

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

Semester: 4th (Spring 2023)

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**

- 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: Evaluating Time Management Practices**

- The five major management functions are planning, organizing, staffing, directing, and controlling.
- Planning is decisions regarding what needs to be done, how it will be done, and who is going to do it. Organizing is the organizational structure that determines the lines of authority, channels of communication and where decisions are made.
- Controlling is the evaluation of staff performance and evaluation of unit goals to ensure identified outcomes are being met.

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

- First infraction leads to informal reprimand, manager and employee meeting, and suggestions for improvement.
- Second infractions leads to written warning, review of policy violations, and discussion of potential consequences if continued infractions.
- Third infraction leads to suspension for employee to examine issues and consider alternatives while a fourth infraction warrants an employee termination.

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#### **Subcategory: Client Rights**

##### **Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Client Advocacy**

- Advocacy refers to the nurses' role in supporting patients by ensuring that they are properly informed, that their rights are respected, and that they are receiving the proper level of care.
- Advocacy is one of the most important roles of the nurse, especially when patients are unable to speak or act for themselves.
- The nursing profession has a responsibility to support and advocate for legislation that promotes public policies that protect patients as consumers and create a safe environment for their care.

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

- The person who signs the form must be capable of understanding the information provided by the health care professional who will be providing the service.
- When the person giving the informed consent is unable to communicate due to a language barrier or hearing impairment, a trained medical interpreter must be provided.
- Many health care agencies contract with professional interpreters who have additional skills in medical terminology to assist in providing information.

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### **Subcategory: Establishing Priorities**

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

- Cervical insufficiency is a variable condition where expulsion of the products of conception occurs which is related to tissue changes and alterations in the length of the cervix.
- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting that could be related to elevated hCG that can cause weight loss, dehydration, nutritional deficiencies, electrolyte imbalances, and ketonuria.
- Gestational hypertension is associated with placental abruption, kidney failure, hepatic rupture, preterm birth, and fetal and maternal death.

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

- Collect any essential data before and after administering any medication, like apical heart rate for digoxin.
- Resources for medication information are nursing drug handbooks, professional journals, physicians' desk reference (PDR), professional websites, and pharmacists.
- Common medication errors include wrong medication, dose, infusion rate, route, patient, time, allergic reaction, and omission of a dose.

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## **Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

### **Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles**

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

- Four point gait requires the patient to bear weight on both legs. The patient alternates each leg with the opposite crutch so three points of support are on the floor at all times.
- Three point gait requires the patient to bear all weight on one foot while using both crutches. The affected leg never bears weight or touches the ground.
- Two point gait requires the patient to have partial weight bearing on both feet. The patient moves a

crutch while moving the opposite leg at the same time. This is to mirror the movements of normal  
arm and leg motion during walking.

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

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

- Elbow restraints may be needed for to prevent an infant from injuring a cleft palate repair.
- Caregivers should follow instructions on the proper use of the restraints.
- Restraints should be removed periodically to assess skin, allow limb movement, and provide for comfort.

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## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

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

#### Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients

- Awareness, early detection, and interventions are crucial components to ensure fetal well-being and maternal health.
- Assess level of consciousness, pulse oximetry, vital signs, and intake and output.
- Severe preeclampsia consists of BP that is 160/110 mmHg or higher, proteinuria greater than 3+, oliguria, elevated blood creatinine greater than 1.1 mg/dL, hyperreflexia, thrombocytopenia, and visual disturbances.

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

- Folic acid is crucial for neurologic development and the prevention of fetal neural tube defects.
- Folate found naturally in foods is converted to 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.
- Patients who want to become pregnant are recommended 400 mcg of folic acid and when pregnant, the folic acid intake should increase to 600 mcg.

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### 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 due to increased systolic blood pressure and some medications.
- Educate on consuming a diet low in sodium, fluid restrictions, and consult with the provider regarding diet specifications.
- Educate on refraining from smoking and consulting about maintaining an exercise routine with the

provider.

