

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Mia Falbo  
Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019  
Semester: 4

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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

#### Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Understanding of Advance Directives

- This document tells your provider and family what kind of medical care you would want if you became terminally ill and cannot speak for yourself.
- Clients without advance directives must be given written information about the rights and how to formulate one.
- One type of advance directive is a living will.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

### Subcategory: Advocacy

#### Topic: Ethic Responsibilities: Supporting a Client's Rights to Autonomy

- Autonomy is defined as the right to make one's own personal decisions.
- An example of autonomy is the right to refuse treatment.
- The nurse should support the client's wishes and provide autonomy by allowing them to decline unwanted treatment.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

### Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision:

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Evaluating Time Management Practices:

- As a nurse it is important to continuously set and review priorities in order to meet all the needs of each client.
- Enjoyable time management includes facilitating greater productivity, ensures quality of client care and reduces work-related stress.
- As a nurse you should document as soon as possible to facilitate accurate and thorough documentation.

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline:

- The first infraction includes a meeting with the manager and employee. The meeting will discuss the issue and provide suggestions for improvement of the issue.
- The second infraction provides a written warning and another meeting with the employee. Rules and policy violations will be discussed along with potential consequences of further issues continue to happen.
- The third infraction includes the employee placed on suspension to give them the time to examine their issues. The fourth infraction can result in employee termination after multiple warnings have been given.

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

- The nurse should place the client in an upright position or high Fowler's to facilitate swallowing.
- The nurse should stay with the client due to the risk of aspiration.
- The nurse should refer the patient to a speech therapist for aspiration risk.

### Subcategory: Establishing Priorities:

#### Topic: Depressive Disorders: Prioritizing Client Care:

- The nurse should assess the client's risk for suicide and implement immediate safety precautions.
- The nurse makes observations instead of directly questioning the client to reduce anxiety.
- The nurse should encourage the client to express feelings and produce ways to manage these feelings therapeutically.

#### Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care for Antepartum Clients:

- The number one priority is airway, ensure the patient has a patent airway established.
- Breathing comes next, try to reposition the patient for better breathing and perfusion.
- Circulation is a concern due to clot accumulation, ensure to reposition and administer medications if needed.

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Information Technology:****Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Database for Research**

- The nurse should use all databases used by the facility to collect data.
- Ensure to know the type of medication and why you are giving it to the patient.
- The nurse should know the side effects of the medication.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities:****Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating with a Client Who Speaks a Language Different from the Nurse**

- Inform the client of all of the language services verbally and in writing.
- The client should be given learning materials like videos or handouts to help ensure they understand.
- The Joint Commission requires that an interpreter be available in health care facilities.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement):****Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Implementing Critical Pathways:**

- This tool can be used to support the implementation of guidelines and protocols in the clinical setting.
- The case manager often is the initiator of critical pathways.
- Critical pathways are often used specifically to diagnosis and outline the specific treatment and length of stay.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Referrals:****Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Priority Finding Following an Ischemic Stroke:**

- The nurse needs to identify if the patient has dysphagia.
- The patient will need pureed food, clear and full liquids as well.
- The patient should be on a diet low in fiber.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control****Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention:****Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Complete Medication Prescriptions:**

- Ensure providers of all errors and implement corrective measures immediately.
- Measure doses correctly and accurately, double-check high alert medications with another nurse.
- Ensure not to administer medications that someone else prepared.

Topic: N/A

Topic: NA

**Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles****Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Client Understanding of Crutch Safety:**

- The nurse should ensure the patient's body weight is supported at the hand grips with elbows flexed at 20 to 30 degrees.

- A three-point gait requires the client to have all weight on one foot while using both crutches.
- A four-point gait requires the client to have weight on both legs while alternating each leg with the opposite crutch.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

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

**Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Needs for Sterile Gloves:**

- Sterile gloves are required for any invasive procedure.
- Sterile gloves should be worn when in contact with any body cavity or sterile site.
- It is important when applying gloves to ensure your hand does not touch the outside part of the glove to prevent infection.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

**Subcategory: Use of Restraints/ Safety Devices:**

**Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints:**

- The provider must prescribe restraints in writing, after a face-to-face assessment.
- The nurse should only allow a 4-hour restraint per prescription for adults.
- The nurse should secure the restraint to a moveable part of the bed frame.

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

- The application of elbow restraints can be used on an infant from injuring repair sites of the mouth.
- Caregivers needed to follow specific instructions on the proper use of restraints.
- Restraints should be removed periodically to assess skin and allow the limbs to move.

