

N323 Mental Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name:
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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 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: Case Management

- **Topic:** Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Creating a Discharge Plan for a Client With Alcohol Use Disorder.
- Teach the client to recognize indications of relapse and factors that contribute to relapse.
- Teach cognitive behavioral techniques to help maintain sobriety.
- Encourage the client and family to attend the AA-12 step program.

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

Topic: Crisis Management: Priority Steps in Critical Incident Stress Debriefing

- Experiencing a sudden event with little or no time to prepare.
- Loss or decrease in communication with significant others.
- An actual or perceived loss.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Personality Disorders: Priority Strategy for Plan of Care

- Inflexibility/maladaptive responsive to stress
- Inability to emotionally connect in social and professional relationships.
- Tendency to provoke interpersonal conflict.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Bipolar Disorders: Providing Care to a Client Who is Experiencing a Manic Episode

- Offer concise explanations.
- Establish consistent limits.
- Use a firm approach to communication.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Applying Restraints.

- Know the federal/state/facility policies.
- Use seclusion rooms.
- The provider should prescribe seclusion for the shortest duration necessity and only if other measures do not work.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Suicide: Evaluating a Client for Protective Factors.

- Feelings of responsibility towards partner and children.
- Current pregnancy.
- Religious and cultural beliefs.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Anger Management: Risk Factors for Violent Behavior.

- History of violent victimization.
- Involvement with drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.
- Attention deficits, hyperactivity, or learning disorders.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

Topic: Family and Community Violence: Counseling a Client Who is Experiencing Partner Violence.

- Screening for patients who are at risk for domestic violence is secondary prevention.
- Nurses are mandatory reporters for abuse.
- Early prevention is key. Example: provide interventions to restore rest and sleep.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Leadership Actions During the Working Phase

- Primary focus: Promote problem-solving skills to facilitate behavioral changes.
- The group leader uses therapeutic communication to encourage group work towards meeting goals.
- Members take informal roles within the group.

Topic: Psychoanalysis, Psychotherapy, and Behavioral Therapies: Use of Positive Reinforcement

- The client receives positive rewards for positive behavior.
- Example: A client receives tokens for good behavior, and he can exchange them for a privilege or other items.
- Monitoring thoughts by helping clients to be aware of negative thinking.

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Care of Those Who Are Dying and/or Grieving: Maladaptive Grief Response

- Clients can remain in the denial stage of grief and remain unable to accept the reality of the loss.
- Chronic or prolonged grief can result in the clients' inability to perform activities of daily living.
- The maladaptive response is difficult to identify due to the varying lengths of time required by clients to work through the stages/task of grief.

Topic: Stress and Defense Mechanisms: Adaptive Use of Defense Mechanisms

- A nurse who lost a family member in a fire is a volunteer firefighter.
- A student puts off thinking about a fight they had with a friend so they can focus on a test.
- A young child temporarily wets the bed when they learn that their pet died.

Topic: Stress and Defense Mechanisms: Recognizing Defense Mechanisms

- Dealing with anxiety by reaching out to others.
- Dealing with unacceptable feelings or impulses by unconsciously substituting acceptable forms of expression.
- Voluntarily denying unpleasant thoughts and feelings.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Clinical Findings of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

- Traumatic life event.
- Childhood abuse or trauma.
- Exposure to trauma experienced during a natural disaster.

Topic: Basic Mental Health Nursing Concepts: Mental Status Examination

- A psychiatric advance directive that includes the client's treatment.
- Care is provided with respect, dignity and without discrimination.
- Clients with mental health disorder diagnoses are guaranteed the same civil rights as any other citizen.

Topic: Creating and Maintaining a Therapeutic and Safe Environment: Phases of the Nurse-Client Relationship

- Orientation: Nurse, introduce yourself to the client and state the purpose

- Working: Nurse, Maintain relationship according to the contract.
- Termination: Nurse, Summarize goals and achievements.

Topic: Creating and Maintaining a Therapeutic and Safe Environment: The Working Phase of the Client-Nurse Relationship

- Perform an ongoing assessment to plan and evaluate therapeutic measures.
- Encourage the client to problem-solve.
- Reassess the client's problems and goals and revise the plan as necessary.

Topic: Eating Disorders: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Treatment for a Client Who Has Anorexia Nervosa Template

- Persistent energy intake restriction leads to significantly low body weight in age, sex, developmental path, and physical health.
- Fear of gaining weight or becoming fat.
- Disturbance in self-perceived weight or shape.

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Assessment of a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Positive symptoms: a manifestation of things that are not normally present.
- Negative symptoms: Absence of things that are normally present.
- Cognitive Findings: Problems with thinking make a living independently difficult for the client.

Topic: Stress and Defense Mechanisms: Identifying Client Maladaptive Use of Defense Mechanisms

- Altruism and sublimation are defense mechanisms that are always healthy.
- The client's defense mechanisms determine whether they are adaptive or maladaptive.
- Stress can result from a change in one's environment that is threatening, causes challenges, or is perceived as damaging to that person's well-being.

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders Dependencies

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Priority Interventions for Alcohol Use Disorder

- Perform a nursing self-assessment.
- Maintain a safe environment.
- Monitor the client's vital signs and neurologic status.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Management of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

- Provide emotional support for those involved in the incident.
- Encourage the expression of feelings by all involved.
- Use offered counseling resources.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Intervention

Topic: Psychoanalysis, Psychotherapy, and Behavioral Therapies: Identifying Therapeutic Recommendations for a Client Who Paranoid Personality Disorder

- Behavioral therapy
- Cognitive therapy
- Psychodynamic psychotherapy

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medications for Bipolar Disorders: Managing Adverse Effects of Lithium

- Avoid a low-sodium diet.
- Increase fluid intake.
- Go for blood tests arranged by your doctor.

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Interactions with Phenelzine

- Antidepressants (including mirtazapine or maprotiline)
- Appetite suppressants (such as diethylpropion)
- Drugs for attention deficit disorder (such as atomoxetine)

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Evaluating Understanding of Risperidone

- Atypical antipsychotic medication.
- Help with symptoms of some mental health conditions such as Schizophrenia.
- Mood stabilizer.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Identifying a Laboratory Finding to Report for a Client Who Is Taking Risperidone.

- Need to have blood tests checked for kidney and liver levels.
- Monitor magnesium and potassium.
- Monitor cholesterol and glucose levels.

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

Topic: Brain Stimulation Therapies: Preprocedural Medication for Electroconvulsive Therapy

- Informed consent should be signed. NPO post-midnight.
- Administration of a sedative or muscle relaxant.
- Assess vital signs before.