

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Marianna Kalembasa
Assessment Name: **ATI Predictor**
Semester: Spring 2023

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. Determine your three (3) **weakest or lowest scoring** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - a. Management of Care
 - b. Safety and Infection Control
 - c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - d. Psychosocial Integrity
 - e. Basic Care and Comfort
 - f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - g. Reduction of Risk Potential
 - h. Physiological Adaptation
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
 - 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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A”
6. 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
<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.

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

Management of Care

Subcategory: Information Technology

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

- A nurse can use CINAHL, the cumulative index to nursing and allied health literature database as a location to identify medications.
- A nurse can use MEDLINE, which is a database that can be used to identify safe medication administration.
- A nurse can use Cochrane Library, which is a digital database that has information on safe medication administration.

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Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: The Interprofessional Team: Identify a Client Who Is a Candidate for Occupational Therapy

- Occupation therapy can help patients who have recently suffered strokes and have one sided weakness to perform activities of daily living such as dressing, bathing, and preparing meals.
- Occupational therapy may also help a patient who has limited mobility as is experiencing pain with activities of daily living.
- Occupational therapy may be able to help a child with autism spectrum disorder who is having difficulty with social and communication skills. They may be able to improve on these skills.

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Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries

- To prevent pressure injuries the nurse should plan to reposition the patient every 2 hours.
- The nurse should perform regular skin assessments to identify any signs of pressure injuries.
- The nurse should ensure that the patient is getting good nutrition and hydration to maintain healthy skin, preventing pressure injuries.

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Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- The nurse should ask the patient to teach the information back to them to ensure the patient understood the teaching.
- The nurse should encourage the patient to ask questions during the teaching as this can help the patient get involved.
- If possible, the nurse should watch the patient implement the teaching to ensure the patient is doing it correctly.

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

- The crutches should be the proper fits, the client should be able to stand comfortably with their arms resting at their sides.
- The client should understand how to bear their weight and how much weight they can put on each leg depending on their injuries.
- The nurse should observe the client's gait while they use crutches to ensure they are using them safely.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Prevention of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- The client should try to maintain proper posture to prevent carpal tunnel syndrome.
- The client should regularly stretch their wrists and hands to ensure proper flexibility.
- The client should be sure to take breaks regularly to stretch and rest their hands and wrists.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Reason for the Use of Restraints

- Restraints can be used to prevent harm to the patient.
- Restraints can be used to promote patient healing.
- Restraints can be used to prevent harm to others.

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Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Care of Multiple Clients

- The nurse should focus on the ABCs when prioritizing care for patients.
- The nurse should consider the level of acuity of each client's condition.
- The nurse should assess and reassess all patients during the shift.

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Teaching About Folic Acid

- **The nurse should teach the patient to take 600-800 mg of folic acid.**
- The nurse should teach about foods containing folic acid such as fortified grains, green vegetables, and fruits.
- The nurse should encourage women who are trying to get pregnant to begin taking folic acid while trying to conceive.

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Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

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

- By age one most toddlers can stand and walk while holding onto furniture
- By age two toddlers can use utensils to feed themselves and stack blocks.
- By age three they can use crayons and draw simple shapes.

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Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Screening for Idiopathic Scoliosis

- The nurse should consider the age of screening, the patient should be screened at age 10 and 12.
- Screening for scoliosis can be done using the forwards bend test.

- Other screening that can be done is x-ray or MRIs

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Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Oral Contraceptives

- Women with blood clotting disorders have an increased risk for blood clots when taking oral contraceptives.
- Women with a history of heart attack, stroke, or other cardiovascular disease are at increased risk for complications when taking oral contraceptives.
- Women who experience migraines with aura may be at increased risk of stroke while taking oral contraceptives.

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Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

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

- The nurse should set clear boundaries and to be firm and consistent with interactions.
- The nurse should use a non-confrontational approach as aggression or confrontation may escalate the situation.
- The nurse should encourage the patient to seek treatment, there is no cure however therapy can help the patient.

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Subcategory: Crisis Intervention

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

- The nurse should first assess the situation and the client’s immediate safety.
- The nurse should remain calm and speak in a reassuring tone to the client.
- The nurse should identify the priority of caring for the patient, for example is the patient at risk for harming themselves or others.

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Subcategory: Grief and Loss

Topic: Death and Dying: Recognizing Preschool Responses to Death

- The preschooler may be confused about where the person who has died is gone.
- The preschooler may experience fear and anxiety related to death.
- The preschooler may engage in magical thinking and believe they can bring the person back.