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

- Contemplation is where the individual considers change, and weighs the benefits with costs.
- Preparation is where the individual plans to take actions.
- Termination is when conscious efforts to continue the health behavior are no longer needed because the individual is consistent.

**Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives**

- Oral contraceptive effectiveness decreases when taking medications that affect liver enzymes like anticonvulsants and some antibiotics.
- Contraindications include bariatric surgery, lupus, severe cirrhosis, liver tumors, and current or past breast cancer.
- Emergency oral contraceptive contraindications include undiagnosed abnormal vaginal bleeding.

**Subcategory: Health Screening**

**Topic: Medical Conditions: Risk Factors for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus**

- Obesity and hypertension are risk factors for gestational diabetes.
- Maternal age older than 25 years is a risk factor for gestational diabetes.
- Previous delivery of an infant that was large or stillborn is a risk factor for gestational diabetes.

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

- Screening for scoliosis can be done during preadolescence by having a child bend over at the waist with arms hanging down and observed for asymmetry of the ribs and flank.
- Radiography like MRI and CT scans can be used to screen for scoliosis.
- A scoliometer can be used to measure spinal curvature.

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**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect**

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

- Make sure patients are physically and psychologically safe from harm.
- Reduce stress-related manifestations by using techniques to alleviate a panic attack.
- Provide interventions to restore rest and sleep, and connect the patient to social supports and information about critical resources.

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

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

- Passover is a holiday celebrated in Judaism.
- Passover dietary rules restrict the use of grains that can ferment and become leavened.
- Avoid giving the patient grains like wheat, barley, oats, and rye.

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**Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**

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

- Minimize the need for decision-making and abstract thinking to avoid frustration.
- Encourage reminiscence about happy times and talking about familiar things.
- Provide a safe and therapeutic environment and assess for potential injury.

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## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Promote relaxation through the use of breathing techniques.
- Back rubs and massage are methods of pain relief based on the gate-control theory.
- Consistent pressure can be applied by the support person using the heel of the hand or fist against the patient's sacral area to counteract pain in the lower back.

#### Topic: Pain Management: Promoting Comfort During a Heel Stick

- Comfort interventions for a heel stick include rocking the infant and pacifiers.
- Warm the heel to increase circulation.
- Swaddle the infant to promote comfort.

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### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Review the prescription and purpose, plan for drainage or suction, and understand the need for placement for diagnostic purposes.
- Auscultate for bowel sounds, and palpate the abdomen for distention, pain, and rigidity.
- Confirm placement with an x-ray and check placement by aspirating gastric contents to see pH.

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

- Vitamin C is found in citrus fruits, tomatoes, peppers, green leafy vegetables, and strawberries.
- Stress and illness, as well as cigarette smoking, increases the need for vitamin C.
- Severe deficiency causes scurvy, a hemorrhagic disease with diffuse tissue bleeding, painful joints, weak bones, and swollen gums.

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### Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

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

- Remove all tubes unless organs are to be donated or this is a medical examiner's case.
- Cleanse and align the body supine with a pullow under the head, arms with palms of hands down outside the sheet and blanket, dentures in place, and eyes closed.

- Apply fresh linens with absorbent pads on bed and a gown. Dim the lights and minimize noise.

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

- Assessment focuses on mobility, range of motion, gait, and body alignment.
- Impaired CNS and alterations in muscles affect mobility.
- Evaluate activity tolerance of the patient.

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## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

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

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

- Stinging discomfort can occur immediately after instilled but is temporary.
- Occasional conjunctivitis, blurred visions, photophobia, and dry eyes should be reported to the provider.
- Bradycardia, bronchospasms, and hypotension can be systemic effects of timolol due to beta blockade on heart and lungs.

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

- Fetal distress is a contraindication of oxytocin administration.
- Hydramnios and prematurity are contraindications of oxytocin administration.
- Placenta previa is a contraindication of oxytocin administration.

