N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jakarrah Dandridge
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. <u>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.</u>
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 • 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 ***<u>and</u>*** 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: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The first offense under progressive punishment entails an informal reprimand, a meeting between the management and the employee, a discussion of the problem, and recommendations for improvement or correction.
- The second transgression in a progressive punishment plan entails a written warning, a meeting with the employee will receive a written warning, a review of the specific rules/policy violations, and a discussion of the possible repercussions if the infractions persist.
- For a third offense, the employee may be suspended with or without pay. During this time off from work, the employee can reflect on the situation and weigh his or her options. Employee termination happens on the fourth offense.

Subcategory: Client Rights

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

- A client must provide written informed consent for a procedure or treatment to occur.
- The nurse must witness the client's signature on the informed consent form to guarantee that informed consent is correctly received.
- If the patient cannot speak or understand the language, the nurse should ask for an interpreter's help.

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Implementing Critical Pathways

- The primary role of a nurse is to coordinate and manage client care in collaboration with the healthcare team.
- The healthcare team must provide high-quality care as the patient moves through the healthcare system.
- A clinical pathway or care map can support the implementation of clinical guidelines and protocols.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- Before administering a medicine, be aware of its nature and intended use.
- Prior to administration, be aware of the side effects of the medications.
- Collect data using all the databases available on the facility's floor.

Subcategory: Referrals

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

- Preventing aspiration is the priority with nutrition and oral hydration after a stroke.
- Position the patient in a high Fowler position or a chair when the patient is drinking or eating anything.
- The client can tuck their chin when swallowing to help propel food down the esophagus.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- The nurse must correctly interpret medication prescriptions, verifying completeness and clarity.

- The nurse must for the client's full name, date and time of the prescription, name of the medication, dosage, time and frequency of administration, quantity to dispense and the number of refills, and signature of the prescribing provider.
- Only use verbal prescriptions for emergencies.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- The nurse will play a role in preventing significant events or minimizing adverse effects if they understand emergency preparedness.
- The communication plan must provide access to the emergency agencies such as the American Red Cross and the state and federal government agencies.
- Disaster drills need to replicate possible scenarios in the facility.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- When delivering care, wear a lead apron with the front towards the radiation source.
- Give the client a private room. Close the door as much as possible.
- Internal radiation contaminates bodily fluids with radiation, and the facility specifies how to dispose of bodily waste properly.

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

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- Urinary catheterization requires the use of sterile gloves.
- Sterile means gloves that are free of all viable microorganisms.
- Cleaning acute wounds requires the use of sterile gloves.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Caput succedaneum is a finding the nurse can expect to see in a newborn.
- Epstein's pearls are a finding the nurse can expect to see in a newborn.
- Sucking and rooting reflexes are expected findings in a newborn.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Valvular disease, CAD, angina, MI, and hypertension are all risk factors for heart failure.
- Pulmonary conditions like COPD and pulmonary fibrosis are risk factors for heart failure.
- Increased metabolic demands, septicemia, anemia, or hyperthyroidism are risk factors for heart failure.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Risk Factors for Alzheimer's Disease

- Advanced age is a risk factor for Alzheimer's Disease.
- Prior head trauma is a risk factor for Alzheimer's Disease.
- Family history is a risk factor for Alzheimer's Disease.

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying Primary Prevention in the Community Setting

- Nutrition education is primary prevention in the community setting.

- Family planning and sex education are primary prevention in the community setting.
- Smoking cessation education is primary prevention in the community setting.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Scoliosis is a complex spine deformity that also affects the ribs.
- It is characterized by a lateral curvature of the spine and spinal rotation that causes rib asymmetry.
- Idiopathic or structural scoliosis is the most common form and can be seen in isolation or associated with other conditions.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

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

- Action planning takes place throughout the preparation.
- Precontemplation occurs when a person is oblivious to the need for change.
- When someone contemplates change, they analyze the advantages and disadvantages.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Patients with a history of thromboembolic illnesses, stroke, heart attack, CAD, gallbladder disease, cirrhosis, or liver tumors are contraindicated for oral contraceptives.
- Medications that influence liver enzymes, such as anticonvulsants and some antibiotics, reduce the effectiveness of oral contraceptives.
- Other conditions that preclude the use of oral contraceptives include recent or ongoing breast cancer, lupus, severe cirrhosis, liver tumors, and bariatric surgery.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Major Depressive Disorder

- Patients who have major depressive disorder can require extended periods to respond to the question.
- Use therapeutic communication when speaking with a patient with a major depressive disorder.
- Therapeutic communication is the purposeful use of communication to build and maintain helping relationships with clients.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- During the crisis stage of these disorders, provide the client's safety and comfort because people experiencing extreme to panic-level anxiety struggle to concentrate and solve problems.
- A calm, quiet setting is beneficial for clients experiencing panic-level anxiety.
- Stay by the client's side to reassure them throughout their most anxious moments.

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

- Setting boundaries and being consistent is crucial when working with manipulative customers, especially those with borderline or antisocial personality disorder.
- Nurses working with patients with personality disorders must self-evaluate before providing care.
- Milieu management strongly emphasizes polite social interaction in a group setting.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- During Passover, Judaism calls for the consumption of unleavened bread only.

