

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Alexandria De Roeck
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019 with NGN
Semester: Sp '23

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: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Managing Client Care: Implementing Facility Protocols

- Call the rapid response team if the client begins to deteriorate.
- Follow the facilities protocol when establishing mass transfusion protocol.
- Use the facilities hierarchy when communicating with the care team.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation, and Supervision

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

- The nurse should thicken the clients liquids.
- The nurse should instruct the client to lean their head back as they swallow.
- The nurse should consult speech pathology if a client is exhibiting signs of dysphagia.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- The nurse can use the facility provided database.
- The nurse should identify the six rights of medication before administering a medication.
- The nurse should identify any interactions between medications before giving them.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- The nurse can utilize restraints if the client is attempting to harm themself.
- The nurse can use restraints if the client is harming another person.
- An order for restraints must be renewed every 24 hours.

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

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- The nurse needs to don sterile gloves when inserting a foley catheter.
- The nurse needs to don sterile gloves when providing tracheostomy care.

- The nurse needs to don sterile gloves when caring for a port.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

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

- The client's elbows should be flexed 20-30 degrees while using crutches.
- The client should always have 3 points of contact with the ground.
- The client should advance the crutches 6-12 inches with every step.

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- The nurse can utilize restraints if the client is attempting to harm themself.
- The nurse can use restraints if the client is harming another person.
- An order for restraints must be renewed every 24 hours.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- A previous myocardial infarction puts the client at risk for heart failure.
- A history of smoking and COPD increases the client's risk for heart failure.
- Hypertension can also increase the risk of heart failure.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

- Diabetes mellitus is a risk factor for developing gestational diabetes.
- A geriatric pregnancy is a risk factor for gestational diabetes.
- A history of gestational diabetes is a risk factor for developing gestational diabetes again.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- The nurse should instruct the client to bend at the waist and observe the spine
- Scoliosis is noted when there is an abnormal curvature of the spine.
- Scoliosis can be corrected with braces and surgery.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

Topic: Crisis Management: Sequence of Actions to Take for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Crisis

- The nurse should first provide a safe location for the client.
- Next, the nurse should evaluate the client's wants for themselves or others.

- Remain with the client throughout the duration of the anxiety phase of the crisis.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- The nurse should not give the client bread or bread products.
- The nurse should separate meat and dairy products.
- The nurse should know that a Jewish client cannot mix meat and dairy products.

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- Document all events and data the client is informing the nurse of.
- Establish a safety plan with the client.
- Help the client identify outside resources in case of emergencies.

Subcategory: Behavior Interventions

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

- All clients should use open and effective communication
- Group members should have a goal of attaining functional relationships.
- All family members should be present and work toward a common goal

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- The height of the walker should sit just below the client's hips.
- The client should always lock the walker when not in use or when sitting.
- The client should flex the elbows at 15 degrees when using the handlebars.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick

- The nurse can apply topical lidocaine to the client's heel for pain relief.
- The mother can breastfeed while heelstick occurs.
- The nurse should keep the infant warm by swaddling the newborn's upper extremity.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

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

- If a client is found to have severe sleep apnea, a CPAP may be prescribed.
- Report to the provider if a client has more than one apneic episode per hour.
- Report to the provider if the client's apneic episode lasts longer than 60 seconds.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Vitamin C is commonly found in kale.
- Vitamin C can be found in tomatoes and strawberries.
- Most commonly, vitamin C is found in citrus fruits.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Keep the eyes closed after instilling timolol.
- Teach the patient to apply pressure to the inner canthus after instilling the medication.
- Teach the patient to wash their hands after instilling the medication.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- The nurse will use a tourniquet to assist in finding the vein.
- The nurse may use ultrasound guidance to find the best vein.
- The nurse may obtain labs prior to inserting the picc line.

Topic: Medications for Children and Adolescents Who Have Mental Health Issues: Reportable Finding in an Adolescent Who Has ADHD

- The nurse should monitor for any cardiac abnormalities and report them if they present.
- Report if the client presents with anticholinergic effects.
- Notify the provider of active CNS stimulation symptoms.

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/ Side Effects/Interactions

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

- The use of St. John's Wort with Citalopram increases the client's risk for serotonin syndrome.
- Assess the client for signs of serotonin syndrome and hold the medication if any signs are present.
- A hallucinating client may be experiencing serotonin syndrome

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- A pudendal block is a type of nerve block that numbs the vaginal area.
- A pudendal block is used when a vacuum assisted birth is indicated.
- A pudendal block is indicated when a client needs an episiotomy.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- Provide the client with a high calcium diet.
- Provide the client with a calcium replacement supplement.
- Attach the client to a telemetry monitor.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- Observe the client signing the consent form.
- Place the client in a side-lying position.
- Educate the patient on post-operative care.

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

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

- Instruct the client to report signs of infection.
- Teach the client to report excessive bleeding.
- Educate the client to report a consistent leak of ascitic fluid.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- Ensure the client is intaking protein.
- Investigate the client's health history to find a diabetes diagnosis.
- Assess the wound for signs of infection.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Instruct the client to maintain an activity restriction.
- Maintain telemetry monitoring.
- Provide patient education to prevent a future MI

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Instruct the client to heat foods entirely.
- Educate the client about the dangers of eating raw fruits and vegetables.
- Teach the client to keep raw and cooked foods separate.

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

- Verbalization of harm to self or others should be reported.
- Report the findings of command hallucinations.
- Report the finding of auditory hallucinations.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Elevated PAWP is a finding over 12 mmHg
- Elevated PAWP is a finding consistent with too much blood sitting in the left ventricular.
- Elevated PAWP can indicate severe mitral stenosis

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing Assessment Findings for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Assess the client's skin color distal to the cast.
- Assess the client's movement of fingers.
- Assess the client's capillary refill distal to the fracture.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Instruct the client that they can use acetaminophen for pain management.
- Instruct the client to not stick anything in the cast to alleviate pain.
- Educate the patient to report any finding of decreased circulation.

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations

- Dilated pupils are indicative of intoxication.
- Glossy eyes are associated with alcohol intoxication.
- A stumbling gait can indicate substance use.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture

- The nurse should assess the client's neuros every 4 hours.
- The nurse should report a spiral fracture to CPS.
- The nurse should manage and get ahead of the child's pain.



Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 80.5% TIME SPENT 46:55	Individual Name: Alexandria E De Roeck Student Number: DE2162847 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/21/2023 Time spent: 01:24:29
	Test Completed Date: 4/17/2023 # of Points: 173 Attempt: 1	

PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
98 %	National	Program	National	Program
	71.8%	71.6%	84	83

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas							Show all topics to review	<input type="checkbox"/> OFF
Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score	
			National	Program	National	Program		
+ Management of Care	3	27	76.3%	76.3%	89	88		88.9% Focused Review <small>Last Accessed: 4/21/2023</small>
+ Safety and Infection Control	4	17	74.5%	73.6%	48	51		76.5% Focused Review <small>Last Accessed: 4/21/2023</small>