

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Lauren McClain
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. 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Understanding of Advance Directives

- Staff should give clients that don't have an advanced directive information on their rights.
- Purpose is to communicate a client's wishes regarding end-of-life care.
- Should inform clients how to formulate one.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- Informal reprimand.
- Written warning.
- Review of rules/policies
- Suspension without pay
- Termination

Subcategory: Client Rights

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

- A living will is a legal document that expresses the clients wishes regarding medical treatment in the event the client becomes incapacitated and is facing end-of-life issues.
- Document of the clients advance directive status and whether or not it is on file.
- Ensure the status of the advanced directive is current with clients wishes.

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

- Give it voluntarily (no coercion involved).
- Be competent and of legal age or be an emancipated minor. (If the client is unable to provide consent, an authorized person must give consent).
- Receive sufficient information to make a decision based on an informed understanding of what is expected.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- Use all databases on the facilities floor to collect data.
- Know the type of medication and why you are giving it prior to administration.
- Know the side effect of medications prior to giving

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Turn patients every 2 hours
- Stage 2 partial thickness skin loss
- Keep the skin clean, dry and intact

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

- Order must include the clients full name.
- Must have ordered dosage and form of medication.
- Must include the correct time and frequency.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- Level 1 – Resuscitation (immediate life-saving intervention)
- the sorting of sick or injured patients according to their need for emergency medical attention

- Take the patients vital signs.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Provide instruction and information to client about body positions that eliminate potential for repetitive stress injuries
- Use slow, smooth and non-jerky movements.
- Think about and plan your approach before you attempt to do it.

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

- Evaluate patient teaching by using teach back method.

Observe for correct use. Place the affected leg and the crutches down on the step below

Observe for correct use. Place the affected leg and the crutches down on the step below

- Observe for correct use. Place the affected and the crutches down on the step below.
- Go up the stairs patient will move the good leg up first onto the step.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

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

- Place a client in a private room away from other clients when possible & keep the door closed as much as possible
- Place a sign on the door warning of the radiation source
- Limit visitors to 30-minute visits, & have visitors maintain a distance of 6 feet from the source

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Preventing falls.
- Preventing injury from self and others.
- The protect medically necessary tubes and catheters from being pulled out.

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

- The nurse must have a doctor's order to use restraints (physical or chemical). The doctor's order must be renewed every 24 hours and you must show evidence that other methods have been tried first.
- Physical restraints must be applied to the bedframe or the frame of the chair. The nurse must release the restraints periodically. The least restrictive restraint must be used. The nurse should round hourly to offer water and the bathroom.
- The nurse should check neurovascular status on the patient regularly. They should also ensure that the fit is snug but you can insert a finger.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Respiratory: 30 - 60/min with short periods of apnea.
- Heart Rate: 100-160 BPM with brief fluctuations dependent on infant activity.
- Cry vigorously when stimulated.

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients

- Process that helps nurses manage time and establish an order for completing responsibilities.
- The initial assessment will include an obtaining an extensive history and a baseline weight, vital signs, and pelvic exam.
- Prioritize the client's condition, safety factors, available time, and client preferences.

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- You need 600 micrograms of folic acid each day
- Protects baby from neural tube birth defect affecting the spine and brain.
- Found in leafy greens, eggs, beans, and citrus fruits.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Genetics play a role
- Older age
- Women are more likely to the disease more than men.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

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

- Precontemplation: Person has no intention of changing behavior in the foreseeable future.
- Contemplation: Person is aware that a problem exists and is seriously thinking about changing.
- Preparation: person is intending to take action in the near future.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptive

- History of cardiovascular disease or cerebrovascular disease.
- Impaired liver function.
- Known or suspected form of neoplasia, genital bleeding, congenital hyperlipidemia, or pregnancy.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- Provide a calm, comforting environment.
- Approach the patient with care and concern.
- Complete a head-to-toe assessment, looking for physical signs of abuse.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Stay with client and remain calm and reassuring during an attack.
- Decrease the stimuli in the client's environment.
- Instruct the client to practice slow, deep breaths.

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

- Improving the communication.
- Solving family problems.
- Helping to create a better functioning home environment.

