

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

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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

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Client Advocacy

- As advocates of patient's nurses must ensure that clients are informed of their rights and have adequate information on which to base health care decisions.
- Situations in which nurses advocate for patient's include: End of life decisions, confidentiality/privacy, informed consent, and substandard care.
- Nurses must act as advocates even if they don't agree with the client's decision.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation, and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The nurse manager will use performance appraisals at regular intervals to allow the nurse the opportunity to discuss personal goals as well as receive feedback on level of performance.
- The second infraction will include a written warning which would include consequences if the behavior/infractions continue.
- Fourth infraction is where the employee is terminated after having multiple warnings and considering alternatives.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- The nurse can utilize the nursing drug handbook for references on medications, this book should be within five years of the date being used.
- The nurse can always use the Pharmacists for medication references.
- The nurse can also use the Physician's Desk Reference (PDR) for medication reference.

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Implementing Critical Pathways

- Case managers often initiate critical pathways, but they are used by many members of the interprofessional team.
- The nurse will teach that critical pathways are often specific to a diagnosis type and outlines the typical length of stay and treatments.
- When a patient requires treatment other than what is typical or requires longer stay, it is documented as a variance.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Immobility can be temporary, permanent, sudden onset, and slow onset.

- Increased pressure on the skin decreases circulation to the tissue especially bony areas, which leads to pressure injuries.
- The nurse will assess the risk of pressure injury for all inpatient clients and implement a plan of care for pressure injury prevention, such as, ambulation, nutrition, and turning and repositioning.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Evaluating Teaching

- The nurse will assess the best approach to client teaching and address pain complaints before educating.
- The nurse can use teach back to evaluate the teaching of a client, for example the client can have the patient teach the nurse the steps to insulin injections.
- The nurse can ask the patient questions regarding the teaching to evaluate the client's responses to determine the effectiveness of the teaching.

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

- The client will use the crutches placing them 15-25 cm (6-10 in) in front of them before moving the affected leg forward.
- The client will teach back the COAL (cane opposite affected leg) when using crutches
- The client will repeat back up to heaven down to hell when remembering how to use crutches when having to climb stairs.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/ Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- The use of restraints should be the last method or resort, after all other alternatives have been exhausted.
- Restraints are used when the client is a harm to themselves, other client's, and staff.
- Restraints should never be used as a PRN order, the nurse must obtain an order from the provider within the hour (per facility) of placing restraints.

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

- Elbow restraints can be needed with a cleft lip repair to prevent the infant from injuring the repair.
- The nurse will assess the client's skin for signs of irritation or inadequate circulation.
- The nurse will remove the restraints periodically to allow for limb movement and comfort.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- The nurse will inform the client the importance of folic acid intake for neurologic development and prevention of fetal neural tube defects.
- The nurse will teach that foods high in folate include dark leafy green vegetables, orange juice,

bread, cereals, and grains fortified with folic acid.

- Women of childbearing age should be taught to increase intake of high folate foods of at least 400-600 prior to and during pregnancy.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

- The nurse will instruct the parents to place the newborn on their back to sleep and avoid the use of pillows, teddy bears, and blankets in the sleeping area/ crib with the baby.
- The nurse will plan to instruct the family on proper car seat installment and usage for the newborn, the nurse will prepare handouts, videos, and a list of resources for car seat inspections.
- The nurse will assess the learning barriers that would prevent the teaching from being effective, the nurse will limit these barriers to promote teachings.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screenings for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Screenings include having the client down to underwear and ask the client to bend over while the nurse assesses the asymmetry of the ribs and flank.
- Radiographs such as the Cobb technique to determine the degree of curvature.
- The nurse can expect the provider to also order the Risser scale to determine the skeletal maturity.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- The nurse can use case management to coordinate community, medical, criminal justice, and social services for the survivor/ victim of the client.
- The nurse will help the client develop a safe plan for when the abuse occurs or when the client feels the need to leave/ getaway.
- The nurse will discuss therapies that could be beneficial for the family and individually.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- The nurse will offer high calorie snacks to the client and plenty of fluids.
- The nurse will monitor the client for signs of dehydration and exhaustion.
- The nurse will remain with the client during the worst of the anxiety to provide reassurance, and to help promote a safe, calm, quiet environment.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessments and Management of Newborn Complications: Manifestations of Cocaine Exposure During Pregnancy

- The newborn can have nasal congestion with flaring, skin mottling, retractions, apnea, and tachypnea greater than 60/min.
- CNS- The newborn will have high-pitched shrill cry, irritability, tremors, and hyperactivity.

- The newborn will have poor feeding, diarrhea, and projectile vomiting.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a Client Who Has Hearing Loss

- The nurse will sit and face the client when communicating plans of care and other conversations related to the client and their care.
- The nurse will encourage the use of hearing devices if applicable, and ensure the client's batteries are charging when not in use.
- The nurse should try speaking in a lower vocal pitch before increasing volume and use brief sentences with simple words.

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- A low fiber low residue diet is recommended for clients with Crohn's disease.
- The nurse will recommend tender, ground meat fish, poultry, white rice and bread and to avoid tough red meat and limit fried foods.
- The nurse will recommend the client eat canned or cooked vegetables and avoid juice that contains pulp.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Saw Palmetto may affect the body's ability to clot.
- Interactions with warfarin and Aspirin place the client at a high risk for bleeding.
- The nurse should educate the client to contact the provider before taking herbal supplements when on long term medications and medications regarding coagulation.

