

Angelina Thomas
N433: Pediatrics
April 27, 2023

ATI Remediation

1. Management of care
 - a. Case management
 - i. Provide for children who have elevated lead levels.
 - ii. Make appropriate referrals (community nurse, teacher, early intervention)
 - iii. Reinforce the therapeutic plan of care.
 - b. Establishing priorities
 - i. Promote increased fluid intake.
 - ii. Promote rest.
 - iii. Acetaminophen or ibuprofen for fever
2. Safety and infection Control
 - a. Accident/Error/Injury prevention
 - i. Identify factors that influence accident/injury prevention.
 - ii. Identify and facilitate correct use of infant and child car seats
 - iii. Sometimes interpret accident as punishment.
 - b. Home safety
 - i. A working carbon monoxide detector should be kept in the home.
 - ii. Medications should be kept in childproof containers, away from the reach of infants.
 - iii. The phone number for a poison control center should be kept near the phone.
 - c. Standard precautions/transmission-based precautions/surgical asepsis
 - i. Understand communicable disease and the modes of organism transmission.
 - ii. Apply principles of infection control.
 - iii. Provide non-pharmacological comfort measures.
3. Health promotion and maintenance
 - a. Aging process
 - i. Provide care and education for the newborn, infant and toddler client from birth through 2 years.
 - ii. Provide care and education from the preschool, school age, and adolescent client ages 3 through 17 years.
 - iii. Assess and educate clients about health risks based on family, population, and/or community characteristics.
 - b. Developmental stages and transitions
 - i. Provide education to clients/staff members about expected age-related changes and age-specific growth and development.
 - ii. Identify family structures and roles of family members.
 - iii. Modify approaches to care in accordance with client developmental stage.
 - c. Health promotion/disease prevention
 - i. Inform the client of appropriate immunization schedules.
 - ii. Educate client about health promotion and maintenance recommendations.

- iii. Assist the client in maintaining an optimum level of health.
- 4. Basic care and comfort
 - a. Elimination
 - i. Monitor elimination patterns.
 - ii. Obtain daily weights.
 - iii. Monitor intake and output.
 - b. Mobility/Immobility
 - i. Maintain/correct the adjustment of client's traction device.
 - ii. Encourage mobility as soon as tolerated.
 - iii. Monitor for changes in neuromuscular status.
 - c. Nutrition and oral hydration
 - i. Provide/maintain special diets based on the client diagnosis/nutritional needs and cultural considerations.
 - ii. Evaluate client intake and output and intervene as needed.
 - iii. Evaluate the impact of disease/illness on nutritional status of a client.
 - d. Rest and Sleep
 - i. Assess client sleep/rest pattern and intervene as needed.
 - ii. Keep consistent bedtime routine.
 - iii. Use a night-light in the room.
- 5. Pharmacological and parenteral therapies
 - a. Medication Administration
 - i. Review pertinent data prior to medication administration.
 - ii. Administer and document medications given by parenteral route.
 - iii. Digoxin administration: take pulse prior.
 - b. Pharmacological Pain Management
 - i. Administer and document pharmacological pain management appropriate for client age and diagnoses.
 - ii. Assess client need for administration of a PRN pain medication.
 - iii. Assess the client's physical functioning following pain management.
- 6. Reductions of risk potential
 - a. Changes/abnormalities in vital signs
 - i. Assess and respond to changes and/or trends in client vital signs.
 - ii. Perform focused assessments.
 - iii. Assess vital signs frequently post-procedure.
 - b. Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures
 - i. Use precautions to prevent injury and/or complications associated with a procedure or diagnosis.
 - ii. Apply knowledge of pathophysiology to monitor for complications.
 - iii. Educate patient about treatments and procedures.
 - c. System specific assessments
 - i. The most reliable indicator of pain is the client's verbal expression of pain.
 - ii. Pain assessment also involves observing and documenting nonverbal indicators and physiological changes.

- iii. Used standard pain measures to assess pain (location, quality, intensity, timing, setting, associated manifestations, aggravating or relieving factors).
 - d. Therapeutic procedures
 - i. Provide strategies to reduce caregiver stress.
 - ii. Provide information about care for seizures that can happen late in the disease.
 - iii. Educate family/caregivers about illness, methods of care, medications, and adaptation of the home environment.
- 7. Physiological adaptation
 - a. Alterations in body systems
 - i. Apply knowledge of nursing procedures, pathophysiology and psychomotor skills when caring for a client with an alteration in body systems.
 - ii. Educate client about managing health problems.
 - iii. Refer to social services and case managers for long-term/home management, community outreach programs, and support support.
 - b. Hemodynamics
 - i. Identify cardiac rhythm strip abnormalities.
 - ii. Hemodynamic monitoring system is used to display a client hemodynamic data including pressure transducer, pressure tubing, monitor, pressure bag and flush device.
 - iii. Arterial lines are placed in the radial, brachial, or femoral artery.
 - c. Illness management
 - i. Promote and provide continuity of care in illness management activities.
 - ii. Provide postoperative care.
 - iii. Educate client about managing illness.
 - d. Medical emergencies
 - i. Apply knowledge of pathophysiology when caring for a client experiencing a medical emergency.
 - ii. Evaluate and document the client's response to emergency interventions.
 - iii. Perform emergency care procedures.
- 8. Clinical Judgement
 - a. Take Actions
 - i. Use clinical decision making/critical thinking when addressing expected effects/outcomes of medications.
 - ii. Compare laboratory values to normal laboratory values.
 - iii. Provide skin care to clients who are incontinent.



CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE
48.8%
TIME SPENT
31:21

Individual Name: Angelina R Thomas
Student Number: TH4119011
Institution: Lakeview CON
Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/27/2023 **# of Points:** 68
Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress
View missed topics and launch study materials below.
Last accessed: 4/28/2023 **Time spent:** 10:27:26

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

Below Level 1

MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
National	Program	National	Program
64.8%	65.7%	0	0