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

- Assess behavior and mental status.
- Assess social interactions.
- Teach client what the disorder is and proper self-care habits.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- No leaven products should be given to the client.
- Allow them to have time and a quiet environment to be able to pray.
- Separate cooking utensils for meat and milk, serving milk first.

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Is Obese and Is Crying

- Interactive, purposeful communication skills.
- Express empathy and genuine concern.
- Elicit and attend to a client's thoughts, feelings, concerns, and needs.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- Follow a low residue diet to relieve abdominal pain.
- Avoid nuts, seeds, beans, and kernels.
- Low fiber diet to reduce inflammation.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Identifying Medication Interactions with Saw Palmetto

- Causes prolonged bleeding time and altered platelet function.
- Increased effect with anticoagulants.
- D/C prior to surgery.

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

- Encourage patient to pant during contractions.
- Use deep breathing techniques.
- Perform sacral massage.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Set up equipment for feeding.
- Assist client to semi fowlers and auscultate bowel sounds.
- Monitor for complications of the feeding.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits, tomatoes, and potatoes have a large source of vitamin C.
- Helps protect cells and keeping them healthy.
- Take 2-3 times a day with meals.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Call your doctor immediately if you experience any adverse effects.
- Slow or irregular heartbeat.
- Difficulty breathing.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions with Warfarin

- Aspirin
- Cold and allergy medications
- Antifungal medication such as fluconazole.

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

- Do not take St. John's with other antidepressants.
- Can increase affecting serotonin levels in the blood.
- It can be life threatening.

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

- Should not be administered in prematurity.
- Should not be administer if they had a previous C-section.
- Patients with known hypersensitivity to the drug.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- Ideal for emergency situations.
- Used for short term IV therapy such as fluids, electrolytes, and medications.
- Length is usually about 3 inches for an adult client.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Educate how to titrate dose and how to properly administer.
- Caution patient that memantine may cause dizziness.
- Advise patient to contact provider of all OTC, vitamins, or herbal products being taken.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- Make sure the child is well hydrated prior to insertion.
- Explain the procedure using the child's favorite toy.
- Allow the child to make one choice regarding the procedure.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- Subtract the radial pulse rate from the apical pulse rate.
- Every time the heart contracts the blood is not being perfused to the periphery.
- Normal pulse pressure range is 40-60 mm Hg.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- Do not eat or drink for 12 hours prior.
- Empty bladder prior to procedure.
- Ensure the client has signed a consent.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- Initiate seizure precautions.
- Administer IV calcium as ordered... give slowly as ordered.
- Encourage intake of foods high in calcium.

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

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

- Hypovolemia
- Bladder perforation
- Peritonitis

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- Do not take drugs that interfere with the body's natural healing process such as corticosteroids.
- Include foods rich in vitamin C in your diet.
- Keep wounds dressed.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to Position a Client Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Encourage patient to keep operative hip in extension.
- Stand on affected side and pivot patient to unaffected side.
- An abduction splint or pillows should be kept between the legs.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Severe nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.
- Small meals, dry toast, and enteral nutrition may be given.
- Provide lactated ringers and antiemetics.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Assess for substance or alcohol use disorders
- Assess for hallucinations and what they are hearing and seeing.
- Medications include haloperidol, dopamine, and clozapine.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Initiate a high protein, high calorie diet.
- Remove the clothing and stop the burn with tepid water.
- Give lactated ringers for fluid resuscitation.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Fractures: Identifying Findings Requiring Follow-up for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Important for the child's safety.
- There is new or worsening pain.
- Child's arm has become cool or pale.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Assess pain frequently and use appropriate pain management.
- Assessing how they behave.
- Ask them to explain their pain.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Fractures: Determining Potential Complications for a Child Who Has Arm Pain

- Compartment syndrome.
- Fever or swollen joint.
- Trouble moving arm normally or turning hand.

Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- Keep affected extremity supported.
- Reassure and provide comfort.
- Monitor neurovascular status on a regular schedule.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

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

- Do not put anything in the cast.
- Do not get cast wet.
- Provide hydration and nutrition to promote healing.