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### Subcategory: Central Venous Access Devices

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

- Educate the patient to report shortness of breath and swelling.
- Educate the patient on the purpose of the intermittent infusion device.
- Tell the patient to report symptoms of warmth or pain.

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

- Evaluate extremities and veins.
- Check the prescription for solution and rate.
- Examine the IV solution for clarity, leaks, and expiration date.

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### Subcategory: Medication Administration

#### Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- Intradermal injections are used for tuberculin testing or checking for medication or allergy sensitivities.
- Use a 26-27 gauge needle and 0.01 to 0.1 mL of solution.

- Insert the needle at a 10-15 degree angle.

**Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal Block**

- A pudendal block consists of a local anesthetic like lidocaine administered transvaginally into the space in front of the pudendal nerve.
- It is administered during the late second stage of labor 10-20 minutes before delivery.
- Adverse effects of a pudendal block include the compromise of maternal bearing down reflex.

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**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential**

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

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

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

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

**Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Finding to Report to the Provider**

- Routinely monitor tubing for kinks, occlusions, or loose connections.
- Monitor the chest tube insertion site for redness, pain, infection, and crepitus.
- Signs of tension pneumothorax include tracheal deviation, absent breath sounds on one side, distended neck veins, respiratory distress, asymmetry of the chest, and cyanosis.

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

- Assess color, odor, consistency, and amount of fluid removed.
- Report manifestations of hypovolemia and changes in mental status.
- Report abnormal lab results or vital signs.

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

- Assess pertinent blood testing results like albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, BUN, and creatinine.
- Have the client void, or insert an indwelling urinary catheter.
- Review baseline vital signs, record weight, and measure abdominal growth.

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

**Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration**

- Poor skin turgor and dry mucous membranes are manifestations of dehydration.
- Monitor elimination for decreased urinary output and perform daily weights for evidence of dehydration.

- Dehydration leads to lower blood volume with hypotension and the heart needs to compensate, shown with tachycardia.

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**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

**Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

**Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for an Infant Who Has Respiratory Syncytial Virus**

- Encourage fluid intake if tolerated by the patient or IV fluids may need to be used during acute phase.
- Maintain the airway and use supplemental oxygen to maintain saturation above 90%.
- Use antibiotics if there is a coexisting bacterial infection. Bronchodilators are not recommended. Corticosteroid use is controversial.

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Clinical Judgment

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

- Follow-up on pain level of a child with an arm fracture.
- Follow-up on edema, warmth, or redness of a child with an arm fracture.
- Follow-up on crepitus, deformity, and decreased mobility of a child's arm with a fracture.

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

- Monitor vital signs and pain.
- Assess the neurovascular status of the injured extremity.
- Obtain a history of how the injury occurred.

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

- Compartment syndrome can occur from compression of the nerves, blood vessels, and muscle inside a confined place, resulting in neuromuscular ischemia.
- If untreated, deformity of the extremity, paralysis, and infection can result from compartment syndrome.
- Monitor for pain, paresthesia, pulselessness, paralysis, and pale cold skin.

**Topic:Fractures: Priority Actions for a Child Who Has a Fracture**

- Assess and monitor neurovascular status.
- Elevate the extremity above the level of the heart during the first 24-48 hours to prevent swelling.
- Maintain proper alignment and promote range of motion in fingers.

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

- Teach the parents and the patient to report pain that is extremely severe or is not relieved 1 hour after pain medication administration.
- Teach the parents and the patient how to perform neurovascular checks and when to contact the provider.
- Educate on proper cast care.

**Topic:Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations**

- Assess for changes in level of consciousness.

- Abstinence syndrome begins with sweating and rhinorrhea progressing to tremors, irritability, weakness, diarrhea, fever, insomnia, pupil dilation, nausea and vomiting, and muscle spasms.
- Assess heart and respiratory rate, temperature, mental status, and changes in bowel activity.