

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: Advocacy

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Supporting a Client's Right to Autonomy

- The right to make decisions even when they might not be in that person's best interest.
- The nurse must acknowledge and ignore their own biases.
- The nurse must remain positive and support the client.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Assigning Client Care Tasks to an RN

- The RN must be competent in the care being delegated.
- The RN must be delegated an assignment within the scope of an RN.
- The RN cannot delegate any activity that requires clinical reasoning, nursing judgment or critical decision-making.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The nurse should first receive an informal reprimand.
- The nurse will then receive a written warning.
- The last step of discipline would be termination.

Subcategory: Case Management

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

- Perform comprehensive discharge planning, including the family, and complete the evaluation.
- Make sure they use the resources they need to continue their care.
- Provide discharge instructions, including a medication regimen with possible adverse effects and what to watch out for.

Subcategory: Client Rights

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

- Ensure the status of the advanced directive is current with the client's wishes.
- Most state laws include provisions that protect health care providers who follow a living will come from liability.
- Document the client's advance directive status and whether it is on file.

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

- Ensure clients understand their rights. Nurses also must protect clients' rights during nursing care.
- The research participant must give voluntary informed consent to participate.
- Guardians must give consent for minors to participate.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- An Electronic Database is a computer-based collection or listing of information.
- It can include professional, peer-reviewed journal articles organized systematically with searchable elements or fields.
- This allows the search to be fast and easy.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Client Safety: Caring for a Client Who Is on Fall Precautions

- The nurse should familiarize the patient with the environment.
- The nurse should show the patient how to use their call light.
- The nurse should keep the patient's personal belongings within reach.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Complete Medication Prescriptions

- A complete medication order must include the client's full name, the date and the time of the order, the name of the medication, the ordered dosage, the form of the medication, and the route of

administration.

- It should also include the time or frequency of administration.
- It also must include the signature of the ordering physician or licensed independently.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- Affected individuals can be divided into one of five categories based on this initial assessment; immediate, expectant, delayed, minimal, or deceased.
- This determines what patients need to be seen first.
- It helps keep things in order and get patients care they need promptly.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

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

- You should push through your hands on the crutches to keep the weight off your foot.
- As you walk, you should be able to walk without your foot touching the ground.
- No matter your weight-bearing restrictions, make sure you never lean on the tops of your crutches.

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring Following Heparin Administration

- Upon initiation of heparin therapy, the aPTT test should be ordered every 6 hours until the result falls within the target therapeutic range.
- Whenever the heparin dose changes, the aPTT should be reevaluated every 6 hours until the desired therapeutic range is reached.
- The therapeutic range for unfractionated heparin with this assay is 0.3 to 0.7 U/mL.

Subcategory: Safe Use of Equipment

Topic: Home Safety: Teaching About Electrical Fire Prevention

- Don't run cords under carpeting, bedding, or other combustible materials; avoid placing cords across doorways or frequently traveled areas.
- Discard frayed or broken cords, and never splice two cords together.
- Don't overload outlets or use extension cords in place of outlets.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- Clean, non-sterile examination gloves are required for contact with mucous membranes, non-intact skin, and when there is a risk, or potential risk, of exposure to blood and body fluids.
- Sterile gloves are used for invasive procedures and contact with sterile sites.
- Sterile gloves are also necessary for patients in isolation.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

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

- Restraints should be used only as a last resort.
- Caregivers in a hospital can use restraints in emergencies or when needed for medical care.
- When restraints are used, they must: Limit only the movements that may cause harm to the patient or caregiver.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

- The client is at risk if they are overweight or obese.
- The client is at risk if they are not being physically active.
- The client is at risk if they have prediabetes.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Most screening tests for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis are noninvasive.
- Screening is usually done by visually inspecting the spine to look for asymmetry of the shoulders, shoulder blades, and hips.

- In the United States, the forward bend test is commonly used to screen for idiopathic scoliosis.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

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

- Successful intervention begins with identifying users and appropriate interventions based on the patient's willingness to quit.
- The five significant steps to intervention are the "5 A's": Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange.
- Ask - Identify and document the tobacco use status for every patient at every visit.