**Topic:** N/A

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Aging Process:**

**Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings:**

- Caput succedaneum is an expected finding of a newborn.
- Epstein pearls are an expected finding that should disappear a few weeks after birth.
- Vaginal blood-tinged discharge from a newborn is an expected finding.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

**Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care:**

**Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid:**

- Folic acid is essential for neurological development and prevention of fetal neural tube defects.
- Foods high in folate include leafy vegetables, seeds, orange juice, beans, and dried peas.
- Cereals, breads, and other grains are fortified with folic acid.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

**Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions:**

**Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers: Assessing Developmental Milestones:**

- The weight of a 30-month-old should be four times the birth weight.
- A toddler should look at books, toss a ball and use thick crayons.
- At 12 to 15 months should have an inactivated poliovirus immunization.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention:**

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

- Left sided heart failure risk factors include hypertension, valvular disease, CAD, MI, and angina.
- Right sided heart failure risk factors include right ventricular MI, pulmonary problems and left sided heart failure.
- High-output heart failure risk factors include anemia, hyperthyroidism, fever and increased metabolic needs.

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

- Ensure to maintain immunizations up to date to prevent this complication.
- Make sure to offer the infant a pacifier at bedtime and naps.
- Twin or multiple births can put an infant at risk of development of SIDS.

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Health Screening:**

**Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis:**

- This form is the most common scoliosis and can be seen in isolation or with other conditions.
- Idiopathic scoliosis may have a genetic link.
- Visual inspection of the spine to look for asymmetry of the shoulders and hips.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors:**

**Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying the Stage of Change:**

- Precontemplation is the stage where the person is unaware, they need to change.
- Contemplation is when the person considers change and weighs out the possibilities.
- Maintenance is when the person implements the actions to change.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions:**

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

- The nurse should place the patient in a calm, quiet environment.
- The nurse should perform a suicide risk assessment.
- The nurse should remain with the patient during the worst of the anxiety to provide reassurance to them.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/ Cultural Influences on Health:**

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

- The nurse should understand the patient's foodway to know the role, how it is prepared, what is edible, timing of eating and the use for health benefits according to their preference.
- Mexican dietary acculturation includes decreased intake of vegetables.
- Chinese dietary acculturation includes increased intake of raw vegetables and fruit.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts:**

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

- The nurse should have the patient sit in a room with windows to aid in orientation.
- The nurse should have the patient wear an identification bracelet.
- The nurse should assess potential risk of injury like falls.

**Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder:**

- Antisocial Personality includes lack of empathy and failure to accept personal responsibility.
- Clients with this disorder can display seductive behaviors.
- The client can exhibit a sense of entitlement and be very charming.

**Topic: N/A**

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory: Elimination:**

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

- Ensure to follow a low residue diet to relieve diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- Tender ground well-cooked meat, fish and eggs are healthy food choices.
- Canned or cooked vegetables without seeds or sin can be eaten as well.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration:**

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

- Cancer can be a cause of anorexia.
- Teach the client to eat a small number of high-protein foods that have a lot of nutrients and calories.
- Ensure to avoid food odors.

**Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C:**

- Vitamin C is found in tomatoes, peppers, leafy greens, and strawberries.
- Citrus fruits like lemons or oranges are another reliable source.
- Vitamin C aids in tissue building and metabolic reactions like healing.

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Personal Hygiene:**

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

- Ensure to check the client's religious preferences for the care of the body.
- Make sure to elevate the head of the client to prevent facial discoloration.
- Apply fresh linens with absorbent pads for the patient.

**Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker:**

- Assess the patient, lift the walker then place it down in front of themselves and advance it about 6 inches then set it down.
- The height of the walker should be fitted just below the level of the patient's waist.
- The patient should stand in the center of the walker and grasp the hand grips on either side with elbows bent about 30 degrees.

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Rest and Sleep:**

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

- Report if the patient is unable to fall asleep at night or stay asleep multiple nights a week.
- The nurse should also report if the patient is tired during the day and not sleeping at night.
- The nurse should report to the provider of medications the patient is taking to identify if they are interfering with the patient's ability to sleep.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

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

**Topic: Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Identifying a Medication That Causes Diarrhea**

- Carbapenems have a complication of diarrhea.

- Aztreonam has a common reaction of diarrhea during use.
- Oral use of Fosfomycin can cause diarrhea.

**Topic: Eye and Ear Disorders: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Timolol**

- Timolol may have an adverse effect of hearing loss.
- Timolol may have an adverse effect of eye pain, swelling or discharge.
- Timolol may cause dryness or watery eyes.

**Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Medication Interactions with Warfarin**

- Aspirin or aspirin-containing products can interact with Warfarin.
- Certain antifungal medications like fluconazole can interact with Warfarin.
- Cold or allergy medicines can interact with Warfarin.

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

- Any hallucinations or paranoia should immediately be reported to the provider.
- Report any changes in mood, or excessive sleep to the provider.
- Report any signs of liver damage like yellowing of skin to the provider.

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

- This may result in an increase of high accumulation of serotonin levels in your body.
- This interaction can be potentially life threatening.
- You should wait a period of two weeks if you take St. John's Wort before starting Citalopram.

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

- Discontinue oxytocin if uterine tachysystole occurs.
- Discontinue oxytocin if fetal distress occurs.
- A contradiction is a previous cesarean birth.

**Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products:**

**Topic: Anemias: Expected Laboratory Findings Following a Blood Transfusion**

- There should be an elevation of hemoglobin.
- There should be elevation of potassium.
- There should be an elevation of serum iron.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Expected Actions/ Outcomes**

**Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block**

- This medication should be used during the second stage of birth.
- This medication is needed for vaginal birth.
- This medication is administered transvaginal into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Medication Administration**

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

- Ensure to draw up short acting insulin before long-acting insulin.
- Ensure to gently rotate NPH insulin bottle in palm of hands.
- Ensure to inject air equal air both vials.

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

- Avoid rubbing your eyes even if your vision is blurry.
- If you wear soft contact lenses, remove them before administering timolol eye drops or gel form solution.
- You should not breastfeed while using this medication.

**Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine:**

- Ensure to provide extra assistance during ambulation to prevent falls.

- Ensure to swallow the medication whole, do not crush or chew.
- You can take memantine with or without food.

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

- NSAID's and Acetaminophen are considered nonopioid analgesics.
- First-generation NSAID's are a contradiction of peptic ulcer disease.
- Complications of these medications can be increased due to a history of peptic ulcers.

**Subcategory: Parenteral/ Intravenous Therapies**

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

- School-age children can sense when not being told the truth and fear loss of control.
- The nurse should let the child know they will feel a little "stick" with the needle.
- The nurse should have the patient's parents in the room for support.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

**Subcategory: Changes/ Abnormalities in Vital Signs**

**Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit**

- For this to be accurate, two clinicians should measure apical and radial pulse rates simultaneously.
- For dysrhythmias, the heart contracts ineffectively.
- The ineffectiveness results from a beat in the apical site with no pulsation at the radial pulse point.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests**

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

- The nurse should have the client void or insert an indwelling catheter before the procedure.
- The nurse needs to verify the client signed the informed consent.
- Make sure the client is positioned in the upright position, either high Fowler's position or on the edge of the bed.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

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

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

- A child who has dehydration urinates less frequently.
- A child who has dehydration has fewer tears when crying.
- A child who has dehydration has a dry, parched mouth.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

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

**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Priority Findings to Report Following a Paracentesis:**

- Ensure to report any changes in mental status due to the change in electrolyte balance.
- Ensure to report any leakage of fluid to the provider.
- Ensure to report any signs of hypovolemia.

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations**

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

- The patients' protective reflexes are intact.
- The patient's airway is patent.
- The patient's vital signs are stable.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: System Specific Assessments**

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

- The nurse should monitor serum albumin levels and notify the provider if it is below 3.5g/dL.
- Diabetes mellitus is a complication to delayed wound healing.
- Obesity is a complication to delayed wound healing.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum**

- This condition is excessive nausea and vomiting that prolongs the past 16 weeks of gestation.
- This condition causes a risk to the fetus for intrauterine growth restriction.
- A urinalysis is a laboratory test to identify elevated urine specific gravity.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances**

**Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Actions for Hypokalemia**

- The nurse should administer a prescribed potassium replacement.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's urinary output.
- The nurse should monitor cardiac rhythm as well.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Illness Management**

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

- The nurse needs to report seizure activity to the provider.
- The nurse needs to report hallucinations to the provider.
- The nurse needs to report changes in sleeping patterns to the provider.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

**Subcategory: Recognize Cues**

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

- The client should come in to see a provider if the pain is not better after three days.
- The client should see a provider if they hear a snap or crackle sound.
- The client should come in to see a provider if there is trouble moving the arm.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Analyze Cues**

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

- The nurse will identify the inability of the client to rotate the arm.
- The nurse will identify swelling at the site of the fracture.
- The nurse will identify bruising at the site of the fracture.

**Topic: N/A**

**Topic: N/A**

**Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses**

**Topic: Fractures: Determining Potential Complications for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- The more proximal the fracture, the more likely the client will have healing complications.
- A cut of the blood vessels or nerves can be a potential complication from the sharpness of the broken bone.
- Compartment syndrome is a potential complication due to excessive swelling and bleeding.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

**Subcategory: Generate Solutions**

**Topic: Fractures: Anticipating Potential Provider Prescriptions for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- The nurse may administer analgesics for pain.
- The nurse may administer antibiotics for open fractures.
- The nurse may administer an immunization like tetanus vaccine for an open fracture.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

**Subcategory: Take Actions**

**Topic: Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- The nurse needs to place the injured arm in an immobilizer.
- The nurse needs to elevate the immobilized arm.
- The nurse needs to report any loss of sensation or cold extremities to the provider.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A

**Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**

**Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- The nurse will educate the patient to engage in exercises that strengthen the unaffected muscles.
- The nurse will educate the client on proper cast care like not sticking anything inside the cast.
- The nurse will educate the client to perform neurovascular checks and when you should call the provider for complications like loss of sensation.

**Topic:** N/A

**Topic:** N/A