

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 Sickle 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: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- First infraction is an informal reprimand, manager and employee meet to discuss the issue and discuss suggestions for improvement/correction.
- Second infraction is a written warning and the manager meets with the employee to review specific rules/policy violations and potential consequences if infractions continue.
- The third and fourth infraction include suspension and termination.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Manifestations of Dysphagia

- Identify an airway concern (obstruction, stridor) and establish a patent airway as indicated.
- Recognize that 3 to 5 minutes without oxygen causes irreversible brain damage secondary to cerebral anoxia.
- Implement precautions based on the development of disability

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Identify clients at risk for pressure injury development using the Norton or Braden scale.
- Position using correctives devices (pillows, foot boots, trochanter rolls, splints, wedge pillows).
- Teach clients who can move independently to turn at least every 15 min.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Body mechanics is the use of muscles to maintain balance, posture, and body alignment when performing a physical task. Nurses use body mechanics when providing care to clients by lifting, bending, and assisting clients with the activities of daily living.
- Good body mechanics reduces the risk of injury. Many facilities have “no manual lift” and “no solo lift” policies.
- Use the major muscle groups to prevent back strain, and tighten the abdominal muscles to increase support to the back muscles.

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

- Support body weight at the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20 degrees to 30 degrees.
- 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.

- The client should stand with a straight back, hips, head and neck and should not place any weight on the axillae.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Restraints can either be physical (devices that restrict movement: vest, belt, mitt, limb) or chemical (sedatives, neuroleptic or psychotropic medications) to calm the client.
- Restraints should never interfere with treatment and should be fit properly and be as discreet as possible.
- The provider must prescribe seclusion or restraints in writing, after a face-to-face assessment of the client.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Skin color should be initially deep red to purple, with acrocyanosis. Skin color should fade to a color congruent to the newborn genetic background.
- Head should be 2 to 3 cm larger than the chest circumference. If the head circumference is greater than or equal to 4 cm larger than the chest circumference, this can be an indication of hydrocephalus.
- Umbilical cord should be odorless and exhibit no intestinal structures.

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, seeds, and orange juice.
- 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: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Older adults have an increased risk for heart failure and can have worse manifestations due to increased systolic blood pressure and some medications.
- Left-sided and right-sided heart failure
- Cardiomyopathy

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

- Advanced age
- Prior head trauma
- Cardiovascular disease

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

- Place the infant on the back for sleep
- Use a firm, tight-fitting mattress in the infant's crib
- Remove pillows, quilts, and stuffed animals from the crib during sleep

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Idiopathic scoliosis is the most common form of scoliosis and can be seen in isolation or associated with other conditions.
- Have the child bend over at the waist with arms hanging down and observe for asymmetry of ribs and flank
- Measure spinal curvature with a scoliometer

Subcategory: Health Risk Behaviors

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

- Precontemplation is where the individual is unaware of the need to change, contemplation is where the individual considers change, and weighs the benefits with costs
- Preparation, where the individual plans to take action, and then action comes into place.
- Maintenance is where the individual implements actions to continue the behavior, termination is when efforts are no longer needed

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Clients who have a history of thromboembolic disorders, stroke, heart attack
- Clients who have a history of coronary artery disease, gallbladder disease, cirrhosis or liver tumor
- oral contraceptive effectiveness decreases when taking medications that affect liver enzymes (anticonvulsants, antifungals, some antibiotics)

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- Provide privacy when conducting interviews for partner violence/abuse
- Be direct, honest, and professional
- Be understanding and attentive and use therapeutic techniques that demonstrate understanding

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Cultural, Ethnic, and Religious Influences: Assessing a Client's Dietary Acculturation

- Culture defines what foods are edible, or allowable, in the diet. This idea is not always based on the nutritional value, or the visual appeal.

- Food preparation guidelines can include how the food is obtained or prepared prior to being obtained by the client, methods of cooking, and use of seasonings.
- Foods are often linked to health beliefs, with cultures defining what foods are helpful or not, whether or not foods are curative, and under what conditions the foods should be consumed.