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

- The nurse will administer IV pain medications as prescribed and use a combination of non pharmacological methods to help the client manage pain level.
- The nurse will assist the patient with breathing techniques to help counteract pain.
- The nurse can provide pressure to the client's lower back during contractions to alleviate pain.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- The client will walk without lifting the walker from the ground, and keeping all four legs on the ground.
- The nurse will observe the client arms at a 15-30 degree angle when standing in the walker.

- The client will be observed moving the walker 6-8 inches forward and then step into the walker.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- The nurse will teach the client to avoid stopping this medication abruptly after long term or chronic use.
- The nurse will teach the client about the cardiovascular and respiratory effects of taking timolol and teach the client to withhold the medication if heart rate is less than 60 bpm and contact the provider.
- Timolol can interfere with some effects of insulin and the nurse will teach especially diabetic patients to closely monitor glucose levels while on this medication.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- The nurse will shave the area of insertion and clean with chlorhexidine to eliminate as much bacteria as possible to reduce risk for infections.
- The nurse will gather equipment and don sterile gloves and maintain a sterile field during the insertion process.
- The nurse administers pain medications at least 30 minutes prior to the procedure and ensures that informed consent is signed and the patient is calm and confident in the procedure.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- Pudendal block consists of a local anesthetic administered transvaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve, this type of block has no maternal or fetal systemic effects.
- Pudendal blocks are typically administered during the second late stage of labor 10 to 20 mins before delivery.
- This pain management method is suitable during second and third stages of labor and for the repair of episiotomy and lacerations.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol

- Timolol is a beta blocker and can cause bronchoconstriction and should be used with caution for patients who have asthma.
- The nurse will instruct the client to close their eyes after instilling the drops into the inner corner of the eye, and hold slight pressure for up to 2 mins for medication to be absorbed.
- The nurse will instruct the client to change positions slowly when using this medication to avoid injury from orthostatic hypotension.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- The nurse will teach the client and caregiver that the medication will block the entry of calcium into nerve cells which slows down brain cell death and slows the progression of Alzemiens.

- The nurse will teach you to take the medication with or without meals.
- The nurse will inform the patient and caregiver of common adverse effects, such as, dizziness, headache, confusion, and constipation.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Intradermal injection is most often used for TB testing or testing for medication allergies.
- The nurse will insert the needle at a 10 to 15 degree angle with the bevel up and a small bleb should appear.
- The nurse will not massage the site after injection, and will also instruct the client to do the same.

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

- Prior to the administration of oxytocin, the nurse must ensure the fetus is engaged and is at least in the birth canal at a minimum station of 0.
- Increasing oxytocin until desired contraction pattern is obtained that is maintained if there is contraction frequency of 2 to 3 min.
- The nurse will discontinue oxytocin if uterine tachysystole occurs such as contraction frequency of more than every 2 mins and contraction duration of longer than 90 seconds.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- The nurse will verify informed consent and gather the materials needed for the procedure.
- The nurse will position the client in an upright position either on the edge of the bed with feet supported or a high-fowler's position in bed.
- The nurse will obtain lab values like BUN and creatinine, albumin and other blood test prior to the procedure.

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

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

- The nurse will monitor for hypovolemia and report tachycardia, hypotension, pallor, dizziness, and diaphoresis.
- The nurse will report a spike/ elevation in temperature and elevated WBC levels.
- The nurse will report changes in mental and cognitive status due to change in fluid and electrolyte balance.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- The nurse will increase the client's diet to include high protein food options, high in calories, and vitamin C.
- The client can assess the client for Diabetes and help maintain glycemic control to help increase peripheral circulation..

- The nurse can give supplemental O2 to help with tissue perfusion and tissue growth, the nurse will also refer the client for hyperbaric treatments.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorder: Teaching About Food Safety and Preparation for a Client Who Has AIDS

- The nurse will teach the client to eat small frequent meals that are high in protein, calories, and are nutrient dense.
- The nurse can also advise the patient to avoid foods that are acidic, spicy, and avoid raw fish, like sushi and raw fruits and vegetables.
- The nurse will also recommend liberal fluid intake to prevent dehydration.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- The nurse's priority action for a toddler with burns is to assess the location and the severity of the burn, the nurse wanted to make sure the toddler has a patent airway.
- The nurse will also prioritize fluid replacement for the toddler as dehydration is a major risk for the child.
- The nurse will carefully remove burned clothing and manage the toddlers' pain as one of the priority actions.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- The nurse will assess the onset of the pain and if the child has relief from pain medications.
- The nurse will assess and analyze the client's pain level and location.
- The nurse will contact the provider for pain that is unrelieved by pain medications and worsen with movement.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

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

- The child can also have complications with Embolisms and pain can also be a manifestation of fat embolisms or pulmonary embolism.
- Compartment syndrome is a potential complication for a child with arm pain in a cast following a fracture.
- Osteomyelitis is also a potential complication of a fracture (open), the nurse will monitor the client's blood labs and vitals to assess for signs of infection.

Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- The nurse will maintain the child's ABC's and monitor vital signs.
- The nurse will perform neurologic assessments and monitor for pain.
- The nurse will obtain a history on how the injury occurred and assess the type of fracture.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- The caregiver will demonstrate how to perform neuro checks on the child and know when to call the provider.
- The nurse will teach the parents to give pain medication as prescribed and to call the provider if the pain doesn't get better or become worse after an hour of administration.
- The nurse will teach the child and parents to not place any foreign objects inside the cast to avoid skin trauma, the patient will teach back to evaluate understanding.