

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
Semester: 4th

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: Client Rights

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

- The nurse's role in the informed consent process is to witness the client's signature on the informed consent form and to ensure it has been appropriately obtained.
- When the person giving the informed consent is unable to communicate due to a language barrier or hearing impairment, a trained medical interpreter should be assigned to the client.
- Emancipated minors who are independent from their parents can provide informed consent for themselves.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care for Antepartum Clients

- Patients with severe preeclampsia and are exhibiting a level of conscious changes would be the priority for the nurse.
- The administration of magnesium sulfate may be prescribed.
- Blood pressure, pulse, respiratory rate, deep-tendon reflexes, LOC, and urinary output should be measured frequently while administering magnesium sulfate.

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- The Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) is a nonprofit organization working to educate health care providers about safe medication practices.
- The ISMP and FDA identify the most common medical abbreviations that result in mistakes.
- The rights of safe medication administration should always be done before each medication administration.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- Increased pressure on skin and decreased circulation to tissue can lead to a pressure injury.
- The nurse should identify clients at risk for pressure sores and position using correct devices every two hours.

- Provide skin and perineal care and monitor nutritional intake.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

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

- Support body weight and the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20-30 degrees.
- Client alternates weight from one leg to the other.
- The client should stand with a straight back, hips, head and neck and should not place any weight on the axillae.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Newborn assessment weight is expected to be 5.5-8.8 pounds.
- Caput succedaneum is an expected finding in newborns.
- The sucking and rooting reflex are expected.

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients

- The nurse should use acute versus chronic. Acute takes priority over chronic.
- Priority interventions should depend on level of importance, airway being number one.
- Urgent takes priority over nonurgent.

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- Folic acid is crucial for neurologic development and the prevention of fetal neural tube defects.
- Foods high in folate include leafy vegetables, dried peas, and orange juice.
- The March of Dimes recommends that clients who wish to become pregnant take 400 mcg of folic acid a day.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers: Assessing Developmental Milestones

- By age 15 months the child should walk without help and creep up stairs.
- By age 18 months the toddler should run clumsily and fall often.
- By 2 years of age walks up and down stairs by placing both feet on each step.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Older adults have an increased risk for heart failure and can have worse manifestations.
- Hypertension, CAD, and valvular disease are risk factors for heart failure.
- Heredity, various cancer treatments, and prolonged alcohol use are risk factors.

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

- Older age, multiple comorbidities, and polypharmacy increase the risk of developing dementia.
- Head trauma, cardiovascular disease, and lifestyle changes are risk factors.
- There is a strong genetic link in early-onset familial Alzheimer's.

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

- SIDS is the sudden unpredictable death of an infant without an identified cause.
- Reduction of risks should be taught to the family.
- The infant should sleep on their back, avoid exposure to smoking, and a firm tight-fitting mattress in the infant's crib should be utilized.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Idiopathic scoliosis is the most common form of scoliosis and can be seen in isolation or associated with other conditions.
- Screen during preadolescence for boys and girls.
- The child should bend over at the waist with arms hanging down and observe for asymmetry of ribs and flanks.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

Topic: Health Promotions and Disease Prevention: Priority Intervention When Assisting a Client With Smoking Cessation

- Refer clients to appropriate resources to help with smoking cessation.
- The nurse should identify clients' readiness to receive and apply health information.
- The nurse should assist the client to recognize their personal barriers that can hinder results.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Panic attacks typically last for 15-30 minutes.
- Clients experiencing panic-level anxiety benefit from a calm, quiet environment.
- The nurse should remain with the client during the worst of the anxiety.

Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying a Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- In family therapy, the focus is on the family as a system, rather than each person as an individual.
- Assessments include focused interviews and use of various assessment tools.
- Group therapy includes sharing common feelings and concerns.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Cultural, Ethnic, and Religious Influences: Planning a Client Care During Passover

- The nurse should acknowledge this and plan to provide an appropriate meal.
- The meal includes plant based food options.
- Meat and dairy products should be included.

Subcategory: Grief and Loss

Topic: Death and Dying: Recognizing Preschool Responses to Death

- Preschool children exhibit magical thinking.
- Interpret separation from parents as punishment for bad behavior.
- They view dying as temporary because of the lack of a concept of time.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- There are prolonged bleeding times in those taking the supplement along with other blood thinners.
- Contraceptive drugs are affected with saw palmetto.
- Alcohol should be avoided with saw palmetto.

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

- Epidural block is administered when the client is in active labor and dilated to at least 4 cm.
- PCA epidural analgesia is a technique for labor analgesia and is a favored method of pain management.
- The nurse should help the client position and steady the client into a sitting or side-lying position.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Vitamin C is found in citrus fruits, tomatoes, peppers, and strawberries.
- Stress and illness increase the need for vitamin C.
- Leafy green vegetables are a source of vitamin C.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Post Mortem Care Prior to a Family Visit

- Nurses are responsible for following federal laws regarding requests for organ donation.
- Allow the family to be with the client after death.
- After postmortem care is done, the client's family becomes the primary focus.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

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

- Consult the provider about trying sleep-promoting over-the-counter products.
- As a last resort, suggest that the provider prescribe a pharmacological agent.
- If patient appears apneic during sleep, the provider should be notified.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions With Warfarin

- Concurrent use of heparin, aspirin, or tylenol will increase the risk for bleeding.
- If used concurrently, monitor carefully for indications of bleeding.
- Medication dosage should be adjusted accordingly.

