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Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**
Semester: 4

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
• 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: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision
Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline • Managing client care involves creating a plan for progressive discipline in the case that staff needs to be reprimanded, which is a process of corrective action aimed at addressing performance or behavior issues. • The plan should be clear and include specific steps, such as verbal warnings, written warnings, and probationary periods, that escalate if the issue is unresolved. • It is essential to communicate the plan clearly with the staff members and to document all steps taken in the process.
Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities
Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse • Culturally competent nursing care involves effective communication with clients who speak a language different from the nurse. • The nurse should use a professional medical interpreter to communicate accurately, avoid misunderstandings, and provide culturally sensitive care. • Non-verbal communication, such as facial expressions and gestures, can also help convey messages and build trust with clients who speak a different language.
Subcategory: Information Technology
Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Databases for Research • Commonly used databases for medication-related research include MEDLINE, PubMed, and the Cochrane Library. • Electronic databases are helpful in practice to help nurses identify potential drug interactions and adverse effects. • Using these databases can increase safe medication administration.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries • Nurses play a crucial role in preventing pressure injuries by implementing interventions such as frequent repositioning every two hours, daily skin assessments, and the use of pressure-relieving devices. • Pressure injuries are a severe concern for patients who are immobile or bedridden for extended periods. • Pressure injury risk increases with factors such as advanced age, poor nutrition, and decreased mobility
Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles
Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Client Understanding of Crutch Safety • When first fitting a client for crutches, adjust them with the top about one to two inches below the armpits and the handgrips even with the hip joint. • Teach the patient to lean forward slightly and place the crutches about one foot in front of them before taking a step. • Ensure that the crutches are placed securely before bearing weight as this will reduce the risk of falls.
Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials
Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Planning Care for a Client Who Is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy • The client will be put in a private room for internal radiation therapy to reduce the exposure of radiation to other clients in the hospital. • The staff treating this patient will wear a dosimeter to measure the radiation they are exposed to while

caring for the client.
• Nurses must monitor the client for adverse effects of radiation such as skin irritation, nausea, and severe fatigue.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention
Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Risk Factors for Heart Failure • Risk factors of heart failure include a past medical history of hypertension, coronary artery disease, and diabetes. • Lifestyle choices like smoking and a sedentary lifestyle can contribute to the risk of heart failure. • Be aware that therapies such as radiation or chemotherapy can be risk factors in developing heart failure.
Subcategory: Health Screening
Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus • Risk factors for gestational diabetes include advanced maternal age, polycystic ovary syndrome, and a history of gestational diabetes in a previous pregnancy. • Hispanic and African American women are at a greater risk of developing gestational diabetes. • It is essential for pregnant mothers to get adequate prenatal care, this will ensure that this condition is caught early, and will reduce the risk of complications in the mother and baby.
Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity
Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions
Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group • A therapeutic group should be led by a trained professional well-versed in communication styles that encourage group participation. • A therapeutic group gives members a sense of trust and confidentiality that fosters open communication. • A therapeutic group focuses on mutual support and problem-solving.
Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies
Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Manifestations of Cocaine Exposure During Pregnancy • Cocaine exposure while a mother carries a child can lead to severe complications like premature birth, low birth weight, and stillbirth. • These infants can experience developmental delays and learning disabilities further down the road. • Infants exposed to cocaine can have difficulty regulating emotions and are more prone to anxiety and depression as adults.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease
- Teach the client that high-fat foods, spicy foods, and caffeine can exacerbate this condition.
- Clients with Crohn's disease should consume a low-residue diet with lean proteins and refined grains.
- Eating small frequent meals throughout the day can help to manage symptoms.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Caring for a Client Who Is in Active Labor
- Nurses can lead the client in non-pharmacological pain management such as deep breathing, guided imagery, and progressive muscle relaxation.
- Frequent position changes can help reduce pressure and pain.
- Using massage and counterpressure has been proven to reduce discomfort during contractions.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Nursing Actions for Continuous Enteral Feeding
- Be sure to keep the client's bed elevated to at least 30 degrees during feedings.
- Check tube placement before feeding by measuring the pH of the stomach contents.
- The rate and volume of feedings should be based on the client's tolerance.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C
- Vitamin C rich foods include green leafy vegetables like spinach and kale.
- Fruits like papaya, kiwi, and pineapple contain nutrients like vitamin C.
- Vitamin C is heat sensitive so for optimal absorption, it is best to consume these foods raw.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker
- The nurse should assess the client's physical abilities and make sure a walker is appropriate.
- Fit the walker by adjusting the legs so the client has a slight bend in their elbow when holding the handles.
- Assess the client's gait while using the walker to determine whether the client is using it properly.

