

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Hayley Barrie
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
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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: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Managing Client Care: Implementing Facility Protocols

- When participating in management, the planning process includes deciding what is needed, how it will be accomplished, and who will accomplish it.
- When managing client care, the nurse should prioritize patients with systemic issues before patients with local health issues.
- The nurse should keep the ABC framework in mind when prioritizing care.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- If a nurse is taking a telephone prescription, the nurse must repeat the prescription back to the provider to ensure it was transcribed correctly.
- The nurse should perform medication reconciliation to patients who are being admitted, transferred, or discharged.
- The nurse should make sure that the medication being administered is going to the right patient by checking for two forms of identification prior to giving the medication.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- The nurse should use restraints for the shortest duration necessary and if other less restrictive measures have failed.
- A patient should not be restrained as a convenience to any nursing staff member.
- When a client is restrained, the nurse should check skin integrity based on the hospital policy.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

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

- Filling containers, looking at books, and finger painting are developmentally appropriate activities for toddlers.
- A two-year-old should be able to walk tip-toed for a few steps and be able to draw circles.
- Toddlers need about 12 hours of sleep, including a daily nap.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

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

- A client who is experiencing a crisis may need help identifying current problems and coming up with a solution.
- Staying with the client during panic level anxiety can help reduce anxiety.
- The nurse should teach the client some relaxation techniques to reduce anxiety during a crisis.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- The Hispanic culture tends to have increased fruit intake, increased dark leafy green intake, and a high prevalence of obesity.
- Soul foods are high in fat, sodium, and protein.
- Traditional Chinese foods include rice, noodles, and soy foods.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- Findings to report for hemodynamic shock include changes in respiratory rate, heart rate, and blood pressure.
- The nurse should monitor intake and output and encourage fluids as tolerated.
- The patient should be educated to get up slowly and to avoid changing positions abruptly.

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

- Before administering an enteral feeding, the nurse must identify the patient and explain the procedure.
- The nurse should assess the abdomen for bowel sounds, pain, and rigidity.
- The nurse should perform oral care frequently to prevent oral discomfort.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene**Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Postmortem Care Prior to a Family Visit**

- The nurse should ensure that federal and state laws are followed regarding postmortem organ donation.
- After the death of a patient, the family should be allowed to express their feelings.
- When a patient is moving closer to death, the family should be informed of the physical changes to expect.

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- When using the walker, the patient should support weight at the hand grips and wait until the walker is on the ground before walking forward.
- The nurse should implement fall precautions if they are admitted with a walker to prevent patient injury.
- A nurse should educate the patient to use the walker when ambulating, even when ambulating short distances.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions****Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions with Warfarin**

- The patient should not use warfarin if they are already taking heparin due to the increased risk for bleeding.
- The nurse should educate the patient to avoid foods that are high in vitamin K, like dark, leafy greens, because they reduce the effects of warfarin.
- A patient who is taking warfarin should avoid taking the herbal supplement saw palmetto.

Topic: Medications for Children and Adolescents Who Have Mental Health Issues: Reportable Finding in an Adolescent Who Has ADHD

- For an adolescent with ADHD, medication effectiveness includes improvement with the ability to focus on tasks, interact with peers, and being less impulsive.
- Pharmacological treatment for ADHD should decrease the patient's hyperactivity and compulsive behavior.
- The patient should be aware that medication should be used in conjunction with cognitive therapy to improve overall outcomes.

Subcategory: Medication Administration**Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol**

- Timolol is considered a beta-blocker that is used to treat glaucoma.
- Timolol should be used carefully with those who have asthma.
- Timolol can cause bronchospasm, so it should be avoided in patients who have COPD.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies**Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a School-Age Child for IV Catheter Insertion**

- Patients who are school aged feel a loss of control when in a hospital setting.
- The guardians of the child should remain with the patient during procedures to reduce the child's anxiety.
- The nurse should explain the procedure to the school aged patient to build trust.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- The nurse should continue to monitor ECG and vital signs after a patient has had an acute MI.
- The nurse should educate the patient to stop and rest if experiencing chest pain.
- The nurse should inform the patient to have cholesterol and blood pressure checked often to promote heart health.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- Hypocalcemia occurs when the blood calcium level is below 9 mg/dL.
- The nurse should implement seizure and fall precautions when patients have hypocalcemia.
- The nurse should educate the patient to eat foods high in calcium like yogurt or milk.

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

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

- If an air leak is noted, then the provider should be notified, and the nurse should apply a padded clamp in order to find the air leak.
- If the patient shows signs of developing a tension pneumothorax, the physician and rapid response team should be notified immediately.
- If a chest tube is accidentally removed, the nurse should place dry, sterile gauze on the area.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Fractures: Identifying findings requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain

- The nurse should instruct the patient to report severe pain that is not relieved within one hour.
- The nurse should tell the patient to let the provider know if there is any change in sensation with the arm.
- The nurse should instruct the client to clean the cast with a damp cloth if it becomes soiled.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing assessment findings for a child who has arm pain

- The nurse should assess for any numbness or tingling to ensure that the patient has an acceptable sensation.
- The nurse should assess skin color and report skin that is cool to the touch to the provider.
- The nurse should assess that the pulses in the affected extremity are strong and palpable.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Fractures: Priority actions for a child who has a fracture

- The patient should still partake in range of motion exercises to maintain mobility.
- The nurse should administer pain medications as prescribed.
- The nurse should elevate the affected extremity and apply ice packs for 20 minutes maximum.

Subcategory: Elevate Outcomes

Topic: Fractures: Elevating discharge teaching for a child who has a fracture

- The patient should keep the cast dry and clean.
- The patient should take pain medications as prescribed by the healthcare provider.
- The patient should maintain physical restrictions determined by the provider.

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Identifying manifestations

- The nurse should interview the client about any previous withdrawal manifestations during admittance to the facility.
- Abstinence syndrome is evidenced by sweating and rhinorrhea and progresses towards seizures and insomnia.
- Withdrawal manifestations of benzodiazepines includes anxiety, hand tremors, and nausea.

