

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019
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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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning - (1)

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Understanding of Advance Directives

- Advanced directives outline a patient's wishes regarding end-of-life care if the patient becomes unable to.
- All patients admitted to a health care facility should be asked if they have advanced directives.
- Those without advanced directives should be given written information that outlines their rights, informs them of how to formulate advanced directives, and a health care representative should be available if they need help.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision - (2)

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- The first infraction is the manager and employee should meet and discuss the issue.
- For the second infraction there should be a written warning, and a review of rules, as well as communication about potential consequences if behavior continues.
- The third infraction is suspension of the employee, and the fourth is termination.

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

- Patients with dysphagia require interprofessional care including a speech therapist.
- Dysphagia expected findings include coughing, choking, and the feeling of food in throat.
- Educate patient on eating smaller meals frequently, and cutting food.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care - (1)

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Transcribing Prescriptions

- Read the prescription back to the provider.
- Enter the prescription into the patient's medical record.
- If possible, have a second nurse listen on an extension to verify as well.

Subcategory: Information Technology - (1)

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

- Randomized clinical trials are the best piece of research evidence.
- Health STAR, Medline, and systematic reviews are all popular databases for research.
- Avoid opinion pieces, and articles made by those with vested interests.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities - (2)

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

- Use a facility approved interpreter, not a patient's family member.
- Direct the questions to the patient not the interpreter.
- Speak clearly and slowly, avoid metaphors.

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- Hepatitis A, B, and C should be reported.
- TB and HIV are nationally notifiable diseases.
- STI's such as gonorrhea or syphilis should be reported.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles - (2)

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- When lifting objects, hold them closer to the body and center of gravity.
- Do not twist while lifting.
- Bend at the knees and hips when lifting, not the back.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Prevention of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- Follow federal and state laws regarding work that's repetitive.
- Use ergonomic principles to reduce stress while at computer workstations.
- Take breaks to rest the wrists and fingers and stretch them.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (1)

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Need for Sterile Gloves

- Sterile gloves are used during surgery when a patient's physical barriers are compromised.
- Use sterile gloves when placing a urinary catheter.
- Only touch the sterile field if wearing sterile gloves.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process - (1)

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- A newborn's respiratory rate should be 30-60 breaths per minute with short periods of apnea, less than 15 seconds.
- A normal heart rate for a newborn is 110-160 beats per minute.
- A normal blood pressure for a newborn is 60-80 mm Hg systolic and 40-50 mm Hg diastolic.

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care - (1)

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients

- Prioritize systemic issues before limbic issues.
- Patients with acute illness should be treated before those with chronic illness.
- Prioritize actual problems over potential future problems.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions - (1)

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

- Toddlers should weigh four times their birth weight.
- Object permanence becomes fully developed in toddlerhood.
- Language increases to between 50 and 300 words by the age of 2 years.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (1)

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

- Teach parents about safe sleep practices for their infants such as a firm mattress and no pillows in cribs.
- Risk factors for sudden infant death syndrome include low birth weight, maternal smoking, co-sleeping, prematurity, and a low Apgar score.
- Prevent overheating and place the infant on their back to sleep.

Subcategory: Health Screening - (1)

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Observations to make in scoliosis screening include asymmetry of shoulder and hip heights, rib humps, and a prominent scapula.
- Use scoliometer on the patient's thoracic curve, then on the lumbar curve while the patient bends over with arms dangling.
- Refer patients with scoliosis for x-rays and bracing.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors - (2)

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

- Provide a source of nicotine during controlled withdrawal from cigarette smoking.
- Monitor for headache, insomnia, abnormal dreams, tachycardia, chest pain, and impaired coordination.
- When using nicotine gum do not exceed 24 pieces of gum per day.

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

- Precontemplation is where the individual is unaware of the need to change.

- Contemplation is where the person considers changing, with benefits and costs.
- Preparation is where the patient plans to act.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices - (1)

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Oral contraceptives are contraindicated in those who smoke.
- Oral contraceptives are contraindicated in those over the age of 35 years old.
- Oral contraceptives should not be taken if there is a history of thrombophlebitis, or cardiovascular events, caution should be used in those with hypertension.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect - (1)

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

- Help the patient make a safety plan.
- Provide basic care to treat injuries.
- Make appropriate referrals and give information about safe housing.

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions - (1)

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

- Patients with antisocial personality disorder are at increased risk of suicide, assess the patient's suicide risk.
- Give medications and encourage therapy.
- Use de-escalation techniques when necessary.

Subcategory: Crisis Intervention - (1)

Topic: Crisis Management: Sequence of Actions to Take for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Crisis

- The initial task of the nurse is to promote a sense of safety.
- Next the nurse should identify the problem and help the patient with goal setting.
- The nurse should then use anxiety-reducing techniques such as staying with the patient and listening.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts - (1)

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Those with this disorder may have a failure to conform to laws and social norms.
- Deceitfulness or impulsivity is characteristic to antisocial personality disorder.
- These individuals may have a lack of remorse and reckless disregard for the safety of self or others.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Assistive Devices - (1)

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

- Do not cover your mouth when speaking to a patient with hearing loss.
- Speak slowly and clearly to those with hearing loss.
- Write down anything the patient does not understand and give written materials of all education.