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

- During passover, Judaism calls for consumptions of unleavened bread only
- The passover dietary rules restrict the use of grains that can ferment and become leavened. These grains are wheat, barley, spelt, oats and rye.
- On a seder plate includes five foods: shank bone, egg, bitter herbs, vegetable, and a sweet paste called haroset.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Interventions for a Client Who Has Dementia

- Perform self-assessment regarding possible feelings of frustration, anger, or fear when performing daily care for clients who have progressive cognitive decline.
- Nursing interventions are focused on protecting the client from injury, as well as promoting client dignity and quality of life
- Provide compensatory memory aids (clocks, calendars, photographs, memorabilia, seasonal decorations, familiar objects). Reorient as necessary.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

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

- Sleep pattern disturbances
- Respiratory distress
- Frequent infections

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a Client Who Has Hearing Loss

- Sit and face the clients and avoid covering your mouth while speaking
- Encourage the use of hearing devices and speak slowly and clearly
- Try lowering vocal pitch before increasing volume and use brief sentences with simple words

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Opioid analgesics IM or IV, but the IV route is recommended during labor because the action is quicker, these are usually given during the early part of active labor
- The epidural block is administered during active labor and have to be dilated to at least 4 cm
- Sedatives should not be given if the client is experiencing pain because apprehension can increase and

cause the client to become hyperactive and disoriented

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Eat small amounts of high-protein foods loaded with calories and nutrients.
- Try to consume food in the morning when appetite is best.
- Avoid food odors and do not fill up on low-calorie foods (liquids, broth, high-roughage foods containing water).

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

- Position the client in high-Fowler's position with feet and legs dependent or sitting on the side of the bed to decrease preload.
- Administer high-flow oxygen using a face mask or non-rebreather mask.
- Monitor vital signs every 15 min until stable and monitor intake and output.

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- Alert the provider to a urine output less than 30 mL/hr and provide oral and IV rehydration therapy as prescribed.
- Monitor level of consciousness and ensure client safety and observe level of gait stability.
- Assess postural blood pressure and pulse, check for hypotension and orthostatic hypotension.

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

- Prepare the formula, tubing, and infusion device (check expiration dates, ensure it is room temperature, set up a feeding system, and mix formula).
- Assist the client to semi-Fowler's position, or elevate the head of the bed to a minimum of 30 degrees.
- Auscultate for bowel sounds and monitor tube placement, check gastric contents for pH.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits (oranges, lemons)
- Tomatoes, peppers
- Green leafy vegetables and strawberries

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Post Mortem Care Prior to a Family Visit

- Remove all tubes (unless organs are to be donated or this is a medical examiner's case)
- Remove all personal belongings to be given to the family.
- Cleanse and align the body supine with a pillow under the head, arms with palms of hand down outside the sheet and blanket, dentures in place, and eyes closed

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- Clients must stand in center of walker not too forward and lift the walker and move 6-8 inches (15-20 cm).
- Keep all four feet of the walker on the floor to prevent tipping and never allow feet to pass in front of the walker.
- Elbows should be flexed at 15-30 degrees when client is standing within the walker and hands on handgrips.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- Consult the provider about trying sleep-promoting over-the-counter products (melatonin, valerian, chamomile).
- As a last resort, suggest that the provider prescribe a pharmacological agent. Medications for insomnia include benzodiazepine-like medications.
- Report signs and symptoms of sleep apnea

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Discontinue oxytocin if uterine tachysystole occurs, clinical findings include contraction frequency more often than every 2 min, contraction duration longer than 90 seconds, and contraction intensity at 90 mmHg.
- Late deceleration of FHR
- Unfavorable fetal positions or presentations, e.g., transverse lies, which are undeliverable without conversion before delivery

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Preparing Client for Insertion of a Nontunneled Percutaneous Central Venous Access Device