- During Yom Kippur, a twenty-four-hour fast is required unless unable due to medical reasons.
- If the patient is on a kosher diet, they cannot mix milk and meat at any meal.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- Assess the personal level of annoyance, rage, or anxiety when providing daily care for individuals experiencing increasing cognitive impairment.
- Place the client in a room near the nurse's station to be closely observed.
- Nursing treatments prioritize preventing patient injury while enhancing their sense of worth and quality of life.

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- The customer is verbally charming and engaging and does not adhere to conventional morality and ideals.
- Before the age of 15, manipulative, impulsive, seductive behaviors and a sense of entitlement are signs of conduct disorder.
- Antisocial personality disorder is characterized by failure to accept personal responsibility, persistent unlawful behavior, exploitation of others, lack of empathy, and deception.

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 could be affected by clopidogrel.
- Aspirin may prevent the effects of saw palmetto.
- Saw palmetto and warfarin might not work well together.

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

- Give a bolus of intravenous fluids to treat maternal hypotension.
- Keep track of the mother's vital signs, uterine contraction pattern, and FHR. Examine the mother's vital signs and the fetus's heart rate and pattern and record the results before and after giving the opioids for pain treatment.
- When the client is in active labor and at least 4 cm dilated, an epidural block is given.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits (oranges, lemons), tomatoes, peppers, strawberries, and peppers all contain vitamin C.
- Vitamin C helps with metabolic processes and tissue building.
- Green leafy veggies contain vitamin C.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Postmortem Care Prior to a Family Visit

- Nurses oversee ensuring that requests for organ or tissue donation are made by federal and state legislation, gaining consent for autopsies, ensuring that the death is certified and adequately documented, and providing postmortem care.
- Discard all tubes unless organ donation is an option or a medical examiner's case is involved.
- Laying supine with a pillow under the head, the arms outstretched outside the sheet and blanket, the dentures in place, and the eyes closed, clean, and straighten the body.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Timolol may cause heart failure. Advise the patient to check with the provider imminently if they are experiencing any chest pain.
- Timolol may cause eye problems like blurred vision, eye pain, or seeing halo lights
- Timolol may cause depression, confusion, or hallucinations

Topic: Medications for depressive disorders: Monitoring for interactions between Citalopram and St. John's wort

- Mental disorientation, trouble focusing, stomachache, diarrhea, fever, hallucinations, hyperreflexia, diaphoresis, and tremors are some serotonin syndrome symptoms.
- If symptoms of serotonin syndrome appear, refrain from administering Citalopram and contact the provider immediately.
- Taking St. John's wort and Citalopram together can increase the risk of serotonin syndrome.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain management: Pudendal block

- The most uncomfortable element of the procedure is usually the localized burning sensation caused by the anesthesia.
- It provides analgesia before spontaneous fetal evacuation or forceps- or vacuum-assisted birth in the late second stage of labor, 10 to 20 minutes before delivery.
- Lidocaine one percent can numb the area prior to the pudendal block.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion

- A bruise around the needle site is an expected finding after a blood transfusion.
- Elevated plasma hemoglobin is an expected finding after a blood transfusion.
- Elevated potassium is an expected finding after a blood transfusion.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- The IV starting kit comes with equipment that includes a safety position device.
- The nurse must always keep the IV tubing connected to avoid IV infections.
- IV therapy involves administering drugs while infusing fluids using an IV catheter.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Always draw up regular insulin before NPH.
- One of the first steps of mixing insulin is to draw back the air into the syringe, which equals the total dose.
- Next, inject air equal to the NPH dose into the NPH vial – and then inject air equal to the regular dose into the regular vile.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Provide the patient with extra assistance during ambulation to prevent falls
- Dizziness at the beginning of therapy is a common adverse effect of memantine.
- Educate the family on how to lower fall risk at home.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Injected directly beneath the epidermis, the dermis, are intradermal injections.
- The nurse can administer intradermal injections like skin tests like tuberculin, allergy testing, and local anesthetics.
- A 25-gauge or smaller needle is placed just beneath the epidermis at an angle of about 10° to administer an intradermal injection.

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

- Stop taking oxytocin if uterine tachysystole occurs.
- Oxytocin should not be administered to a fetus that is in distress.
- Moms with incomplete placenta previa should not take oxytocin.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital signs: Measuring pulse deficit

- Two clinicians should take simultaneous readings of the apical and radial pulse rates to determine the pulse deficit as precisely as possible.
- The disparity between the apical and radial rates is known as a pulse deficit.
- Dysrhythmias can cause the heart to contract inefficiently, resulting in an apical site beat without a radial pulse point beat.

