

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
Semester: Spring

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: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Assigning Client Care Tasks to an RN

- RNs delegate tasks so that they can complete higher level tasks that only RNs can perform. This allows more efficient use of all members of the health care team
- RNs must be knowledgeable about the applicable state nurse practice act and regulations regarding the use of PNs and APs
- A licensed nurse is responsible for providing clear directions when a task is initially delegated and for periodic reassessment and evaluation of the outcome of the task

Topic: Managing Client Care: Effective Time Management

- Time initially spent developing a plan will save time later and help to avoid management by crisis.
- Set goals and plan care based on established priorities and thoughtful utilization of resources
- Complete one client care task before beginning the next, starting with the highest priority task

Topic: Managing Client Care: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Manifestations of Dysphagia

- Place the client in high fowlers position to help with swallowing.
- Refer to speech pathologist for evaluation.
- Make diet changes because client is at risk for aspiration

Subcategory: Information Technology - (1)

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

- Ensure that the prescription is complete and correct by reading it back to the provider: the client's name, the name of the medication, the dosage, the time to give it, the frequency, and the route
- Nurses compile a list of each client's current medications, including all medications with correct dosages and frequency. They compare the list with new medication prescriptions and reconcile it to resolve any discrepancies
- Write or enter the prescription in the client's medical record

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities - (1)

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

- Perform the cultural assessment in a language that is common to both nurse and client, or use a facility-approved medical interpreter. Inform the interpreter of questions that might be asked
- In some cultures, an erect posture indicates self confidence; a more slouched posture could be interpreted as the opposite or as an indication of a physical problem. Observe posture, and consider the client's culture before making assumptions
- Become involved in culturally-related activities outside of the health care setting

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

- Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries (Active Learning Template)

- Decreased circulation to tissue causing ischemia, which can lead to pressure injury
- Observe the skin for breakdown, warmth, and change in color
- Observe bony prominences.

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

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- medically necessary for invasive procedures and operations that contact sterile parts of the body
- Sterile gloves protect both the wearer and the patient from contamination.
- they are required for just about any surgical intervention and invasive contact with the human body. Because skin cannot be sanitized, surgical staff must wear disposable sterile gloves.

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Evaluating Aseptic Technique

- Use of aseptic technique and proper personal protective equipment (gloves, masks, gowns, and goggles) in the provision of care to all clients prevents unnecessary exposure to micro-organisms
- Wearing a surgical mask when coughing to minimize contamination of the surrounding environment
- Teach and use respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette. It applies to anyone entering a health care setting (clients, visitors, staff) with manifestations of illness, whether diagnosed or undiagnosed. This includes cough, congestion, rhinorrhea, or an increase in the production of respiratory secretions

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints (Active Learning Template)

- The prescription must include the reason for the restraints, the type of restraints, the location of the restraints, how long to use the restraints, and the type of behavior that warrants using the restraints
- The prescription allows only 4 hr of restraints for an adult, 2 hr for clients ages 9 to 17, and 1 hr for clients younger than 9 years of age. Providers can renew these prescriptions with a maximum of 24 consecutive hours
- Explain the need for the restraints to the client and family, emphasizing that the restraints keep the client safe and are temporary

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

- Apply elbow restraints to keep the infant from injuring the repair site.
- Restraints should be removed periodically to assess skin, allow limb movement, an
- Elbow restraints can be used to prevent the infant from injuring the repair

Sub Category: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Department Triage

Define the nursing roles in first-, second-, and third level triage

Perform triage, direct those affected, and coordinate evacuation, quarantine, and opening of shelters.

Triage involves identifying those who have serious versus minor injuries, prioritizing care of victims, and transferring those requiring immediate attention to medical facilities.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

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

Do not alter crutches after fitting.

Follow the prescribed crutch gait.

Support body weight at the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20° to 30°

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Hypertension
- Coronary artery disease, angina, MI
- Valvular disease (mitral and aortic)

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

- Smoking
- Hypertension
- Hearing impairment

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

- Infants should sleep on their backs.
- Sleeping area should be clear of toys and blankets.
- Infants should not share a bed with adults or other children during sleep

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients

- physical needs include the need for the ABCs of airway, breathing and cardiovascular function,
- the psychological or emotional, safety, and security needs
- In addition to prioritizing and reprioritizing, the nurse should also have a plan of action to effectively manage their time; they should avoid unnecessary interruptions, time wasters and helping others when this helping others could potentially jeopardize their own priorities of care.