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

- Contemplation is acknowledging that there is a problem but not yet ready, sure of wanting, or lacks the confidence to make a change.
- Preparation/Determination is getting ready to change.
- Action/Willpower is changing behavior and maintenance maintains the behavior change.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Women with hypertension (systolic BP ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic BP ≥ 90 mmHg as per the CDC).
- Also, women with breast cancer, known ischemic heart disease, migraines with auras, endometrial cancer, cirrhosis, hepatocellular adenoma, or malignant hepatoma.
- These are all contraindicated to using of combined hormone contraceptive pills.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- The nurse should maintain a low-stimulation environment for the client experiencing a panic attack.
- Dim lighting, few people, and minimal distractions can assist the nurse in decreasing the client's level of anxiety.
- The nurse should also offer snacks to the client.

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

- Use clean and open communication along with clear guidelines for the sessions.
- Opportunities for the development of interpersonal skills and development of coping mechanisms.
- Encouragement of respect between all the members and being open about communication.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- Any animal who has cloven hooves and chews its cud may be eaten; such animals as the camel, badger, hare, and pig may not be eaten.
- Sheep, cattle, goats, and deer are all kosher and may be eaten.
- From the water, anything that has fins and scales may be consumed, prohibiting all shellfish.

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

- Saw palmetto may affect the blood's ability to clot and could interfere with blood-thinning drugs, including Warfarin (Coumadin), Clopidogrel (Plavix), and Aspirin.
- These drugs should not be taken with saw palmetto.
- If a client takes these together, they should be seen immediately.

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

- The nurse should place the client in a supine position.
- The nurse should promote bed rest in a dark room.

- The nurse should administer oral analgesics.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- A client with anorexia due to cancer should limit drinking liquids with food because it can lead to early hunger satisfaction and bloating, leading to fewer calories consumed.
- Clients with anorexia due to cancer should receive a high protein, high-calorie diet with nutrient-dense foods and eat the nutrient-dense foods first.
- The clients should sit up and rest for 1 hour after meals to conserve energy if they have cancer.

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- The nurse should report tachycardia.
- The nurse should report hypotension and tachypnea.
- The nurse should report oliguria and delirium.

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

- When beginning enteral feedings, monitor the patient for feeding tolerance.
- Assess the abdomen by auscultating for bowel sounds and palpating for rigidity, distention, and tenderness.
- Know that patients who complain of fullness or nausea after a feeding starts may have higher GRV.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits are a good source of vitamin C.
- Tomatoes and tomato juice are good sources of vitamin C.
- Another good choice of vitamin C is potatoes.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Identifying a Medication That Causes Diarrhea

- Antibiotics cause diarrhea.
- Antidepressants cause diarrhea.
- Antacids cause diarrhea.

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

- Timolol can cause a slow or irregular heartbeat.
- Timolol can cause difficulty breathing.
- Timolol can cause sudden weight gain.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions With Warfarin

- Aspirin or aspirin-containing products interact with Warfarin.
- Acetaminophen can interact with Warfarin.
- Antacids or laxatives can interact with Warfarin.

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

- Combining St. John's wort and certain antidepressants can lead to a potentially life-threatening increase in your body's serotonin levels, a chemical produced by nerve cells.
- Mixing these could be life-threatening.
- St. John's wort limits the effectiveness of many prescription medicines.

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

- Oxytocin is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to the drug or specific product ingredients.
- Do not use oxytocin in pregnancy unless deemed necessary by your obstetrician.
- Do not use it if you are lactating.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion

- The patient will maintain an effective breathing pattern as evidenced by the absence of cough or dyspnea.
- The patient's respiratory rate will remain normal during a blood transfusion.
- The increase in hemoglobin from 1 unit of RBCs will be approximately 1 g/dL; the increase in hematocrit will be approximately 3 percentage points.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- A pudendal nerve block aims to block the nerve as it enters the lesser sciatic foramen, 1 cm inferior and medial relative to the attachment of the sacrospinous ligament to the ischial spine.
- Different anatomical approaches are utilized to achieve successful pudendal nerve blocks.
- They may be unilateral or bilateral.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- When mixing insulin NPH with other preparations of insulin, insulin NPH should be drawn into the syringe after the other insulin preparations.
- After mixing NPH with regular insulin, the formulation should be used immediately.
- Always draw up regular (transparent) insulin before NPH (cloudy).

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Take memantine exactly as directed.
- Do not take more or less of it more often than your doctor prescribes.
- Swallow the extended-release capsules whole; do not chew, divide, or crush them.