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Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

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

- The nurse should use cognitive stimulation therapy, such as memory games or puzzles.
- The nurse should do reminiscence therapy to encourage the client to talk about their memories.
- The nurse should use music therapy as music can help reduce anxiety in dementia patients.

Topic: Personality Disorders: Antisocial Personality Disorder

- One common sign of antisocial personality disorder is a disregard for the law and social norms
- Antisocial personality disorder is diagnosed after the age of 18, however, the symptoms may occur at a younger age.
- Treatment for antisocial personality disorder is therapy, medication, and lifestyle.

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Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Manifestations of Cocaine Exposure During Pregnancy

- Newborns exposed to cocaine may require supportive care, such as oxygen therapy, to help them breathe.
- Infants exposed to cocaine in utero may experience withdrawal symptoms such as, tremors, irritability, and excessive crying.
- Infants exposed to cocaine in utero may have difficulty feeding or may have a poor appetite.

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Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

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

- The nurse should first establish a rapport with the patient to have proper communication.
- The nurse should provide ongoing support to the client during their treatment.
- The nurse should collaborate with other healthcare professionals to provide the best care to the

patient.

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Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

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

- The nurse should teach the client food that is triggering his Crohn's disease such as, high-fiber foods, spicy or greasy foods, alcohol, caffeine, and dairy products.
- The nurse should educate the client to stay hydrated.
- The nurse should help the client find a registered dietitian which can help them find the best diet to follow.

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Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

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

- Antiplatelet and anticoagulant medication can put the client at increased risk for bleeding when taking them with saw palmetto.
- Hormone therapies, saw palmetto, may have anti-androgenic effects, which can interfere with some hormone therapies used to treat prostate cancer, such as bicalutamide or flutamide.
- Saw palmetto may interact with other medications, such as diuretics, NSAIDs, and beta-blockers.

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

- The nurse should plan to monitor the client's vital signs regularly.

- The nurse should work with the patient to identify a pain management plan that meets their individual needs.



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Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- The nurse should teach the patient to have small, frequent meals.
- The nurse should teach the patient to avoid high-fat, high-sugar foods as they can contribute to weight gain and other health problems.
- Encourage clients to eat foods that are high in calories and nutrients. Examples include avocado, nuts, seeds, olive oil, cheese, whole grains, and lean protein sources such as chicken, fish, and legumes.

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Best Source of Vitamin C

- Berries such as strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries are also good sources of vitamin C.
- Citrus fruits such as oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and limes are excellent sources of vitamin C.
- Broccoli is high in vitamin C, as well as other important nutrients such as vitamin K and fiber.

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Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

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

- The nurse should remove the patient's IVs, catheters, and any other lines the patient may have.
- The nurse should bath the patient and ensure that they are wearing a clean gown.
- The nurse should straighten up the room to ensure it is tidy and presentable to the family.

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Subcategory: Rest and Sleep

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

- The nurse should report any signs of sleep apnea to the provider, loud snoring, gasping for air during sleep, and excessive daytime sleepiness.
- Insomnia, the nurse should report if the client is unable to get any sleep throughout the night.
- Restless sleep may be a sign of an underlying sleep disorder or other health problems, and can lead to fatigue, irritability, and difficulty concentrating during the day.

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Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Timolol can cause bradycardia in patients, the nurse should monitor the patient's heart rate when on timolol
- Timolol can cause bronchospasms which can cause difficulty breathing in patients.
- Timolol can mask the symptoms of hypoglycemia, patients on timolol should have regular blood sugar tests.

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

- Both citalopram and St. John's wort can increase serotonin, taking these medications together can lead to serotonin syndrome.
- St. John's Wort can cause decreased effectiveness of citalopram when taking them together.
- Taking St John's Wort and citalopram together can increase the side effects such as, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, and dizziness.

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Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- The first action when mixing NPH and regular insulin is to ensure that the nurse has the proper medication and dose.
- The regular insulin should be drawn into the syringe first.
- Following this step, the NPH insulin should then be drawn up into the syringe.

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

- The nurse should plan to teach about the dose, timolol is usually taken once or twice daily.
- The nurse should teach the patient about the adverse effects such as, bradycardia, hypotension, and bronchospasm.
- The nurse should teach the patient about interactions with other medications such as other, beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and digoxin.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Providing Teaching About Memantine

- The nurse should teach about the adverse effects of memantine, it can cause dizziness, headache, confusion, constipation, and fatigue
- The nurse should educate the patient that they should not take memantine if they have kidney problems.
- The nurse should teach the benefits of memantine and how it can help to improve cognitive function.