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

- Report changes in mood, excessive sleeping, agitation, and irritability.
- Report indications of liver damage, flu-like manifestations, yellowing skin)
- Monitor for indications of depression.

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- The site should be cleansed with chlorhexidine.
- The nurse should ensure sterility of equipment.
- The nurse should assess the site for redness.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: 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, but it does provide local anesthesia to the perineum, vulva, and rectal areas.
- It's administered during the late second stage of labor 10-20 minutes before delivery.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing NPH and Regular Insulin

- When mixing short-acting insulin with longer-acting, draw the short acting up first.
- Gently rotate the vial between the palms to disperse the particles throughout the vial.
- NPH and premixed insulins should appear cloudy.

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

- Beta blockers are first line drug therapy for glaucoma and decrease IOP.
- It can be absorbed systemically and cause bronchoconstriction and hypoglycemia.
- It can potentiate systemic effects of oral beta-blockers and cause bradycardia and hypotension.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Educate about the client's illness, methods of care, and adaptation of the home environment.
- Install door locks that cannot be easily opened.
- Lock the water heater thermostat and turn water temperature down to safe level.

Topic: Non-Opioid Analgesics: Administering Headache Medications to a Client Who Has a History of a Peptic Ulcer

- Patients with PUD are hypersensitive to aspirin and other NSAIDs.
- Older adult clients, those who smoke are at an increased risk for bleeding.
- Clients taking ACE inhibitors are at increased risk for bleeding.

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

- Oxytocin should be increased until desired contraction pattern is obtained.
- Contractions occurring every 2-3 minutes.
- Contraction intensity of 40-90 or strong to palpation.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Blood and Blood Products: Identifying Supplies for Transfusion

- IV access is needed for blood transfusion.
- Blood administration sets are needed for transfusion.
- Infusion devices are needed for transfusion.

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

- Provide factual information.
- Encourage the child to express feelings.
- Try to maintain a normal routine for long hospital stays.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Non-Opioid Analgesics: Action to Take When Responding to Client's Report of Pain

- The client's pain level is what they say it is.
- Non-opioid analgesics can have anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, and analgesic actions.
- These medications include NSAIDs and tylenol and can be used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

- Pulse deficit is the difference between the apical rate and radial rate.
- The clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse rates simultaneously.
- With dysrhythmias, the heart can contract ineffectively, resulting in a beat at the apical site with no pulsation at the radial.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- Position the newborn upright with their head flexed forward.
- The child may be sedated.
- The provider will clean the skin and inject a local anesthetic.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

- Calcium gluconate or calcium chloride will be administered for severe cases.
- Encourage foods high in calcium.
- Limit visitors, provide a calm and quiet environment for the client.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Assessing a Child Who Has Moderate Dehydration

- The child will have dry mucous membranes.
- Children will have low blood pressure when dehydrated.
- The child will have poor skin turgor.

Topic: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Erectile Dysfunction, and Prostatitis: Postoperative Care Following a Transurethral Resection of the Prostate

- Placement of an indwelling catheter is usually indicated after TURP.
- Monitor vital signs and urinary output.
- Monitor for bleeding

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Evaluating Readiness for Discharge From the PACU

- A client who is stable and able to breathe spontaneously is discharged.
- A client discharged home must demonstrate ability to swallow and safely ambulate.
- A caregiver should be present to receive discharge instructions.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

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

- The client should be turned every 2 hours.
- A nutritional diet should be supplied to the client.
- The use of paper tape for wound dressings would benefit those with delayed skin healing.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to Position a Client Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- This procedure involves the replacement of the acetabular cup, femoral head, and stem.
- Extensive physical therapy is required to regain mobility.
- Home care should be available for 4-6 weeks.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Potential food sources of bacteria that should be avoided are raw fruits and vegetables and undercooked meat.
- Fruits and vegetables should be washed thoroughly.
- Perishable foods should be refrigerated as soon as possible.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Cover the burn with a clean cloth to prevent contamination.
- Cleanse with mild soap and tepid water.
- Removing blisters is controversial.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli

- Dyspnea, increased respiratory rate, and decreased oxygen are early manifestations.
- Headache and decreased mental acuity are signs of a fat embolism.
- Chest pain and confusion are related to fat embolism.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound Management: Staging a Pressure Ulcer

- Stage 1 is intact skin with an area of persistent, non blanchable redness.
- Stage 2 involves the epidermis and dermis.
- Stage 3 involves visible adipose tissue with possible granulation tissue.