- Do not stop a continuous infusion or allow blood back up into the catheter for any length of time. Clots can form at the tip of the needle or catheter and lodge against the vein's wall, blocking the flow of fluid
- Instructs clients not to manipulate the flow rate device, change the settings on the IV pump, or lie on the tubing
- Make sure the insertion site is patent and flush intermittently.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- Consists of a local anesthetic (lidocaine, bupivacaine) administered transvaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- This type of block has no maternal or fetal systemic effects, but it does provide local anesthesia to the perineum, vulva, and rectal during delivery, episiotomy, and repair.
- It is administered during the late second stage of labor 10 to 20 min before delivery, providing analgesia prior to spontaneous expulsion of the fetus or forceps-assisted or vacuum-assisted birth.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Can be used concurrently with a cholinesterase inhibitor

- Administer the medication with or without food
- Monitor for common adverse effects, including dizziness, headache, confusion, and constipation

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- Administer oral or IV calcium supplements. Vitamin D supplements enhance the absorption of calcium
- Implement seizure and fall precautions
- Avoid overstimulation. Keep the client's room quiet, limit visitors, and use soft lighting in the room.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Assessing a Child Who Has Moderate Dehydration

- Capillary refill between 2 and 4 seconds
- Possible thirst and irritability
- Pulse slightly increased with normal to orthostatic blood pressure

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

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

- Monitor for evidence of hypovolemia (tachycardia, hypotension, pallor, diaphoresis, dizziness).
- Report changes in mental and cognitive status due to change in fluid and electrolyte balance
- If the insertion site continues to leak after holding pressure for several minutes, dry sterile gauze dressings should be applied and changed as often as necessary

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- Poor skin turgor
- Dry mucous membranes
- Decreased urinary output

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Who Has Delayed Wound Healing

- Older adults can be at risk for delayed wound healing because of possible compromised nutrition
- Immune disorder, risk for infection causes delayed healing
- Diabetes mellitus, gastroparesis causes delayed wound healing

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Vital signs every 5 min until stable, then every hour
- Serial ECG, continuous cardiac monitoring
- Hourly urine output, greater than 30 mL/hr indicates renal perfusion

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

- Monitor bowel sounds and measure the abdominal girth daily or as prescribed
- Provide six small meals a day when clients can resume oral nutrients. Observe for indications of dumping syndrome (cramps, diarrhea, tachycardia, dizziness, fatigue)
- Apply an abdominal binder as prescribed to prevent dehiscence if there is an abdominal incision

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Preventing Heat Loss Through Conduction

- Preheat a radiant warmer, warm a stethoscope and other instruments, and pad a scale before weighing the newborn.
- The newborn should be placed directly on the parent's chest and covered with a warm blanket.
- Conduction is loss of body heat resulting from direct contact with a cooler surface

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Anxiety
- Inability to sleep
- Persistent cough with pink, frothy sputum (key finding)

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching

- Eat high-calorie foods to promote energy and rest as needed
- Practice hand hygiene to prevent infection and take medications as prescribed (inhalers, oral medications)
- Stop smoking if needed and obtain immunizations, such as influenza and pneumonia, to decrease the risk of infection

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Cover the burn with a clean cloth to prevent contamination. Cleanse with mild soap and tepid water (avoid excess friction)
- Provide warmth and analgesia
- Educate the family to avoid using greasy lotions or butter on burns

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- Dyspnea (early) increased respiratory rate, decreased oxygen saturation

- Headache (early)
- Decreased mental acuity related to low arterial oxygen level (early)

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Expected Manifestations of Sleep Apnea

- More than five breathing cessations lasting longer than 10 seconds per hour during sleep, resulting in decreased arterial oxygen saturation levels
- Central sleep apnea is a dysfunction in the respiratory control center of the brain that fails to trigger breathing during sleep
- Obstructive sleep apnea structures in the mouth and throat relax during sleep and occlude the upper airway