.
- The individual does not always perceive the maladaptive behaviors of a personality disorder as dysfunctional, and some areas of personal functioning can be adequate.
- Personality disorders often co-occur with other mental health diagnoses, including depression, anxiety, and eating and substance use disorders.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- Cultural, ethnic, and religious considerations significantly affect nutritional health. Understanding that ideas regarding food choices and nutrition vary among cultures prevents ethnocentrism.
- Considering the client's foodway can be a helpful way to determine dietary preferences, which include the role of foods, food preparation, what foods are considered edible, and the timing of meals.
- While shared preferences exist within some cultures, individual preferences and the degree to which the client follows cultural recommendations can vary greatly.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Manifestations of Cocaine Exposure During Pregnancy

- Maternal substance use during pregnancy consists of any use of alcohol or drugs. Intrauterine drug exposure can cause anomalies, neurobehavioral changes, and evidence of withdrawal in neonates.
- These changes depend on the specific drug or combination of medications used, dosage, route of administration, metabolism, and excretion by the parent and fetus.

- Substance withdrawal in the newborn occurs when the parent uses drugs that have addictive properties during pregnancy. Substances include illegal drugs, alcohol, tobacco, and prescription medications.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

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

- Communication is a complex process of sending, receiving, and comprehending messages between two or more people.
- Communicating is a skill that the nurse develops. Nurses use communication to establish relationships, demonstrate caring, obtain information, and assist with changing behaviors.
- The nurse should assess the client's nonverbal communication for the conveyed meaning, remembering that culture impacts interpretation.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Caring for a Client Who Is in Active Labor

- The outward expressions of a client monitor pain level. Client pain assessment can require persistent questioning and astute observation by the nurse.
- Cultural beliefs and behaviors of clients during labor and delivery can affect the client's pain management.
- Anxiety and fear are associated with pain. As fear and anxiety increase, muscle tension increases, and thus the experience of pain increases, becoming a cycle of pain.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Cancer and cancer treatments can affect chewing, swallowing, satiety, digestion, taste, appetite, nutrient absorption, use of glucose, and stool formation.
- Protein-calorie malnutrition and body wasting are common secondary diagnoses for clients who have cancer or immunosuppression disorders.
- Cancer can cause anorexia, increased metabolism, and negative nitrogen balance. Systemic effects result in poor food intake, increased nutrient and energy needs, and catabolism of body issues.

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Action for Fluid Overload

- Pulmonary edema is a severe, life-threatening accumulation of fluid in the alveoli and interstitial spaces of the lung that can result from severe heart failure.
- Left-sided heart failure results in inadequate left ventricle output and insufficient tissue perfusion.
- Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active and consult the provider before starting any exercise regimen.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Nutrients absorbed in the diet determine, to a large degree, the health of the body. Deficiencies or excesses can contribute to a poor state of health.
- Essential nutrients are those that the body cannot manufacture, and the absence of essential nutrients can cause deficiency diseases.
- Vitamin C is in citrus fruits, tomatoes, peppers, green leafy vegetables, and strawberries. Vitamin C aids in tissue building and metabolic reactions.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Identifying a Medication That Causes Diarrhea

- Antibiotics that affect the cell wall are bactericidal. This group of antibiotics includes penicillin, cephalosporins, carbapenems, and monobactams.
- Patients should wear an allergy identification bracelet. Since there is cross-sensitivity, being allergic to one penicillin should be considered allergic to all other penicillin.

- Penicillin should be used cautiously for clients who have or are at risk for kidney dysfunction. Penicillin in the same IV solution as aminoglycosides inactivates the aminoglycoside.

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

- Advise clients who wear soft contact lenses to administer brimonidine with lenses removed. Delay insertion of the lens at least 15 mins after administration to prevent absorption of the medication into the lens.
- Review the proper method of administering eye drops, minimizing systemic effects, and monitoring blood pressure for hypotension or hypertension.
- Osmotic agents decrease intraocular pressure by making the plasma hypertonic, thus drawing fluid from the eye's anterior chamber.

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

- Clients who have major depression can require hospitalization with the implementation of close observation and suicide precautions until antidepressant medications reach their peak effect.
- SSRIs selectively block the reuptake of the monoamine neurotransmitter serotonin in the synaptic space, thereby intensifying the effects of serotonin.
- Methods to manage sexual dysfunction can include lowering the dosage, discontinuing the medication temporarily, and using adjunct drugs to improve sexual function.