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- is crucial for neurologic development and the prevention of fetal neural tube defects
- The March of Dimes recommends that clients who wish to become pregnant and clients of childbearing age take 400 mcg of folic acid and clients who become pregnant take 600 mcg of folic acid
- Foods high in folate include leafy vegetables, dried peas and beans, seeds, and orange juice. Breads, cereals, and other grains are fortified with folic acid.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

- Obesity
- Hypertension
- Glycosuria

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis (

- Observe the child, who should be wearing only underwear, from the back.
- Have the child bend over at the waist with arms hanging down and observe for asymmetry of ribs and flank.
- Measure spinal curvature with a scoliometer.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

Topic:

- breast cancer,
- history of deep venous thrombosis
- pulmonary embolism,
- active liver disease

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health - (2)

Topic: Cultural, Ethnic, and Religious Influences: Assessing a Client's Dietary Acculturation

- Increased intake of wheat-based foods
- Increased intake of raw vegetables and replacement of traditional vegetables
- Increased fruit intake

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

- During Passover, Judaism calls for consumption of unleavened bread only
- What food and eating means to the client
- When the client eats meals, and if there is a sequence to the foods eaten

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Interventions for a Client Who Has Dementia

- Orient client. Frequently orient client to reality and surroundings. ...
- Encourage caregivers about patient reorientation. ...
- Enforce with positive feedback. ...

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Characterized by disregard for others with exploitation, lack of empathy, repeated unlawful actions.
- failure to accept personal responsibility; evidence of conduct disorder before age 15
- sense of entitlement, manipulative, impulsive, and seductive behaviors; nonadherence to traditional morals and values; verbally charming and engaging

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- Reassure client of his or her safety and security;
- Use simple words and brief messages, speak calmly and clearly, to explain hospital experiences to client.
- Keep immediate surroundings low in stimuli

Topic: Personality Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Promoting client safety
- Teaching effective communication skills
- Establishing boundaries in relationships

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

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

- Make sure clients are physically and psychologically safe from harm.
- Provide psychological first aid.

- Reduce stress-related manifestations by using techniques to alleviate a panic attack

Sensory/Perceptual Alterations - (1)

Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Is Obese and Is Crying

- Silence allows time for meaningful reflection.
- **Active listening:** The nurse is able to hear, observe, and understand what the client communicates and to provide feedback
- **Questions:** Questions allow the nurse to obtain specific or additional information from the client

Therapeutic Communication - (1)

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

- offer encouragement and acknowledge gains,
- no matter how small.
- ask if there is anything you can do to help, instead of asking what's wrong.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Warfarin
- Clopidogrel
- Aspirin.

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

- Recognize manifestations of impending birth, including sitting on one buttock, making grunting sounds, and bulging of the perineum
- Encourage interventions to relieve a postpartum headache resulting from a cerebrospinal fluid leak. Interventions include placing the client in a supine position, promoting bed rest in a dark room
- Assists in the understanding of how nonpharmacological pain techniques can work to relieve pain

Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick

- Offer choices to the child.
- Allow parents to stay with the child during painful procedures.
- Use play therapy to explain procedures, allowing the child to perform the procedure on a doll or toy.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (3)

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching a Client Who Has Anorexia

- Eat small amounts of high-protein foods loaded with calories and nutrients.
- Try to consume food in the morning when appetite is best
- Do not fill up on low-calorie foods (liquids, broth, high-roughage foods containing water)

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Nursing Actions for Continuous Enteral Feeding

- Flush the enteral tubing with at least 30 mL water every 4 to 6 hr, and check tube placement again.
- Monitor intake and output, and include 24-hr totals.
- Monitor capillary blood glucose every 6 hr until the client tolerates the maximum administration rate for 24 hr

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Citrus fruits
- juices,
- vegetables
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Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Performing Postmortem Care Prior to a Family Visit (

- Allow for religious/cultural traditions.

- Give the family option to assist with care
- Nurses are responsible for following federal and state laws regarding requests for organ or tissue donation, obtaining permission for autopsy, ensuring the certification and appropriate documentation of the death, and providing postmortem (after-death) care

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- **moving the walker with the affected leg.**
- The patient holds the hand grips on the upper bars,
- takes a step.
- moves the walker forward and takes another step.

Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

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

Sudden attacks of sleep

Excessive sleepiness during waking hours

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions -

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

- Arm, back, or jaw pain.
- blisters, hives, welts, or itching.
- blue lips, fingernails, or skin.

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

- Nausea
- vomiting,
- constipation

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Identifying a Contraindication to Oxytocin Administration

- placenta previa,
- classic uterine scar
- full thickness scar from previous uterine surgery,

Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Avoid rubbing your eyes even if your vision is blurred.
- Do not drive a car or operate machinery if you are unable to see clearly.
- if you wear soft contact lenses, remove them before instilling timolol eye drops.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Take memantine exactly as directed.
- Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.
- Swallow the extended-release capsules whole

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Use for tuberculin testing or checking for medication or allergy sensitivities.
- Use small amounts of solution (0.01 to 0.1 mL) in a tuberculin syringe with a fine-gauge needle (26- to 27-gauge) in lightly pigmented, thin-skinned, hairless sites (the inner surface of the mid-forearm or scapular area of the back) at a 10° to 15° angle.
- Insert the needle with the bevel up. A small bleb should appear

Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Educate Client About an Intermittent Infusion Device

- maintains venous access in patients receiving I.V.
- drugs regularly or intermittently but not continuously.
- This system keeps the access device sterile and prevents blood from leaking from the open end.

