

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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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: Advocacy

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Supporting a Client's Right to Autonomy

- Support and defend a client's health and wellness.
- Support the client's wishes and personal rights.
- Advocate for the patient and ensure patient privacy.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Delegating Tasks to an Assistive Personnel

- The nurse can delegate obtaining vitals on a stable patient to the AP.
- The nurse can delegate obtaining intake and output on a stable patient to the AP.
- The nurse can delegate postmortem care to the AP.

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- There should be a written warning.
- The employee should be reprimanded for the issue.
- Review of the rules should be reviewed before issuing a suspension.

Subcategory: Client Rights

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

- Educate the patient on the importance of the research.
- Educate the patient that the research study is voluntary and can be stopped at any time.
- Ensure the patient understands the consent and alternative forms of research.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Transcribing Prescriptions

- Transcribe the prescription back to the provider.
- Ensure that the prescription is correct before safely administering the medication to the patient.
- When unsure of what the provider is saying, ask questions to ensure patient safety.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- The nurse may use Medline for research purposes.
- The nurse may use HealthSTAR for research purposes.
- The nurse may use PubMed for research purposes.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating With a Client Who Speaks a Language Different From the Nurse

- Always use a certified translator when caring for a patient who speaks a different language.
- Never allow a family member to interpret what the nurse is saying to the patient.
- Never use an application for translation purposes.

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Hepatitis A is a reportable infectious disease that must be reported.
- Salmonellosis is a reportable infectious disease that must be reported.
- Chlamydia is a reportable infectious disease that must be reported.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Turn the patient every two hours to prevent pressure injuries.
- Use wedges and pillows to support the patients' bony prominences.

- Apply ointment to prominent areas to reduce the risk of skin breakdown.

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

- Verify the patient's prescription before administering the prescription to the patient.
- Ask the provider questions when the nurse is unsure of why the prescription is needed.
- Ensure the patient knows what the medication is used for.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

- Ensure that the patients with a red tag are seen first.
- Ensure that patients with a closed fracture are tagged green.
- Patients that have a yellow tag can wait at least forty minutes before seeking care.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Ergonomics focuses on the comfort of the patient.
- Ergonomics focuses on the safety of the patient.
- Ergonomics focuses on the efficiency of the patient.

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

- Educate the patient to step with the unaffected leg first when going up a set of stairs.
- Educate the patient on resting their weight on their hands not on their armpits.
- Educate the patient to bend their elbows slightly to prevent nerve damage.

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

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- Providing a dressing change to a patient who has a central line requires sterile gloves.
- The nurse should apply sterile gloves when inserting a foley catheter.
- The nurse should apply sterile gloves when inserting a PICC line.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

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

- An order for a restraint should only be put in by a provider when it is needed.
- A patient with restraints must have documentation to support the reasoning for the restraints.
- The nurse must remove the restraints every two hours to ensure ethical reasoning.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- The newborn may have a high heart rate immediately after delivery.
- The newborn will have vernix on their skin after delivery.
- The newborn will show signs of hunger when the cheek of the newborn is stroked.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Assessing Developmental Milestones

- The toddler will say sentences that include two to four words.
- The toddler will begin to play make-believe games during this stage.
- The toddler will sort shapes and colors.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Risk Factors for Heart Failure

- Smoking is a risk factor for heart failure.
- Drinking excessive amounts of alcohol is a risk factor for heart failure.
- Illegal drug use is a risk factor for heart failure.

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

- Heart disease is a risk factor for Alzheimer's Disease.

- Diabetes is a risk factor for Alzheimer’s Disease.
- Hypertension is a risk factor for Alzheimer’s Disease.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Ensure that the patient is in a safe environment.
- Take the patient to a private, safe area so the patient can feel at peace.
- Inform the patient that they will be okay.

Subcategory: Grief and Loss

Topic: Death and Dying: Recognizing Preschool Responses to Death

- The preschooler may be confused and might show night agitation.
- The preschooler may have temper tantrums.
- The preschooler may have a regressive behavior.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- The patient with antisocial personality disorder may behave irresponsibly and show disregard for normal activities.
- The patient with antisocial personality disorder may be unable to control their anger.
- The patient with antisocial personality disorder may show lack of concern or remorse.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Has Major Depressive Disorder

- Educate the patient on the symptoms of major depressive disorder.
- Educate the patient on allowing them to open up when feeling low and sharing thoughts of harming self.
- Educate the patient on the different therapeutic communication techniques when living with depression.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices

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

- Ensure the patient understands what you are saying to them.
- Have the patient repeat the specific information back to you.
- Provide information in writing for the patient.

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- Educate the patient on not consuming corn.
- Educate the patient on limiting alcohol beverages.
- Educate the patient on limiting carbonated beverages.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Educate the patient on the different pain management techniques.
- Educate the patient on an epidural block.
- Educate the patient on using an analgesic for pain.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Findings to Report

- Anxiety may be a symptom of hemodynamic shock.
- Confusion may be a symptom of hemodynamic shock.