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 is a beta-blocker so the nurse should know that this medication can cause bradycardia and hypotension.
- COPD clients taking this medication are at a greater risk of experiencing bronchospasms.
- This medication can mask signs of hypoglycemia, making it challenging to recognize and treat.

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Monitoring for Interactions Between Citalopram and St. John's Wort
- Taking St. John's wort and citalopram together can cause damage to the liver by interfering with liver enzymes and the metabolism of certain medications.
- This combination can cause changes in mood, behavior, and cognition.
- The client may experience hypotension if citalopram and St. John's wort are taken together.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Preparing Client for Insertion of a Non-tunneled Percutaneous Central Venous Access Device
- Be sure the client has seen the provider and discussed the procedure as well as signed the informed consent form.
- Local anesthetic can make the client more comfortable during this procedure.
- Use a sterile technique when performing this procedure.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block
- A pudendal block can be used to manage pain during childbirth.
- Adverse effects of this treatment include bleeding, infection, and nerve damage.
- This block can cause numbness and loss of sensation in the perineal area.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol
- Store this medication at room temperature and avoid a moist environment.
- Caffeine can interact with timolol and increase its effects.
- Be sure this medication is taken at the same time each day to maintain consistent blood levels.

Topic: Non-Opioid Analgesics: Administering Headache Medications to a Client Who Has a History of a Peptic Ulcer
- Assess the client and verify current medications to ensure no potential drug interactions for any new medication orders.
- NSAIDs and aspirin can irritate the stomach lining and exacerbate a peptic ulcer.
- Advise the client to monitor for bleeding and report any symptoms like a bloody stool or coffee ground emesis.

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Indications for Increasing the Rate of Oxytocin Infusion
- A provider may increase the oxytocin infusion if contractions are not regular and effective.
- When a client is experiencing prolonged labor, the oxytocin infusion may need to be increased to progress labor.
- Oxytocin may be used to stimulate contractions and reduce the risk of postpartum hemorrhage.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures
Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to Position a Client Following Total Hip Arthroplasty • Avoid leg crossing after a total hip surgery as this can cause hip dislocation. • Encourage the client to move to help prevent complications like pressure ulcers and deep vein thrombosis. • Use pillows to keep the hip in a neutral position to reduce the chance of dislocation.
Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems
Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum • Hyperemesis gravidarum is most commonly seen in the first trimester of pregnancy. • This can cause dehydration and weight loss which has the potential to cause harm to the mother and the baby. • Treatment includes dietary changes and medications to help control nausea. **Topic:** Tuberculosis: Priority Action • The client should be put on airborne precautions immediately and placed in a room with negative pressure. • All members of the healthcare team should wear appropriate personal protective equipment such as an N95 respirator. • Be sure to assess the client's respiratory status for worsening symptoms.
Subcategory: Medical Emergencies
Topic: Burns: Priority Action for a Toddler Who Has Burns • Closely monitor the toddler's vital signs and ABGs, assess for signs of shock, and provide the child and family with emotional support. • Be sure to manage the child's pain as stress and anxiety from the pain can make the condition worse. • Use therapeutic communication during dressing changes to calm the child.