

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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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: Civil Rights

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

- A Living Will is a legal document.
- A living Will states the client's wishes about medical treatment if a patient is incapacitated and is facing end-of-life issues.
- Health care providers who follow a living will from liability be protected in most states.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Managing Client Care: Implementing Facility Protocols

- First, discharge ambulatory patients requiring minimal care.
- Plan for continuation of care for clients requiring additional assistance.
- Do not discharge a patient who is unstable or needs additional nursing care.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Reporting diseases is mandated by state and local regulations, and state notification to the CDC is voluntary.
- Some reportable diseases include anthrax, botulism, cholera, CRS, Diphtheria, Influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and Lyme disease.
- Other reportable diseases include Gonorrhea, Hepatitis A, B, and C, HIV infection, Mumps, meningococcal disease, pertussis, rabies, and rubella.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Priority Finding Following an Ischemic Stroke

- Identify if the patient has dysphagia.
- Place the patient on a pureed diet.
- Implement a low residue and low fiber diet.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Decreased circulation to tissues can lead to pressure injuries.
- Use the Braden injury risk scale when assessing pressure injuries.
- Identify the client's risk of developing pressure injuries.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- Includes planning for all types of hazards and establishing protocols.
- Emergency planning is necessary to prevent the loss of lives.
- Triage includes identifying those who have serious versus minor injuries and prioritizing them.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Weight is distributed between the large muscles of the legs and arms.
- Bends at the knees and keeps back straight.
- Uses assistance if lifting more than 15.9kg.

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

- The client places the crutches 15cm in front of and 15 cm to the side of each foot to provide a wide support base.
- The client alternates weight from one leg to the other.
- The client does not bear weight on the affected leg using a three-point gait.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Prevention of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- Limit time for children on computers and handheld devices.
- Use wrist supports if on a computer all day.

- Avoid repetitive stress on the hands.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- When immediate safety is needed for the staff or another person.
- When the patient is harmful to themselves.
- Used in situations when the patient is pulling cords or lines.

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

- Used when there is an order by the provider for certain behaviors.
- When the client becomes aggressive towards self, staff, or others.
- When all other methods have been tried.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Acrocyanosis to the skin is normal in newborns.
- The vernix caseosa amounts vary in newborns.
- Lanugo is fine, downy hair usually found around the shoulders, forehead, and pinnae of ears.

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- Crucial for neurologic development and prevention of neural tube defects.
- Foods high in folic acid include leafy vegetables, dried peas and beans, seeds, and orange juice.
- It is recommended that clients of childbearing age should take 400mcg of folic acid, and those who become pregnant should take 600mcg.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- The Cobb technique is used to determine the degree of curvature.
- The Risser scale is used to determine skeletal maturity.
- Asymmetry in the scapula, ribs, flanks, shoulders, and hips are expected findings.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Homogenous groups include all members sharing a specifically chosen characteristic.
- Group norms include a group that behaves during sessions and provides structure.
- Hidden agenda groups have goals different from the group goal and can disrupt the group process.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- American cultures value eating foods from food groups such as fruits, vegetables, grains, and proteins.
- Many other cultures have a health belief regarding hot and cold balance.
- Many cultural traditions affect food choices and routines.

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

- Judaism can only consume unleavened bread only during Passover.
- Some religions observe a feast on specific days.
- Those who participate in specific days include Eastern Orthodox Christian and Judaism.

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who is Obese and is Crying

- Express empathy and genuine concern toward the client.
- The nurse should address the client's thoughts, feelings, and concerns.
- The nurse should intervene if promoting functional behavior is necessary and to promote effective

interpersonal relationships.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- The client should consume a low-residue diet.
- The client should consume a high-protein diet.
- The client should add vitamins and minerals during an exacerbation to minimize bowel stimulation.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Identifying Interactions with Saw Palmetto

- Warfarin (Coumadin) interacts with Saw Palmetto.
- Clopidogrel (Plavix) interacts with Saw Palmetto.
- Aspirin interacts with Saw Palmetto.

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

- Sensory stimulation strategies include aromatherapy, breathing techniques, imagery, music, use of focal points, and subdued lighting.
- Cutaneous stimulation strategies include therapeutic touch and massage, walking, rocking, sacral counterpressure, application of heat or cold, hydrotherapy, acupressure, and frequent maternal positioning changes.
- Medications such as barbiturates, butorphanol, nalbuphine, metoclopramide, and epidurals can manage pain.

Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick

- Use pharmacological, non-pharmacological, or both to manage pain.
- Provide distraction by playing music or a movie.
- Hold or rock the infant.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Eat small amounts of high-protein foods with high calories and nutrients.
- Appetite is better in the morning. Have the client consume food during this time.
- Teach the client to eat cool or room-temperature foods.

