

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

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Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Seizures: Finding to Report for a 2-Week-Old Newborn (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 41 Bone and Soft Tissue Cancers)

- o Drowsiness
- o loss of consciousness
- o stiffening of the body

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Caring for a School-Age Child Who Is Experiencing Anaphylaxis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 43 Pediatric Emergencies)

- Suction as needed.
- Prepare for intubation if needed.
- Use a calm approach with the child and family

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Sexually Transmitted Infections (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM CH RN 8.0 Chp 3 Epidemiology and Communicable Disease)

- Diphtheria
- Giardiasis
- Gonorrhea

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Acute Neurologic Disorders: Planning Care for an Infant Who Has Bacterial Meningitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 12 Acute Neurological Disorders)

- Place the client in the side-lying position with the head flexed and knees drawn up toward the chest, and assist in maintaining the position. Use distraction methods as necessary.
- The client can be sedated with fentanyl and midazolam.
- The provider cleans the skin and injects a local anesthetic.

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Safety Precautions to Prevent Burns (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 4 Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years))

- Pot handles should be turned toward the back of the stove.
- Electrical outlets should be covered.
- Toddlers should wear sunscreen when outside.

Subcategory:

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

- **Topic:** Health Promotion of Adolescents (12 to 20 Years): Expected Developmental Changes During Early Adolescence (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 7 Health Promotion of Adolescents (12 to 20 Years))

- Pubic hair growth (some girls experience hair growth before breast development)
- Axillary hair growth
- Menstruation

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Identifying Related Conditions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 19 Cystic Fibrosis)

- Family history of cystic fibrosis
- Medical history of respiratory infections, growth failure
- Meconium ileus at birth manifested as distention of the abdomen, vomiting, and inability to pass stool. Meconium ileus is the earliest indication of cystic fibrosis in the newborn

Subcategory:

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

Topic: Death and Dying: Responding to the Parents of a Toddler (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 11 Death and Dying)

- Have little to no concept of death.
- Egocentric thinking prevents their understanding death (toddlers).
- Mirror parental emotions (sadness, anger, depression, anxiety)

Subcategory: Family Dynamics

Topic: Family-Centered Nursing Care: Assessing the Needs of a Single Parent (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 1 Family-Centered Nursing Care)

- There is a sense of trust.
- Set clear and realistic limits and expectations based on the child's developmental level.
- Provide role modeling and reinforcement for appropriate behavior.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Caring for a Child Who Has Rotavirus (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 22: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders)

- Do not share dishes and utensils. Wash them in hot, soapy water or in the dishwasher.
- Clip nails and discourage nail biting and thumb sucking.
- Clean toilet areas

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Dosage Calculation

- **Topic:** Dosage Calculation: Administering Amoxicillin (Active Learning Template - Medication)
- STEP 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? (Place the unit of measure being calculated on the left side of the equation.)
- X mL =
- STEP 2: Determine the ratio that contains the same unit as the unit being calculated. (Place the ratio on the right side of the equation ensuring that the unit in the numerator matches the unit being calculated.)
- STEP 3: Place any remaining ratios that are relevant to the item on the right side of the equation along with any needed conversion factors to cancel out unwanted units of measurement.
 - STEP 4: Solve for X.
 - X mL = 5 mL
 - STEP 5: Round, if necessary.
 - STEP 6: Determine whether the amount to administer makes sense. If there are 250 mg/5 mL and the prescription reads 0.25 g, it makes sense to administer 5 mL. The nurse should administer amoxicillin 5 mL PO every 8 hr

Subcategory: Medication Administration

- **Topic:** Immunizations: Contraindication for Receiving the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 35 Immunizations)
- Moderate or severe illnesses with or without fever are precautions to receiving immunizations.
- The common cold and other minor illnesses are not contraindications to immunizations.
- Severe febrile illness is a contraindication to all immunizations.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Planning Antibiotic Therapy for an Infant (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 49 Intravenous Therapy)

