

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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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: Advance Directives/ Self-Determination/ Life Planning

Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Stage IV Metastatic Cancer

- The nurse should be understanding and be a listening ear for the patient.
- The nurse should provide the patient with a quiet environment.
- The nurse should allow the family to be involved if the patient gives permission.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- Discipline should be first be presented in writing.
- The nurse should then enforce corrective actions based on the facilities policy.
- The last step of progressive discipline is termination of employment.

Subcategory: Case Management

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

- The nurse should provide the patient and family with resources upon discharge.
- The nurse should have a meeting discussing the discharge plan with the family and members of the patient health care team.
- To be able to facilitate discharge planning the nurse must understand the importance of collaboration with the interprofessional team.

Subcategory: Client rights

Topic: Professional responsibilities: Informed Consent for Participating in a Research Study

- Informed consent is when the patient gives permission for a procedure in writing.
- The nurse should ensure the patient should ensure the patient understands the procedure first.
- The nurse should witness the clients signature.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Evaluating Understanding of PICC Therapy

- PICC can be single lumen or multiple lumens and can be used up to 12 months after insertion.
- PICC's are typically used for long term administration of chemotherapy, antibiotics or blood.
- The nurse should always use a 10 ml syringe to flush the line.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care for Antepartum Clients

- The nurse should first be able to identify if the patient is experiencing true labor or false labor.
- The nurse should ask the mother if she has had vaginal bleeding or loss of fluid.
- The nurse should assess the mothers' vitals along with completing fetal heart tones.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

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

- The nurse should understand and know the rights of medication.
- The nurse should use PDR for medication information.
- The nurse should ensure the website is a professional website.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accidents/ Error/ Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- If the patient is immobile, they should be turned every 2 hours in bed.
- If the patient is seated in a chair or wheelchair the patient should be moved every hour.
- The nurses should use wedges and pillows to relieve pressure off of bony prominences.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: evaluating Client Understanding of Crutch safety

- The nurse first should educate the patient about the use of crutches.
- The nurse should explain the importance of having the elbows slightly bent.
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Subcategory: Use of Restraints/ Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Restraints should be used if the patient is a danger to themselves or staff.
- The nurse should use the least invasive method. Such as talking to the patient before placing client in restraints.
- The nurse should ensure the doctor has placed an order for the restraints to be used before placing the patient in restraints.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Appropriate Use of Restraint Devices

- The nurse. Should educate the patient about the importance of sitting upright after meals with GERD.
- The nurse should assess the vitals of the patient following the procedure.
- The nurse can apply elbow restraints on the infant after a cleft palate repair to ensure the infant dose not injure it further.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/ intra/ postpartum and newborn care

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- Folic acid is crucial for neurological development.
- Folic acid is used to prevent neural tube defects.
- Foods high in folic acid include leafy vegetables, dried peas and beans, seeds and orange juice.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers: Assessing Developmental Millstones

- Toddler anterior fontanel should be close by 18 months.
- The toddler should weigh four times their birth weight.
- Toddlers should be able to say between 50 to 300 words.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention

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

- Smoking is a risk factor for heart failure.
- Adults of older age are at an increased risk.
- Hypertension increases the risk for left- sided heart failure.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Risk Factors for Alzheimer's Disease

- Alzheimer's disease is a neurovegetative disease.
- Risk factors of Alzheimer's include hepatic or renal failure, fluid and electrolyte imbalance and nutritional deficiencies.
- Other factors may include older age and multiple co- morbidities.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

- Gestational Diabetes Mellitus is when there is an impaired tolerance to glucose during pregnancy.
- Patients should check there sugar often with gestational diabetes.
- The nurse should be able to identify risk factors such as hypertension, obesity, age greater than 25 years old, and family history diabetes.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital; Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Idiopathic scoliosis is the most common form of scoliosis.
- Patient has a higher risk from the age of 8 to 15.

- Idiopathic scoliosis has a genetic tendency.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention: Priority Intervention When Assisting a Client with Smoking Cessation

- The Nurse should refer clients to support groups for smoking cessation.
- The nurse should provide the patients with educational handouts about way to stop smoking.
- The nurse should identify the client's readiness to change.

