

N433 Infant, Child, and Adolescent Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Proctored ATI
Semester: 3, Spring

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 N/A

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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

Topic: Acute Neurologic Disorders: Indications to Discontinue Droplet Precautions

- Maintain respiratory isolation for a minimum of 24 hours after administering antibiotics
- Droplet precaution requires private rooms.
- Visitors should wear a mask until after 24 of antibiotics.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health promotion of toddlers (1-3 years old)

- Toilet training occurs in this stage and parents must show patience and consistency when teaching their child.
- Discipline should be consistent with boundaries to establish proper social behavior.
- 12-15 months the child should receive the poliovirus vaccine.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Grief and Loss

Topic: Death and Dying Age-Appropriate Response to Death

- Infants and Toddlers have no concept of death.
- Preschoolers may believe that thoughts can cause death.
- School age children may have adult concepts of death.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected Actions/ Outcomes

Topic: Cardio Disorders: priority Findings for an Infant who is Receiving Furosemide

- Monitor daily Weights.
- Encourage high potassium diet.
- Monitor I&O

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Immunization: Contraindications for Receiving the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine

- Immunodeficiency is contraindicated for the MMR vaccine
- Should not be given if there is anaphylactic reactions to eggs, gelatin, or neomycin
- MMR is contraindicated in patients with a history of thrombocytopenia

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Preparing to Apply Lidocaine and Prilocaine Cream

- Apply 1 hour prior to procedure.
- Apply as little as needed to not have systemic absorption.
- Clean skin prior to procedure to remove excess lidocaine.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Complications of Infants: Teaching About Meal Planning for a Toddler Who Has a Phenylketonuria

- Newborns should be put on a formula low in phenylalanine.
- Phenylalanine levels should be monitored.
- Phenylalanine should be between 2 and 8 mg/dl

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Health Promotion of the Preschoolers 3-6 Years

- Preschoolers need 12 hours of sleep a day.
- Bedtimes should be consistent.
- Do not let a child sleep in bed with their parents.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Priority Finding for an Adolescents Who Has Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

- There will be instances of both Hyper and Hypoglycemia.
- An 8 hour fasting glucose will be 126 or above
- **A random glucose check will be 200 or more with manifestations of diabetes.**

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

Topic: gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Planning Post-OP Care for Meckel Diverticulum.

- Maintain NPO status.
- Provide supplemental oxygen.
- Maintain Airway.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: identifying the Location of a Patent Ductus Arteriosus

- Located between the pulmonary artery and aorta.
- Systolic murmur can be heard.
- Possibly asymptomatic.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: acute Infectious Disease Gastrointestinal Disorder: Expected Findings for Severe Dehydration

- Capillary refill greater than 4 seconds.
- Dry mucus membranes.
- Weight loss.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Blood Neoplasms: identifying Effective Treatment for a Child Who Has Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

- Chemotherapy can destroy leukemic cells.
- Hematopoietic stem cell transplants can introduce new cells to fight cancer cells.
- Radiation is another option typically is used alongside chemotherapy.

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Varicella Management

- Do not allow the child to encounter others until the lesions are dry and scabbed.
- Keep the child from the sun.
- Administer antipyretic if a fever occurs.

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Evaluation Parent Understanding

- Educate the child and parents about transmission.
- Identify stressors affecting the family.
- Provide psychosocial support to client and family.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illness: caring For a Child Who Has Epiglottitis

- Protect the airway.
- Monitor oximetry.
- Droplet Isolation for the first 24 hours.

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Priority Action for a Submersion Injury

- Respiratory assessments.
- History of the event including when and what fluid.
- Monitor for complications that can occur 24 hours after the incident.