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

- Acetaminophen is an analgesic used for mild to moderate pain.
- It can be administered to a client who has peptic ulcer disease because it does not affect blood coagulation and does not increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Ibuprofen is an NSAID contraindicated for clients with peptic ulcers.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Intradermal injections (ID) are administered into the dermis below the epidermis.
- Use a tuberculin syringe, calibrated in tenths and hundredths of a milliliter, with a needle length of 1/4 to 1/2 inches and a gauge of 25.
- ID injections may be given on the inner aspect of the forearm.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- The nurse should tell the child to do gentle blowing or talking.
- Tell the child to look at a book, or movie or blow bubbles.
- Tell the child to count or sing.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- Two people are needed to assess pulse deficit.
- One person measures the apical pulse while the other measures a peripheral pulse, such as the one in your wrist.
- These pulses will be counted simultaneously for one full minute, with one person giving the signal to the other to start counting.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Paracentesis

- Your doctor may conduct imaging scans, like MRIs or X-rays.
- If the procedure is scheduled and not done on an emergency basis: Do not eat or drink for 12 hours

before the procedure.

- Empty your bladder just before the procedure.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

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

- The child will have sunken eyes and fontanelle.
- The child will have dry mucous membranes.
- The child will have mildly decreased skin turgor.

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

- The child should avoid public places.
- The child should avoid sick people.
- The child should wear a face mask if they must go out and wash their hands well and often.

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

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

- The nurse should monitor for hypotension.
- The nurse should monitor for a large amount of fluid leaking.
- The nurse should monitor the bleeding amount.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Complications of Thoracentesis

- The nurse should monitor for bleeding.
- The nurse should monitor **for** pneumothorax.
- The nurse should monitor for infection.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Evaluating Readiness for Discharge From the PACU

- Protective reflexes must be intact.
- Airway must be patent.
- Respiratory function and oxygen saturation must be stable and vital signs.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- The nurse should keep the wound dressed.
- The nurse should make sure the client eats appropriately.
- The nurse should include foods rich in vitamin C.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care

- Use the correct size pouch and skin barrier opening.
- Change the pouching system regularly to avoid leaks and skin irritation.
- Be careful when pulling the pouching system away from the skin; don't remove it more than once a day unless there's a problem.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidarum refers to intractable vomiting during pregnancy, leading to weight loss and volume depletion.
- This results in ketonuria and/or ketonemia.
- There is no consensus on specific diagnostic criteria, but it generally refers to the end of the spectrum regarding nausea and vomiting in pregnancy.

Topic: Tuberculosis: Priority Action

- The client should be placed on airborne precautions.
- The clients should be put in a room by themselves.
- The staff should wear an N95 mask when entering the client's room.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Actions for Hypokalemia

- The patient should be placed on a high-potassium diet.
- The nurse needs IV access.
- The nurse should increase the patient's diet in potassium.

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

- The normal pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is between 4 to 12 mmHg.
- Elevated levels of PCWP might indicate severe left ventricular failure.
- This also could indicate severe mitral stenosis.

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

- The client should avoid eating raw eggs, meats, or seafood.
- The client should wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly.
- The client should use a separate cutting board for raw meats.

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

- Look for any problems with the manifestations present with the client.
- Negative symptoms are reportable as they can show possible problems.
- Social withdrawal, lack of emotion, lack of energy, flattened affect, decreased motivation, decreased pleasure in activities are negative symptoms.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**Topic: Burns: Priority Action for a Toddler Who Has Burns**

- If a child is burned, apply immediate first aid by placing the burn under cool running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Dial 911 for an ambulance if the injury is severe.
- Do not use butter, oils, ointments, or ice to treat burns as these can further damage the skin.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement**Subcategory: Analyze Cues****Topic: Fractures: Analyzing Assessment Findings for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- A nutritional history is often necessary when conducting a musculoskeletal assessment.
- Physical examination of the musculoskeletal system in children is achieved through inspection and palpation.
- This includes general configuration, symmetry and length of extremities, deformities, masses, crepitus, and point tenderness.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses**Topic: Fractures: Determining Potential Complications for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- Report if your child has a fever or swollen joints.
- Report if the pain lasts over 7 days.
- Report if your child needs to be seen or pain worsens.

Subcategory: Take Actions**Topic: Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- Position, align, and support affected body parts.
- Appropriate positioning decreases tension in the affected area, thereby decreasing pain.
- Use nonpharmacologic pain control measures appropriate for a child depending on developmental age.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- Arrange your household to keep the items you need reach within.
- Remove electrical cords, throw rugs, and anything else that may cause you to fall.

- Use nonslip bathmats, grab bars, a raised toilet seat, and a shower chair in your bathroom.

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations

- The nurse should report sudden weight loss or gain.
- The nurse should report pupils that are smaller or larger than usual.
- The nurse should report bloodshot eyes.