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying the Stages of Change

- Stages of change believe that it happens in six stages.
- Precontemplation where the individual is unaware of the need to change.
- Preparation is when the individual plans to act.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/ Neglect

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

- The nurse should establish a trusting relationship with the patient.
- The nurse will need to collect evidence if the patient gives consent.
- The nurse is a mandated reporter and must report the information to law enforcement.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Remain with the patient.
- Show patient breathing technique and demonstrate it.
- Move the patient to a quiet environment.

Topic: Group and Family therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- The main part of therapeutic group is therapeutic communication.
- The group usually begins by a leader starting a discussion and having the members add their input and have them begin a conversation.
- Democratic leadership supports group interaction and decision making to solve problems.

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

- Patient will show lack of empathy, repeated unlawful actions.
- These patients also show evidence of conduct disorder before the age of 15.
- The patient will not accept personal responsibility.

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

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

- A crisis is an acute emergency.
- A crisis is an event that a client experiences causing an emotional response that the clients normal coping mechanisms do not help.
- A crisis represents a struggle for equilibrium and adaptation.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/ Cultural Influences on Health

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

- During Passover patients can only have unleavened bread.
- Some religion observes feasts on specific days.
- Judaism patients believe in the Passover.

Subcategory: Greif and Loss

Topic: Death and Dying: Recognizing Preschool Responses to Death

- Preschoolers ages 3-6 typically experience egocentric thinking.
- Preschoolers may experience feels of shame and guilt.
- Preschoolers may also view dying as temporary.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease

- Crohn's is a type of inflammatory bowel disease that have periods of exacerbation and remission.
- Patients with crohns should focus on a low residue high protein diet.
- Patients with crohns may be placed on NPO but can still receive enteral nutrition to help with exacerbation.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- The nurse should ensure the patients receives a flush of at least 30 ML every 4 to 6 hours.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's intake and output.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Vitamin C is found in citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons.
- Vitamin C aids in tissue building and metabolic reactions.
- Patients should be educated to eat foods such as tomatoes, peppers, green leafy vegetables and strawberries.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Timolol is a beta-adrenergic blocker.
- Timolol is used to decrease intraocular pressure.
- Timolol is primarily used to treat open angle glaucoma.

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

- The nurse should educate the parents about the importance of ensuring the child gets their medication at the same time.
- The nurse should educate the parent about the different medications that can help with ADHD.

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

- Patients taking st johns wort have an increased risk for serotonin syndrome.
- Encourage patients not to take SSRI medications while taking st john wort.
- **Patients in st john wort should not be prescribed SSRIs.**

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- Pudendal blocks can be used in the second stage of labor and with vaginal deliveries.
- Pudendal is a regional block.
- Pudendal block consists of a local anesthetic placed transvaginal

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Memantine is used to treat symptoms of Alzheimer's.
- Alzheimer's is not curable.

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

- The nurse should verify the medication order with the dr. before administering any medication with a patient who has peptic ulcer disease.
- The nurse should monitor the patient closely for any bleeding.
- The nurse should use nonpharmacological measure first.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Verifying Medication Prescriptions

- The nurse should repeat the medication order back to the provider.

- The nurse should write out the prescription without using abbreviations.
- The nurse should view the use for the medication before administering the medication.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- The nurse should assess the client's lab values daily.
- The nurse should understand that a calcium level of less than 9.0 is hypocalcemia.
- **The most common side effects is tetany.**

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

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

- The nurse should assess the patient's drainage into the chest tube.
- The nurse should report if there is continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber.
- The nurse should notify the provider if the chest tube has been displaced.

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

- A paracentesis is when a needle is inserted through the abdominal wall and into the peritoneal cavity.
- Notify the provider if the insertion site continues to leak after holding pressure on it.
- Notify the provider to if the patient gets a fever.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- The nurse should check the patient's electrolyte levels to assess for dehydration.
- The nurse should assess the patients skin turgor and poor skin turgor is a sign of dehydration.
- The nurse should assess the patient's daily weight and monitor elimination of a patient with dehydration.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting that is prolonged past 16 weeks of gestation.
- Expected findings can include weight loss, increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure and dehydration with possible electrolyte imbalance.
- Some risk factors may include maternal age younger than 30, multifetal gestation, and high levels of emotional stress.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Patients will experience severe left ventricular failure.
- Patients may also experience severe mitral stenosis.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's hemodynamics.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Staging a Pressure Ulcer

- Primary intention is little or no tissue loss.
- Secondary intention is loss of tissue and the wound edges widely separated.
- Tertiary intention is when the wound is widely separated and deep.