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions - (2)

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

- Saw palmetto may cause increased bleeding and altered platelet function when used with anticoagulants.
- Discontinue saw palmetto prior to surgery.
- Saw palmetto is used in the treatment and prevention of BPH.

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

- Assess the patient's beliefs and expectations regarding labor pain and plan for pain management.
- Help the patient maintain proper positioning during administration of pharmacological interventions.
- After an epidural the patient should have the bed in lowest position with side rails up and instruct them to use the call light if they need to leave the bed.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene - (1)**Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Evaluating Use of a Walker**

- The patient should stand in the center of the walker and not stand too forward.
- They should lift the walker and move it 6-8 inches (15-20 cm).
- The patient should keep all four feet of the walker on the floor to prevent tipping.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (1)****Topic: Eye and Ear Disorders: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Timolol**

- Monitor glucose levels if timolol is being used in a diabetic patient.
- Timolol may cause discomfort, blurred vision, arrhythmia, bradycardia, and heart block.
- Do not use timolol in those with chronic respiratory disease such as asthma.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (1)**Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a School-Age Child for IV Catheter Insertion**

- Provide the child with factual information regarding the procedure.
- Encourage the child to express their feelings.
- Demonstrate the procedure on a toy or stuffed animal.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)****Topic: Vital Signs: Measuring Pulse Deficit**

- To calculate pulse deficit, subtract the radial pulse rate from the apical pulse rate.
- To determine pulse deficit two clinicians should measure the apical pulse rate and radial pulse rate at the same time.
- Dysrhythmias can cause pulse deficit.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests - (1)**Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Paracentesis**

- Prior to paracentesis the nurse should obtain the patient's vital signs and weight.
- Maintain pressure at the insertion site.
- Document color, odor, consistency, and amount of fluid removed.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (2)**Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Finding to Report to the Provider**

- Notify the provider of rapid or shallow breathing.
- Notify provider of decreased oxygenation or cyanosis.
- Notify the provider if water seal chamber stops tidaling, this may signal lung expansion.

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

- Report signs of infection to provider such as increased temperature.
- Monitor abdominal girth and report swelling to the provider.
- Pain that cannot be controlled by medication should be reported to the provider.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations - (1)**Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration**

- Hypovolemia occurs with dehydration.
- Monitor for electrolyte changes with dehydration.
- Oliguria occurs with dehydration.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems - (1)****Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Plan of Care Following Acute Myocardial Infarction**

- Following a myocardial infarction give pain medication such as morphine.
- Give oxygen for myocardial treatment.
- Monitor heart rhythm and rate and obtain an EKG.

Subcategory: Illness Management - (1)**Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Teaching About Food Safety and Preparation for a Client Who Has AIDS**

- Those who are immunocompromised should not drink from a cup that has been sitting out.
- Those with AIDs should use proper sterilization techniques for countertops with hydrogen peroxide.
- Immunocompromised individuals should use a separate cutting board for meat and vegetables.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies - (1)**Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Emboli**

- A manifestation of a fat embolism includes tachycardia, and a petechia rash typically on the upper body.
- Another manifestation includes neurological changes such as a decreased level of consciousness and confusion.
- The patient may also have hypoxia, tachypnea, dyspnea, and fine inspiratory crackles.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment**Subcategory: Recognize Cues - (1)****Topic: Fractures: Identifying Findings Requiring Follow-up for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- Obtain a history on how the injury occurred.
- Assess the neurovascular status of the effected limb.
- Monitor vital signs, pain, and neurologic status of child.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues - (1)**Topic: Fractures: Analyzing Assessment Findings for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- Assess the sensation of the arm by asking about any numbness or tingling.
- Assess pulses, which should be present in the affected extremity.
- Assess movement in the injured arm by asking the patient to wiggle their fingers.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions - (1)**Topic: Fractures: Anticipating Potential Provider Prescriptions for a Child Who Has Arm Pain**

- Opioids are given for fracture pain, so the nurse should monitor for respiratory depression.
- A tetanus immunization is given for open fractures.
- Antibiotics are also given for open fractures.

Subcategory: Take Actions - (1)**Topic: Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- Apply atraumatic care prior to putting a cast on the arm by showing the procedure on a doll or toy.
- After applying the cast perform frequent neurovascular status checks
- Apply ice and elevate extremity for the first 24 hours.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes - (1)**Topic: Fractures: Evaluating Discharge Teaching for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- Teach the patient and family not to insert anything in the cast to itch skin.
- Teach patients to report any hot spots where the cast may rub skin.
- Use a hair dryer on cold to help with itching.