

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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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

- Nurses have an obligation of professional responsibilities to the clients they serve.
- Client rights, advocacy, informed consent, advanced directives, and legal practice are all areas a nurse must be knowledgeable in.
- The protection of a client's rights is the responsibility of the nurse.

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

- Effective communication is a quality a nurse must have.
- Establishing therapeutic relationships and demonstrating care are two examples of why effective communication is a necessity.
- Nurses should also be aware of the way they communicate to a client in a nonverbal way.

### Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

**Topic:** Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse

- A nurse is expected to provide language assistance to clients with language needs.
- A nurse is responsible for providing information on language services verbally and in writing to a client.
- The nurse should understand that competent and trained interpreters are available for the client.

### Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- Prior to administering medication, the nurse should identify the health needs of the client.
- A nurse should understand that a baseline physical examination is used to evaluate the therapeutic effects of medication.
- Prior to medication administration, the nurse should ensure that the prescription is complete.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

**Topic:** Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Pressure injuries are caused by increased pressure on the skin for an extended period.
- Metabolic changes cause the surrounding tissue to become ischemic.
- The nurse should perform a Braden scale test on each client to prevent pressure injuries.

### Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

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

- The nurse should educate the client not to adjust the crutches after they have been fitted.
- The client should support the body weight at the hand grips while the elbows are flexed at twenty to thirty degrees.
- The nurse should educate the client to follow the prescribed crutch gait.

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

**Topic:** Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- The nurse should understand that a client with an indwelling device has an increased risk of infection.
- Older adult clients are more susceptible to infection due to the slowed immune response.
- Healthcare-associated infections are more common in the intensive care unit.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Aging Process

**Topic:** Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Adjustments to extrauterine life are rapid for the newborn to accommodate the respiratory and cardiovascular systems.
- The nurse should understand that an Apgar score of seven to ten is expected during the assessment.

- The nurse should perform a quick initial assessment to review a newborn's systems and observe any abnormalities.

**Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions**

**Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Assessing Developmental Milestones**

- Anterior fontanels will close within eighteen months of age.
- A toddler's head circumference and chest circumference should be equal between the ages of one to two.
- The concept of object permanence should be fully developed by two years of age.

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

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

- Inadequate left ventricular output is a cause of left-sided heart failure.
- Systemic venous congestion is a cause of right-sided heart failure.
- Respiratory symptoms are often present in left-sided heart failure.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions**

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

- Group and family therapies are often beneficial addition to individual therapy.
- A democratic leader is often a beneficial leader in therapeutic groups.
- Democratic leaders allow the group to express themselves and their ideas which is why this leader is recommended for this type of therapy.

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

- A client with an antisocial personality disorder will display a lack of empathy, repeated unlawful actions, and manipulative behaviors.
- The nurse should understand that limit-setting and consistency are needed for a client with this personality disorder.
- The nurse should understand that a client with antisocial personality disorder will not accept personal responsibility.

**Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**

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

- The nurse should perform a Functional Dementia Scale on a client to determine the extent of self-care and memory needs.
- The nurse should understand that the Blessed Dementia Scale will provide behavioral information on the client.
- The nurse should understand that Dementia is a progressive and irreversible disorder.

**Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder**

- A client with an antisocial personality disorder will not adhere to traditional morals.
- A client with an antisocial personality disorder will be verbally charming and engaging.
- A client with an antisocial personality disorder will lack empathy for others.

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Assistive Devices**

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

- The nurse should understand that hearing loss is a deficit of sensory perception.
- Obstruction and wax accumulation are examples of reversible hearing loss.
- While speaking to a client with hearing loss the nurse should sit and face the client.

**Subcategory: Elimination**

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

- The nurse should educate a client with Crohn's Disease to avoid any substance that will cause

diarrhea.

- The nurse should educate a client with Crohn's Disease to avoid nicotine.
- Enteral feedings may be prescribed to the client during an exacerbation.

#### **Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions**

##### **Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick**

- The nurse should allow the parents to remain with the child during painful procedures.
- The nurse should attempt to hold or rock the infant during a heel stick.
- The nurse should attempt to swaddle the infant prior to the heel stick.

#### **Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration**

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

- Prior to administering the feeding, the nurse should assist the client to a Semi-Fowler's position.
- The nurse should also auscultate for bowel sounds prior to the administration.
- Prior to the feeding the nurse should flush the tubing with at least thirty milliliters of water.