Subcategory Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care

- Note indications of intestinal obstruction following discharge
- Teach the client about dietary changes to help manage flatus and odder
- Teach the patient to change the colostomy bag every three to five days. The patient needs to empty the bag when it is one-third full.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte imbalances: Nursing interventions for hypocalcemia

- Take steps to prevent seizures and falls in a client who has hypocalcemia.
- Giving calcium supplements intravenously or orally is one of the nursing therapies for hypocalcemia. Supplemental vitamin D improves calcium absorption.
- For patients with hypocalcemia, nursing measures include preventing overstimulation. Limit visits, keep the client's room quiet, and use subtle lighting.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

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

- The nurse can expect to see sunken eyes and fontanelle in an infant with moderate dehydration.
- The nurse can expect to see dry mucous membranes in a child with moderate dehydration.
- The nurse can expect prolonged central capillary refill in a child with moderate dehydration.

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

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Priority finding to report following a paracentesis

- Any changes in mental status after a paracentesis are essential to note.
- Leakage from the insertion site must be recorded following a paracentesis.
- It is essential to report problems like hypovolemia. Albumin levels may drop to dangerously low levels because the peritoneal fluid removed causes hypovolemia and contains a considerable amount

of protein.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessment

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

- Protein is the primary building block for tissue growth, cell renewal, and repair throughout wound healing. Thus, eating enough of it may help wounds heal faster.
- Delay in wound healing may be dangerous for older persons due to potential nutrient deficiencies.
- Patients with diabetes mellitus run the risk of having their wounds heal more slowly.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Pyridoxine (vitamin B6) and other vitamin supplements, if tolerated, are among the medications for hyperemesis gravidarum.
- Once the vomiting has ceased, switch to a bland meal and a clear liquid diet.
- Hyperemesis gravidarum is so severe that it results in ketonuria, weight loss, dehydration, nutritional deficiencies, and electrolyte abnormalities.

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

- The newborn immediately be put on a cold surface right after delivery,
- Conduction is losing heat through physical contact with another object or body.
- To prevent conductive heat loss, a scale or resuscitation bed should always have a pre-warmed blanket between its surface and the child.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Non-compliant left ventricle can cause elevated pulmonary artery wedge pressure.
- Severe ventricular failure can cause elevated pulmonary artery wedge pressure.
- Severe mitral stenosis can cause elevated pulmonary artery wedge pressure.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client teaching

- To prevent illnesses, clients are instructed to wash their hands frequently.
- Consuming high-calorie foods to enhance energy is part of the client's education.
- Client education covers taking breaks as necessary.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma: Identifying manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- Early manifestations of a fat embolism include dyspnea, increased respiratory rate, and a decreased oxygen saturation.
- Early manifestations of a fat embolism also include headache, decreased mental acuity related to low arterial oxygen levels, respiratory distress, tachycardia, confusion, and chest pain.
- Late manifestations of a fat embolism include cutaneous petechiae. This is a discriminating finding from pulmonary embolisms.

Topic: Burns: Priority Action for a Toddler Who Has Burns

- Priority is respiratory and fluid status.
- For the first several days following the burn, check peripheral pulses periodically for signs of reduced

blood flow.

- Closely monitor fluid intake, urination, blood pressure, and heart rhythm hourly.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- **Stage 1:** The affected area appears red and is warm to the touch.
- **Stage 2:** There may be an open sore, a scrape, or a blister.
- **Stage 3.** The damage beneath the skin's surface gives the area a crater-like look.
- **Stage 4:** The area has sustained significant damage, and a sizable wound is visible.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Fractures: Identifying findings requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain

- A decrease in the use of the affected area is a finding that necessitates additional examination in a child with arm pain.
- In children with arm discomfort, warmth or redness surrounding the affected extremity is a finding that warrants additional study.
- In children with arm pain, edema surrounding the affected extremity is a finding that necessitates more examination.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing assessment findings for a child who has arm pain

- Regularly evaluate your discomfort using a tool that is age appropriate.
- Encourage the flexibility of the fingers, toes, and other unaffected extremities.
- Assure and comfort the child and the parents.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Fractures: Priority actions for a child who has a fracture

- Before applying the cast, provide atraumatic care by demonstrating the process on a doll or toy.
- Rotate and reposition the patient every two hours to allow dry air to circulate under and around the cast, allowing it to dry more quickly.
- Priority actions include routinely checking the neurovascular status and reporting any status changes.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has a Fracture

- Notify the provider if the pain medication is not reliving the child's pain.
- The patient should be given instructions by the nurse on how to manage pain and edema effectively.
- It is crucial to impart workouts to keep the unaffected muscles healthy and build the muscle strength needed for transferring and using assistive devices.

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ati **Proctored Assessment:** RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019 with NGN

CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

69.9%

TIME SPENT

01:12:13

Individual Name: jakarrah d dandridge
Student Number: Da5023225
Institution: Lakeview CON
Program Type: BSN
Test Completed Date: 4/17/2023
# of Points: 173 **Attempt:** 1

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 4/26/2023 **Time spent:** 04:00:46

PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
	National	Program	National	Program
86 %	71.8%	71.6%	37	38

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total # Points	MEAN National	MEAN Program	PERCENTILE RANK National	PERCENTILE RANK Program	Individual Score	
+ Management of Care	5	27	76.3%	76.3%	67	66	81.5%	Focused Review Last Accessed: 4/26/2023
+ Safety and Infection Control	4	17	74.5%	73.6%	48	51	76.5%	Focused Review