- Give some medications (antibiotics) intermittently in a small amount of solution (25 to 250 mL) through a continuous IV fluid system or with saline or heparin lock systems
- Prepare the equipment.
- Perform hand hygiene.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

- **Topic:** Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Preparing to Apply Lidocaine and Prilocaine Cream (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 38 Miscellaneous Pain Medications v2)
- Apply to intact skin 1 hr before routine procedures or superficial puncture and 2 hr before more extensive procedures or deep puncture.
- Apply to the smallest surface area needed to minimize systemic absorption. Avoid wrapping or heating the area.
- Prior to the procedure, remove the dressing and clean the skin with aseptic solution.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

- **Topic:** Organ Neoplasms: Neutropenic Precautions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 39 Organ Neoplasms)
- Protect the child from sources of possible infection.
- Use good hand hygiene.
- Encourage the child and family to use good hand hygiene.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Expected Laboratory Findings for a Child Who Has Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 37 Hemodynamic Shock)

- Assess for further indications of bleeding from mucous membranes, venipuncture sites, gums, and around IV catheters.
- Apply pressure to leaking IV/central line/arterial line sites.
- Explain procedures and care to the client and family.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Providing Teaching About Increased Intracranial Pressure (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 29 Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders)

- Use gentle movements when performing ROM exercises.
- Minimize environmental stressors (noise, frequent visitors).
- Assess and manage pain

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Fractures: Priority Action Following Cast Application (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- Assess and monitor neurovascular status.
- Elevate the cast above the level of the heart during the first 24 to 48 hr to prevent swelling.
- Apply ice for the first 24 hr to decrease swelling.

Topic: Renal Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Nephrotic Syndrome (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 26 Renal Disorders)

- Facial and periorbital edema: decreased throughout the day
- Ascites
- Edema to lower extremities and genitalia

Subcategory:

- **Topic:** Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis: Performing Peritoneal Dialysis (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 57 Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis)
- Determine the client's ability to self-perform peritoneal dialysis and follow sterile technique.
- Monitor blood glucose level (dialysate is a hypertonic solution that contains glucose).
- Record the amount of inflow compared to outflow of dialysate

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances**

- **Topic:** Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Severe Dehydration (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 22: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders)
- No tearing with sunken eyeballs
- Sunken anterior fontanel
- Oliguria or anuria
- **Topic:** Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Severe Dehydration (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 22: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders)
- Proteinuria: present; up to 15 grams of protein in a 24-hr specimen
- Hyaline casts
- Few RBCs

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Administering Digoxin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 20 Cardiovascular Disorders)

- Give water the following administration to prevent tooth decay if the child has teeth.
- If a dose is missed, do not give an extra dose or increase the next dose.
- If the child vomits, do not re-administer the dose.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Caring for a Toddler Who Has a Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 29 Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders)

- Promote independence with self-care activities as much as possible. Assist the client to maintain a positive self-image and a high level of self-esteem.
- Assess the client's developmental level.
- Monitor for pain

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Nursing Actions for a Child Who Has Epiglottitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 17 Acute and Infections Respiratory Illnesses)

- Protect airway.
- Avoid throat culture or using a tongue blade.
- Prepare for intubation

Topic: Hematologic Disorders: Managing Sickle Cell Crisis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 21 Hematologic Disorders)

- Promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption.
- Administer oxygen as prescribed if hypoxia is present.
- Apply comfort measures (warm packs to painful joints)

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Death and Dying: Physical Manifestations of Approaching Death (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 11 Death and Dying)

- o Decreased sensation and movement in lower extremities
- o Loss of senses (hearing is the last to be lost)
- o Confusion or loss of consciousness

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Fractures: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- Compression of nerves, blood vessels, and muscle inside a confined place, resulting in neuromuscular ischemia;
- most commonly occurring in relation to tibial fractures or fractures involving the forearm.
- If untreated, deformity of the extremity, paralysis and infection can result.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 19 Cystic Fibrosis)

- Short-acting beta2 agonists (albuterol)
- Cholinergic antagonists (anticholinergics [ipratropium bromide])
- Fluticasone propionate/salmeterol