

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Alyssa Brooks
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
Semester: Spring

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: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Understanding of Advance Directives

- The nurse's role in advance directives is to provide written information regarding advanced directives.
- The nurse's role in advance directives is to document the client's advanced directives status.
- The nurse's role in advance directives is to ensure that the advance directives are current and reflective of the client's current decisions.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- The nurse should complete an incident report within 24 hours of a medication error.
- The nurse should notify the provider of all medication errors and implement corrective measures immediately.
- Medication errors related to systems, procedures, product design, or practice patterns should be reported to the facilities risk manager.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Restraints should never interfere with treatment.
- Restraint should restrict movement as little as is necessary.
- Restraints should fit properly and be as discreet as possible.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Older adults are at an increased risk for heart failure.
- Clients with hypertension or coronary artery disease or an increased risk for heart failure.
- Clients with COPD or pulmonary fibrosis are at an increased risk for heart failure.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

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

- The state of change model theorizes that change occurs over time in six distinct stages.
- The precontemplation stage is where the individual is unaware of the need to change.
- The contemplation stage is where the individual considerations change and weighs the benefits with costs.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- The priority intervention for intimate partner violence is to make sure clients are physically and psychologically safe from harm.
- Psychological first aid is an early intervention for intimate partner violence. Reduce stress related manifestations by using techniques to alleviate a panic attack is an early intervention for intimate partner violence.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Characteristics of a therapeutic group can vary depending on the healthcare setting.
- Characteristics of a therapeutic group in an acute mental health setting include unique activities that will directly impact the group, and the leader must provide a higher level of structure.
- Characteristics of a therapeutic group in an outpatient setting is where the members are often consistent, the focus of the group is on growth, external influences are limited, and the leader can allow members an opportunity in determining the group's direction.

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

- Caring for a client who has antisocial personality disorder requires the nurse to self-assess one's

personal values.

- Caring for a client who has antisocial personality disorder includes therapeutic occasion and intervention when necessary.
- Caring for a client who has antisocial personality disorder includes milieu management.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- During Passover Judaism calls for consumption of unleavened bread only.
- During Passover food might be symbolic for the client.
- Obtaining a client's preference related to nutrition is vital when caring for clients with cultural influences.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Antisocial personality disorder is characterized by disregard for others with exploitation, lack of empathy, repeated unlawful actions, desolate, and failure to accept personal responsibility.
- Antisocial personality disorder is evidence of conduct disorder before the age of 15 years old.
- A client with antisocial personality disorder may have a sense of entitlement, be manipulative, impulsive, and seductive behavior.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Clients taking saw Palmetto can interact with the medication finasteride.
- Saw Palmetto can interact with warfarin.
- Saw Palmetto can interact with clopidogrel.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Clients with cancer should eat more on days when they are feeling better.
- Clients with cancer should consume nutritional supplements that are high in protein in calories as in between meal snacks.
- Clients with cancer should substitute whole milk for water and recipes.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Oranges and lemons are a reliable source of vitamin C.
- Tomatoes and Peppers are a reliable source of vitamin C.
- Green leafy vegetables and strawberries are a reliable source of vitamin C.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- Report difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep, waking too early, or not getting refreshing sleep to the provider.
- Report more than five breathing cessations lasting longer than 10 seconds per hour during sleep to the provider.
- Report sudden attacks of sleep that are often uncontrollable to the provider.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- A pudendal block consists of local anesthetic administered transvaginal into this space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- A pudendal block has no maternal or fetal systemic effects.
- A pudendal block is administered during the late second stage of Labor 10 to 20 minutes before delivery.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- When mixing short acting insulin with longer acting insulin draw the short acting insulin up into the syringe first.
- NPH and premixed insulins should appear cloudy.
- Do not administer other insulins if they are cloudy, discolored, or if a precipitate is present.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Memantine is approved for moderate to severe stages of Alzheimer's disease.
- Memantine can be used concurrently with a cholinesterase inhibitor.
- Memantine can be administered with or without food.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- Preparing a school aged child for an IV catheter insertion should include providing factual information.
- Preparing a school aged child for an IV catheter insertion should include encouragement of the child to express feelings.
- Preparing a school aged child for an IV catheter insertion should include should encourage contact with peer groups.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

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

- Findings to report following a paracentesis includes yellow drainage with an odor.
- Findings to report following a paracentesis includes manifestations of hypovolemia.
- Findings to report following a paracentesis includes a change in mental status.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to Position a Client Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Place the client supine with the head slightly elevated and the affected leg in a neutral position following a total hip arthroplasty.
- Place a pillow or abduction device between the legs when turning to the unaffected side following a hip arthroplasty.
- Clients should use elevated seating and a raised toilet seat following a total hip arthroplasty.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Preventing heat loss through conduction of a newborn is to preheat a radiant warmer.
- Warming a stethoscope and other instruments prevent heat lost through conduction.
- The newborn should be placed directly on the parent's chest and covered with a warm blanket to prevent heat loss through conduction.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Actions for Hypokalemia

- Administer prescribed potassium replacement for clients with hypokalemia.
- Monitor and maintain adequate urine output for clients with hypokalemia.
- Monitor cardiac rhythm and intervene promptly as needed for clients with hypokalemia.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Avoid meat prepared by smoking, pickling, charcoal and grilling, and use of nitrite containing chemicals for clients who have aids.
- Consume small frequent meals that are composed of high protein, high calorie, nutrient dense foods for clients who have aids.
- Enteral feedings are used if the client is unable to consume sufficient nutrients, calories, and fluids for clients who have aids.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- Stage one pressure ulcer is a non-blanchable erythema of intact skin.
- Stage two pressure ulcer is partial thickness skin loss with exposed dermis.
- Stage 3 pressure ulcer is full thickness skin loss with visible adipose tissue.