Subcategory: Dosage Calculation

Topic: Dosage Calculation: Calculating a Dose of Phenytoin

- Nurses are responsible for administering the correct amount of medication by calculating the precise amount of drugs to give.
- Using electronic infusion pumps and manual IV tubing, nurses calculate IV flow rates for large-volume continuous and intermittent IV bolus infusions.
- Infusion pumps control an accurate rate of fluid injection. Infusion pumps deliver a specific amount of fluid during a particular time.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol

- Beta-blockers are first-line drug therapy for glaucoma and decrease IOP by reducing aqueous humor production.
- Beta-blockers can be absorbed systemically and cause bronchoconstriction and hypoglycemia.
- Cautiously use this medication in clients with asthma, COPD, and diabetes mellitus.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Neurocognitive disorders are a group of conditions characterized by the disruption of thinking, memory, processing, and problem-solving.
- Treatment of patients with a neurocognitive disorder requires a compassionate understanding of the client and family.
- Memantine requires monitoring for common adverse effects, including dizziness, headache, confusion, and constipation.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Medications undergo various biochemical processes that result in absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.
- The transmission of medications from the location of administration to the bloodstream is absorption. The most common routes of administration are enteral and parenteral.
- Metabolism changes medications into less active or inactive forms through enzymes. Metabolism occurs primarily in the liver, kidneys, lungs, intestines, and blood.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- When caring for these children, the nurse needs to understand how these events can affect the child and incorporate interventions to help the child cope.
- Families and children can experience significant stress related to hospitalization. The nurse should

monitor for evidence of stress and intervene as appropriate.

- Each child's understanding of illnesses and hospitalization depends on the child's stage of development and cognitive ability.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- Pulse corresponds to the bounding of blood flowing through various points in the circulatory system. It provides information about the circulatory status.
- Respiration is the body's mechanism for exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide between the atmosphere and the body's blood and cells, which is accomplished through breathing and recorded as the number of breaths per minute.
- The neurologic and cardiovascular systems work together to regulate body temperature. Disease or trauma of the hypothalamus or spinal cord will alter temperature control.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Postoperative Care Following a Transurethral Resection

- As an adult male ages, the prostate gland enlarges. When the gland enlargement begins to cause urinary dysfunction, it is called benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- BPH can significantly impair the outflow of urine from the bladder, making a client susceptible to infection and retention.
- Excessive amounts of urine retained can cause reflux of urine into the kidney, dilating the ureter and causing kidney infections.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Priority Finding to Report Following a Paracentesis

- Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures maintain nutritional intake and treat gastrointestinal obstructions, obesity, and other disorders.
- A paracentesis inserts a needle or trocar through the abdominal wall into the peritoneal cavity. The therapeutic goal is the relief of abdominal ascites pressure.
- Paracentesis can be performed in a provider's office, outpatient center, radiology department, or acute care setting at the bedside. Once drained, the laboratory cultures the ascitic fluid.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Complications of Thoracentesis

- Respiratory diagnostic procedures evaluate a client's respiratory status by checking blood oxygenation, lung functioning, and airway integrity indicators.
- Thoracentesis is the surgical perforation of the chest wall and pleural space with a large-bore needle.
- Thoracentesis obtains specimens for diagnostic evaluation, instills medication into the pleural space, and removes fluid or air from the pleural space to relieve pleural pressure.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- Effects of phototherapy can include bronze discoloration, maculopapular skin rash, development of pressure areas, dehydration, and elevated temperature.
- Newborns contract infections before, during, or after delivery. Newborns are more susceptible to micro-organisms due to their limited immunity and inability to localize infection.
- Monitor elimination and daily weights for evidence of dehydration and encourage the parents to hold and interact with the newborn when the phototherapy lights are off.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting that lasts past 16 weeks of gestation or that is excessive and causes weight loss, dehydration, and nutritional deficiencies.
- There is a risk to the fetus for intrauterine growth restriction, small for gestational age, or preterm birth if the condition persists.
- Urinalysis for ketones and acetones is the most critical initial laboratory test and elevated urine specific gravity.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Protein-calorie malnutrition and body wasting are common secondary diagnoses for clients who have cancer or immunosuppression disorders.
- Adverse effects of treatments compromise the nutritional status of affected clients. Immunosuppression disorders increase the body's metabolic demands.
- The goals of nutritional therapy are to minimize the dietary complications of the disease, improve nutritional status, prevent muscle wasting, maintain weight, promote healing, and reduce adverse effects.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Nurses should consider cardiac arrest, myocardial dysfunction, and bleeding as precursors to shock leading to ineffective circulation.
- Shock can develop if circulation is compromised. Shock is the body's response to inadequate tissue perfusion and oxygenation.
- For adequate perfusion, nurses should assess heart rate, blood pressure, peripheral pulses, and capillary refill.