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

- o Consent patient if conscious otherwise document why the procedure is in the patients best interests
- o Set up sterile trolley
- o Position patient with head down if they can tolerate it, with head facing away from side of insertion

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion

- RBCs are the major carriers of hemoglobin in the blood.
- Hgb transports oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from the cells and can be used as an index of the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.
- Hct is the percentage of RBCs in relation to the total blood volume
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Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Medication to Treat Moderate Acute Pain

- Fentanyl
- Meperidine
- Methadone

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

- **Subcategory:** Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations - (2)

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- poor skin turgor,
- dry mucous membranes,
- decreased urinary output

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

- Aldrete score of 8 to 10
- Stable vital signs
- No evidence of bleeding

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

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

- increasing back, shoulder,
- abdominal pain.
- restlessness; tachycardia; oliguria) and
- notify the provider immediately.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Complications of Thoracentesis

- Air in the space between the lung covering (pleural space) that causes the lung to collapse (pneumothorax)
- Bleeding.
- Infection.

- **Subcategory:**
Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

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

- dizziness or light-headedness.
- nausea or headaches.
- dark yellow or brown urine (wee) – urine should be pale yellow.

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

- Monitor vital signs and urinary output.
- Administer/provide increased fluids.
- Monitor for bleeding (persistent bright-red bleeding unresponsive to increase in CBI and traction on the catheter or reduced Hgb levels) and report to the provider

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit

1. While auscultating the apical pulse, also palpate the radial pulse. You can usually do this at the same time and note whether they are equal.
2. If they are unequal, count the apical pulse for one minute, and then count the radial pulse for one

minute.

3. One person measures the apical pulse while the other person measures a peripheral pulse,

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- Determine the client's readiness for the procedure. Variables (the age of the client and chronic and acute diseases) can influence ability to tolerate and recover from this procedure.
- Assess pertinent blood testing results (albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, BUN, and creatinine).
- Verify that the client has signed the informed consent form

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Nursing Interventions for Hypocalcemia

Administer IV calcium as ordered

give slowly as ordered

Assess for infiltration or phlebitis because it can cause tissue sloughing

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Client Teaching for Colostomy Care

Empty the ostomy bag when it is one-third to one-half full of drainage

- Assess peristomal skin integrity and appearance of the stoma. The stoma should appear pink and moist.
- Apply skin barriers and creams (adhesive paste) to peristomal skin and allow to dry before applying a new appliance

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Expected Findings for a Client Who Is Postoperative Following Gastric Banding

- Cramping in abdominal region
- Bloating
- Passing flatus more often than before

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

- Preheat a radiant warmer,
- warm a stethoscope and other instruments, and pad a scale before weighing the newborn.
- The newborn should be placed directly on the parent's chest and covered with a warm blanket

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Pulse oximetry measurement is desirable in all patients with acute asthma to exclude hypoxemia.
- Decreased CO₂
- Control the level of hydrogen ions in the blood through the control of CO₂ levels

Topic: chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Client Teaching

- Take medications (inhalers, oral medications) as prescribed.
- Stop smoking if needed.
- Obtain immunizations, such as influenza and pneumonia, to decrease the risk of infection.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Expected Finding of Elevated Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure

- Anxiety
- Inability to sleep
- Persistent cough with pink, frothy sputum

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Maintain airway and ventilation.
- Provide humidified 100% supplemental oxygen as prescribed.
- Monitor vital signs.

- Maintain cardiac output

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- Pressure injury involves local damage to the skin and tissues following prolonged or intense pressure. Pressure injury occurs over bony prominences or on areas where an object or device comes in contact with the skin
- The National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP) classifies pressure injuries in six stages/categories (visit the NPUAP website for additional information)
- Use a risk assessment tool (Braden, Norton scales) for periodic systemic monitoring for skin breakdown risk

Category: Clinical Judgement

- **Recognize Cues - (1)**

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- 0 Fractures: Identifying Findings Requiring Follow-up for a Child Who Has Arm Pain (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- **Sensation:** Assess for numbness or tingling sensation of the extremity. Loss of sensation can indicate nerve damage.
- **Skin temperature:** Assess the extremity for temperature. It should be warm, not cool, to touch.
- **Skin color:** Assess the color of the affected extremity. Check distal to the injury and look for changes in pigmentation

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- **Analyze Cues - (1)**

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- Fractures: Analyzing Assessment Findings for a Child Who Has Arm Pain (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- Edema
- Ecchymosis
- Warmth or redness
- Decreased use of affected area

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- **Prioritize Hypotheses - (1)**

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- o Fractures: Determining Potential Complications for a Child Who Has Arm Pain (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)
- o **Report increasing pain,**
- o **redness, inflammation**
- o **fever to the provider**

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- **Take Actions - (1)**

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- o Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- Remove jewelry or objects that can cause constriction on the affected extremity.
- Stabilize the injured area, avoiding unnecessary movement.
- Provide splinting at the joint above and below the injured area

- o