

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

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Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Planning to Follow Progressive Discipline

- First infraction includes informal reprimand or meeting
- Second infraction includes a written warning
- Third infraction the employee is placed on suspension, fourth infraction is termination

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Informed Consent for Participating in a Research Study

- Patient rights should be protected by nurse during care and nurse should ensure clients understand rights
- The nurse's role in informed consent is to witness the client's signature on the form and ensure informed consent has been appropriately obtained
- Patient must be a competent adult to sign consent forms

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Transcribing Prescriptions

- Ensure the prescription is complete and correct by reading it back to the provider
- Ensure correct spelling and separation of numbers
- Have a second nurse listen on an extension or speaker in a private area if possible

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Identifying Electronic Databases for Research

- Databases on diseases and medications are available for the nurse to review and used for patient teaching
- Databases allow nurse to review medications, diseases, procedures and treatments electronically
- Review valid and credible websites by verifying the author, institution, credentials and how current the article is

Subcategory: Performance Improvement

Topic: Teaching About Implementing Critical Pathways

- Critical pathways specific to a diagnosis type and outline the typical length of stay and treatments
- Case managers initiate critical pathways but they are used by the interprofessional team
- If a patient requires treatment outside of the critical pathway it is documented as a variance

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ Error/ Injury Prevention

Topic: Caring for a Client Who is on Fall Precautions

- Place the client's bed on the lowest setting
- Provide adequate lighting

- Perform hourly rounding on patients that are fall risks

Topic: Pressure Injuries

- Decreased circulation to the tissues causes ischemia, which leads to a pressure injury
- Turn patient's every 1-2 hours using corrective devices
- Limit sitting in a chair to 1 hour and instruct patient to shift their weight every 15 minutes or so

Topic: Identifying Complete Medication Prescriptions

- Medication prescriptions may include the chemical name, generic name or trade name
- Follow the rights of safe medication administration
- Right patient, right medication, right dose, right route, right time, right documentation

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Internal Radiation Therapy

- Internal radiation causes body fluids to be contaminated with radiation, and body wastes should be disposed of as directed by facility
- Wear a dosimeter film badge to record personal exposure, 30 minute visitor visits, remain 6 feet from source
- Place client in a private room with door closed and door warning sign

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

Topic: Teaching About Contact Precautions

- Mode of transmission includes person to person, object to person and fecal oral transmission
- Contact precautions fall under tier two and initiated when within 3 ft
- Requires a private room or room with patient with same infection, gloves and gowns and disposal of infectious dressing into a single, nonporous bag without touching the outside of the bag

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/ Safety Devices

Topic: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Restraints used for safety and preventing injury
- Used for the physical protection of the client, other clients or staff
- Inappropriate to use restraints for convenience to the safe, punishment to the client, unstable physically or mentally

Topic: Appropriate Use of Restraint Devices

- Use restraints for the shortest duration necessary
- Use only if less restrictive measures are not sufficient
- Can be physical, including vests, belt, limb or mitt, or chemical including sedatives or psychotropic medications

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings

- Heart rate greater than 100 bpm
- Good cry/ crying
- Well flexed and completely pink

Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention

Topic: Risk Factors for Heart Failure

- Older adults have increased risk due to increased systolic pressure and medications
- Left sided heart failure can be due to hypertension, coronary artery disease, angina, MI or valvular disease
- Right sided heart failure can be due to left sided failure, right ventricular MI or pulmonary problems

including COPD or pulmonary fibrosis

Topic: Risk Factors for Alzheimer's Disease

- AD is neurodegenerative, resulting in gradual impairment of cognitive function and is the most common type of major NCD
- Risk factors include advanced age, head trauma, cardiovascular disease and lifestyle factors.
- There is a strong genetic link to family history and early onset AD

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Screening For Idiopathic Scoliosis

- Expected findings include asymmetry in scapula, ribs, flanks, shoulders and hips
- Screening during preadolescence for boys and girls
- Bend at waist with arms hanging and observe symmetry of ribs and flank

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Action for a Client Experiencing Panic Level of Anxiety

- Place in a calm and quiet environment
- Provide safety and comfort during crisis period
- Remain with the patient and provide reassurance

Topic: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- A structured environment for physical safety and predictability
- Daily activities that encourage patients to share and be cooperative
- Therapeutic communication skills to help patient express feelings

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/ Influences on Health

Topic: Planning Client Care During Passover

- Judaism calls for the consumption of unleavened bread only
- Prohibits food preparation on the Sabbath
- Consumption of Kosher animals

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Responding to a Client Who has Major Depressive Disorder

- The shortest, simplest communication is usually most effective
- Communicating when patient is in pain or distracted will make it difficult to convey the message
- Tone of voice can communicate a variety of feelings

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Identifying Medication Interactions with Saw Palmetto

- Saw Palmetto can affect blood clotting when used with other herbal and health supplements
- Do not take Warfarin, Plavix or aspirin
- Monitor patient for bleeding

Topic: Caring for a Client Who is in Active Labor

- Assess for findings of hyperventilation
- Use therapeutic touch and massage
- Encourage rocking and walking

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Oranges
- Bell peppers
- Strawberries

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

Topic: Evaluating Use of a Walker

- Walker at hip height with elbows bent 15 to 30 degrees
- Move walker with the affected leg
- Take step, move walker forward, take another step

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications

Topic: Identifying a Medication That Causes Diarrhea

- Cephalosporins like cefdinir and cefpodoxime
- Fluoroquinolones like ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin
- Penicillins including amoxicillin and ampicillin

Topic: Monitoring for Interactions Between Citalopram and St John's Wort

- Increased risk of side effects
- Life threatening increase in body's levels of serotonin
- Wait two weeks between starting and stopping

Topic: Identifying a Contraindication to Oxytocin Administration

- Contraindicated if hypoglycemic
- Hypersensitivity
- Monitor patient intake and output, contractions, blood pressure and fetal heart rate

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- Take at the same time every day
- Small dose at first and tapered up
- Take with or before meals

Topic: Administering Headache Medications to a Client with a History of Peptic Ulcer

- Avoid use of NSAIDs
- Acetaminophen may be the safer choice
- Monitor for bleeding

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Action To Take When Responding to Clients Report of Pain

- Remain calm and show empathy
- Assess the patient's pain
- Identify stressors and how to eliminate them

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Topic: Priority Finding to Report Following Paracentesis

- Report changes in mental and cognitive status
- Changes due to change in fluid and electrolyte balance

- Monitor blood albumin, protein, glucose, amylase, electrolytes, BUN and creatinine

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Caring for a Client Who has Delayed Wound Healing

- Older adults can be at risk for delayed wound healing because of possible compromised nutrition
- Increase protein intake
- Increase fluid intake

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Client Teaching For Colostomy Care

- A surgical opening to the large intestine to drain stool
- Ascending colon producing liquid stools
- Transverse colon producing more formed stools
- The sigmoid colon producing near normal stool

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Medial Emergencies

Topic: Controlling an External Hemorrhage

- Monitor for bruising and swelling at the site
- Can progress to hypovolemic shock
- Monitor for hypotension and tachycardia

Topic: Identifying Manifestations of a Fat Embolism

- A fat embolism can manifest as chest pain and anxiety
- A patient can have petechiae on the chest
- The patient may have mental status changes

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Staging A Pressure Ulcer

- Inflammatory stage begins with injury and lasts 3 to 6 days
- Proliferative stage lasts 3 to 24 days
- Maturation and remodeling stage occurs on or about day 21 and involves the strengthening of the collagen scar and the restoration of a more normal appearance