- Diaphoresis may be a symptom of hemodynamic shock.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Educate the patient on consuming oranges.
- Educate the patient on consuming strawberries.
- Educate the patient on consuming bell peppers.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- Educate the patient on not hunching over when using the walker.
- Educate the patient on looking straight ahead when using the walker.
- Educate the patient on slowly changing directions when turning.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- The nurse should report when the patient is experiencing hallucinations due to insomnia to the provider.
- The nurse should report to the provider when the patient is refusing to sleep.
- The nurse should report to the provider when the patient is sleeping less than four hours of sleep a night.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medications for Children and Adolescents Who Have Mental Health Issues: Reportable Finding in an Adolescent Who Has ADHD

- Adolescents may interrupt their peers more often than others when they have ADHD.
- The patient may not be able to focus clearly at school.
- The patient may not be able to sit still for long periods of time.

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

- The patient may hallucinate when combining these medications.
- The patient may have increased heart rate when combining these medications together.
- The patient may experience muscle spasms when combining these medications together.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- Educate the patient that this is a short-term catheter.
- Educate the patient on the steps of the procedure.
- Educate the patient that this procedure is sterile.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block

- Educate the patient on what a pudendal block is.
- Educate the patient that a pudendal block is usually given in the second stage of labor.
- Educate the patient that the pudendal block relieves pain around the vagina and rectum.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Hand hygiene prior to administering timolol is an important step.
- Never apply the vial directly to the skin of the eyelid.
- Apply pressure for one to two minutes after administering timolol to the eye.

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

- The nurse may increase the rate of oxytocin if there is no cervical change.

- The nurse may increase the rate of oxytocin if the labor pattern is established.
- The nurse may increase the rate of oxytocin if the contractions are successful and the strengthening of the uterine contractions are appropriate.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

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

- Show the procedure on the patient's stuffed animal first, allowing the patient to see it is not harmful.
- Have patience with the preschooler.
- Contact the hospital's child resources to provide a better experience for the preschooler.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- One person will measure the apical pulse while the other person measures the peripheral pulse.
- The patient's pulse will be measured if the pulse is irregular.
- The patient will have signs of arrhythmia.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Assisting with a Lumbar Puncture for an Infant

- The infant may have pressure or perceive pain for a few moments while receiving a lumbar puncture.
- The infant may have a headache after the lumbar puncture.
- The infant's parents will receive all information on a lumbar puncture before proceeding.

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

- The patient is not allowed to eat twelve hours before a paracentesis.
- The patient will be asked to empty their bladder before the procedure.
- The provider will order lab work before a paracentesis.

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

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

- The nurse should report any abnormal leakage from the site to the provider.
- The nurse should report any signs of infections to the provider.
- The nurse should report any rapid changes in a patient's vital signs to the provider.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- Ensure the patient includes foods rich in Vitamin C.
- Ensure the patient is drinking lots of water to help the healing process.
- Educate the importance of maintaining good hygiene on their wounds.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Preventing Heat Loss Through Conduction

- Immediately after birth the newborn should be placed on a heated bassinet.
- The newborn should be wiped off vigorously to ensure no damp skin.
- The newborn must regulate on the bassinet to help with thermoregulation.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Interpreting Laboratory Values for a Client Who Has Asthma

- A patient who has asthma may have an oxygen saturation ranging from 97%- 92%.
- A patient with asthma may have increased respiration.
- A patient with asthma may have tachycardia.

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

- Educate the patient on consuming foods high in protein.

- Educate the patient on properly washing all fruits and vegetables.
- Educate the patient on thoroughly cooking all meat and vegetables.

Topic: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching

- Educate the patient on maintaining a well-balanced diet.
- Educate the patient on eating complex carbohydrates.
- Educate the patient on consuming adequate fluids, preferably water.

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

- Report any abnormal behaviors, like hallucinations.
- Report changes in sleep patterns and habits to the provider.
- Report delusions to provider.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Immobilize the affected burned area.
- Expose the affected area to the air.
- Implement contact control and sterility.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- The patient may have decreased level of consciousness.
- The patient may have a petechial rash on their chest.
- The patient may have shortness of breath and increased respiration.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

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

- Pain that is not getting any better or worsening.
- Compartment syndrome symptoms require immediate emergency interventions.
- Signs of infection should require immediate follow-up.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- The child may complain of referred pain from the fracture site.
- The child may use facial expressions and body movements when assessing the patient.
- The patient may limit activity when pain is present.

Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- The nurse should limit mobilization on the fracture limb.
- The nurse should educate the child on staying in bed.
- The nurse should administer pain medication.

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 70.5% TIME SPENT 01:50:21	Individual Name: Chelsea Grubb Student Number: GR1822640 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 4/21/2023 # of Points: 173 Attempt: 1	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/21/2023 Time spent: 04:00:13
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PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT

88 %

MEAN

National **71.8%**
Program **71.6%**

PERCENTILE RANK

National **40**
Program **41**