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

- Position the client in a high-fowlers position with feet and legs dependent or sitting on the side of the bed to decrease preload.
- Check ABG levels.
- Restrict fluid intake.

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- Excessive vomiting, nasogastric suctioning, or diarrhea.
- Diaphoresis without water and sodium replacement.
- Anorexia, nausea, impaired swallowing, confusion, and NPO.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Stinging discomfort in the eye immediately after the drop is instilled can be a complication.
- Conjunctivitis, blurred vision, photophobia, and dry eyes can be complications.
- Systemic effects include heart blocks, bradycardia, bronchospasms, and hypotension.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion

- An increase in hemoglobin will be seen.

- An increase in RBCs will be seen.
- An increase in Platelets will be seen.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- Can be used during the second stage of labor with a vaginal birth.
- Contains lidocaine and bupivacaine and is administered transvaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- Provides a local anesthesia block to the perineum, vulva, and rectal areas during delivery.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Draw the short-acting insulin into the syringe first, then draw up the longer-acting insulin.
- Prevents the risk of injecting longer-acting into short-acting insulin.
- Do not administer cloudy insulin other than NPH and premixed insulin.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Memantine blocks the entry of calcium into the nerve cells, which then slows down brain-cell death.
- This medication can be used concurrently with a cholinesterase inhibitor.
- Can be administered with or without food.

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

- Gastrointestinal discomfort can occur when taking NSAIDs in those with peptic ulcers.
- Observe for indications of bleeding when taking it.
- NSAIDs are contraindicated in patients with a history of peptic ulcers.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Encourage the child to increase oral fluids.
- Monitor the child's I&Os.
- Observe for manifestations of dehydration.

Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Caring for a Child Who Has Neutropenia

- Provide emotional support to both the patient and the family.
- Assess for pain using the appropriate pain scale.
- Use non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions for continuous pain management.

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

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Priority Findings to report following a Paracentesis

- Monitor temperature every 4 hours for a minimum of 48 hours. A fever could indicate bowel perforation.
- Assess the site for excess bleeding.
- Monitor the site for changes in color, odor, consistency, and amount for risk of infection.

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Administering a Nasogastric Feeding to a School-Age Child

- Explain what you are doing to the child before administering.
- Evaluate the child's ability to assist.
- Wear clean gloves during administration.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Complications of Thoracentesis

- Risk of thoracic structures shifting to one side of the body.
- Pneumothorax can occur due to an injury to the lung during the procedure.
- Infection is a potential complication due to the introduction of bacteria during the needle stick.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- Poor skin turgor.

- Dry MM.
- Decreased urinary output.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illness: Caring for an Infant Who Has Respiratory Syncytial Virus

- Use cool, humidified air or a vaporizer to moisten the air.
- Keep the room warm but not overheated.
- Humidifiers will help ease congestion and coughing.

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

- Administer O₂ to maintain a saturation of greater than 90%.
- Notify the provider immediately when there is evidence of a MI.
- Administer IV morphine, diuretics, and/or nitroglycerin.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Excessive nausea that is prolonged past 16 weeks of gestation.
- Risks to the fetus include intrauterine growth restriction, small for gestational age, or premature birth.
- Causes weight loss, dehydration, nutritional deficiencies, electrolyte imbalances, and ketonuria.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Part of monitoring the hemodynamic status.
- Heart failure results in an increased pulmonary wedge pressure.
- Increased levels can indicate severe left ventricular failure or severe mitral stenosis.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Malnutrition is common and is one cause of death in patients with AIDS.
- The body's response to the inflammatory and immune processes associated with HIV increases nutrient requirements.
- Nutritional findings include rapid weight loss, gastrointestinal problems, inadequate intake, increased nutrient needs, food aversions, fad diets, and supplements.

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching

- Encourage the patient to drink plenty of fluids.
- Encourage the patient to take glucocorticoids with food.
- Eat high-calorie foods to help promote energy.

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

- Notify the provider of the indication of infection when taking Clozapine.
- Assess for anticholinergic effects when taking first-generation antipsychotics.
- Goals of treatment include suppression of acute episodes, prevention of acute recurrence, and maintenance of the highest possible level of functioning.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- Dyspnea increased respiratory rate and decreased oxygen saturation.
- Headache decreased mental acuity due to low arterial oxygen levels and respiratory distress.
- Late manifestations include cutaneous petechiae.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- Stage 1, non-blanchable erythema of intact skin.
- Stage 2, partial thickness skin loss with exposed dermis.
- Stage 3, full thickness skin and tissue loss.

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Expected Manifestations of Sleep Apnea

- More than five breathing cessations during sleep.
- Breathing cessations last longer than 10 seconds per hour.
- Results in a decrease in arterial oxygen levels.

Reference:

Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Wheless, L. K., McMichael, M., Roland, P., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *RN adult medical surgical nursing: Review module*. Assessment Technologies Institute.