##### **Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C**

- Vitamin C aids the body's tissue building mechanism and metabolic reactions.
- Vitamin C is found in most citrus fruits, tomatoes, peppers, and strawberries.
- The nurse should recommend that a smoker increases their daily intake of vitamin C by thirty-five milligrams.

#### **Subcategory: Personal Hygiene**

##### **Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker**

- The nurse should evaluate the height of the walker and ensure that it is at the height of the client's hip.
- The nurse should educate the client to wear sturdy and well-fitting shoes.
- The nurse should explain to the client that they should lift the walker and set it in front of them before advancing forward.

### **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

#### **Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions**

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

- The nurse should educate the client that there is a possibility of mild stinging immediately after instilling the eye drops.
- A client using Timolol eye drops should report any signs of blurred vision to the provider.
- The nurse should inform the client to avoid excessive use of eye drops to prevent systemic effects such as bronchospasms.

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

- Prior to administering oxytocin, the nurse should ensure that the fetus is engaged in the birth canal.
- The nurse should discontinue the oxytocin if uterine tachysystole occurs.
- The nurse should monitor the client's vital signs every hour while on oxytocin.

#### **Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products**

##### **Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion**

- Blood transfusions are usually utilized when a client presents with severe manifestations of anemia.
- Blood transfusions are expected to immediately improve the client's blood-cell counts.
- The nurse should encourage the client to take iron supplements in between meals to increase absorption.

#### **Subcategory: Medication Administration**

##### **Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol**

- The client should educate the client to report any use of oral beta blockers to the provider.
- If the client is diabetic, the nurse should inform them to monitor their blood glucose levels more often.
- The nurse should educate the client not to touch the eye with the dropper during administration.

##### **Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Indications for Increasing the Rate of**

## Oxytocin Infusion

- The nurse should understand that the oxytocin should be increased until the desired contraction pattern is obtained.
- The desired contraction pattern is every two to three minutes.
- The contraction should have a duration of eighty to ninety seconds.

### Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- Families and children can have increased stress levels due to hospitalization.
- The nurse should consider the parents of a child client's when the child is ill.
- The nurse should understand that a school-age child can sense when they are not being told the truth.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

#### Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- The nurse should understand that the pulse measures the bounding blood in different areas of the body.
- The nurse should understand to determine a pulse deficit that two clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse simultaneously.
- An irregular pulse can be present when the client has heart dysrhythmias.

### Subcategory: Laboratory Values

#### Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- The nurse should prepare to administer oral or intravenous calcium supplementation.
- The nurse should avoid overstimulation of a client with hypocalcemia.
- The nurse should encourage the client to increase their intake of calcium through dairy foods and seafood.

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

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

- The nurse should immediately apply pressure to the puncture site following the procedure.
- The nurse should report a drastic drop in albumin levels to the provider.
- A rapid decrease in albumin can throw the client into hypovolemic shock.

### Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

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

- The client should be able to demonstrate the ability to spontaneously breathe in a stable manner.
- The client should also be able to demonstrate swallowing safely.
- The client should be able to ambulate safely to the bathroom.

### Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care

- The nurse should educate the client to avoid fish, eggs, garlic, and beans to avoid odor.
- The nurse should educate the client to avoid beer, carbonated beverages, chewing gum, and smoking to avoid gas build up.
- The nurse should encourage the client to look at and touch the stoma to orient themselves to the change in their body.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

#### Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis Gravidarum is a condition where the client has increased nausea and vomiting.
- The increased nausea and vomiting is due to a client having increased hCG levels.
- Maternal age younger than thirty is a risk factor for this condition.

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

- Heat loss through conduction is caused by the direct contact to a cooler surface.
- The nurse should pad a scale before weighing the newborn.
- The nurse should pre heat all instruments prior to the assessment.

**Topic:** Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Nursing Action for a Low-Pressure Alarm

- A ventilator will sound a low-pressure alarm when the client has a low exhaled volume.
- A low-pressure alarm can be caused by disconnection.
- A low-pressure alarm can be caused by a cuff leak.

**Subcategory:** Illness Management

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

- The nurse should understand that weight loss is a finding in a client with AIDS.
- The nurse should understand that diarrhea and malabsorption are concerns in a client with AIDS.
- A client with AIDS should eat small frequent meals with high-protein and high-calorie.