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

- The nurse should avoid using NSAIDs as they can irritate the stomach lining and increase the risk of peptic ulcers
- The nurse should plan to administer acetaminophen as a pain reliever as it does not irritate the stomach lining.
- The nurse should monitor for adverse effects when giving headache medication.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

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

- The nurse can administer acetaminophen to treat moderate acute pain.
- The nurse can also try to reposition the patient to relieve pain.
- The nurse may also use guided imagery to relieve pain.

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Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- The nurse should instruct the patient to empty their bladder before the procedure
- The nurse should tell the patient to avoid eating or drinking for 12 hours before the procedure.
- The nurse should assist the patient into the proper position for the procedure and help them stay there.

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Subcategory: Potential for Complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Complications of Thoracentesis

- A complication of a thoracentesis is air in the pleural space which can cause a pneumothorax
- Another complication of a thoracentesis is bleeding.
- A third complication of a thoracentesis is infection.

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Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Altercations

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Manifestations of Dehydration

- One manifestation of dehydration is dry mouth and throat.
- Another manifestation of dehydration is decreased urine output.
- A third manifestation of dehydration is muscle cramps.

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Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a client who has delayed wound healing

- The nurse should help optimize the patient's nutrition by encouraging them to eat a well-balanced diet.
- The nurse should plan to provide pain management to the patient.
- The nurse should monitor the patient for signs of infection such as a fever.

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Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Arthroplasty: Planning to position a client following a total hip arthroplasty

- The nurse should avoid crossing the patients' legs as that can cause the hip to become dislocated
- The nurse should plan to use pillows for support especially under the knees and ankles to elevate the legs slightly.
- The nurse should plan to administer pain medication prior to repositioning the patient as it can cause a lot of discomfort.

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Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Symptoms of hyperemesis gravidarum are, persistent nausea and vomiting, dehydration, weight loss, electrolyte imbalances, and ketonuria.
- Treatment involves hydration and electrolyte replacement; the patient may also receive antiemetic medication and nutritional support.
- To try and prevent hyperemesis gravidarum patients may eat small, frequent meals, avoid triggering food, stay hydrated and get plenty of rest.

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Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- Elevated levels of PCWP may indicate severe left ventricular failure or severe mitral stenosis.
- PCWP is pressure within the pulmonary arterial system when catheter tip 'wedged' in the tapering branch of one of the pulmonary arteries
- The normal pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is between 4 to 12 mmHg

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Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Chronic Obstructive pulmonary disease: Client Teaching

- The nurse should encourage the client to stop smoking, as it will only make their condition worse.
- The nurse should teach the patient pursed lip breathing and diaphragmatic breathing to help improve breathing efficiency.
- The nurse should teach the patient to avoid triggers such as environmental irritants that exacerbate COPD symptoms.

Topic: Medications for psychotic Disorders; Reportable Finding for a client who has schizophrenia

- The nurse should report if the patient is Hallucinations, hearing or seeing something that is not present.
- Disorganized behavior such as unusual or erratic movements or behaviors.
- The nurse should report delusions, or false beliefs that are not based.

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Subcategory: Pathophysiology

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

- Stage I, the skin is not broken but is red, typically over a bony area such as the heel, ankle, or buttocks.
- Stage II, the skin is broken and there is partial thickness loss of the skin, meaning that the wound extends into the dermis.
- Stage III, the skin is broken and there is full thickness loss of the skin, meaning that the wound extends through the dermis and into the subcutaneous tissue.

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Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Fractures: Identifying findings requiring follow-up for a child who has arm pain

- Trauma, if the child has suffered an injury, such as a fracture or dislocation, immediate medical attention is necessary.
- Overuse injuries, if the child is involved in sports or other activities that involve repetitive arm movements, such as throwing or swinging, they may develop overuse injuries such as tendinitis or stress fractures.
- Infections: In rare cases, arm pain may be caused by an infection such as osteomyelitis or cellulitis.

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Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing assessment findings for a child who has arm pain

- The healthcare professional will ask the child where they are experiencing pain and whether it is localized to a specific area or radiating to other parts of the arm.
- The healthcare professional will ask when the pain started, how long it has been going on, and whether it is getting worse or better over time.
- The healthcare professional will ask the child to rate their pain on a scale of 1-10 to determine the intensity of the pain.

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Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Fractures: Determining potential complications for a child who has arm pain

- If the arm pain is caused by an injury such as a fracture, delay in treatment or improper treatment may lead to delayed healing, deformity, or chronic pain.

- If the arm pain is due to a joint or muscle injury, there may be decreased range of motion or stiffness in the affected area.
- If the arm pain is due to a muscle or nerve injury, there may be a loss of strength or function in the affected arm

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Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Fractures: evaluating discharge teaching for a child who has a fracture

- If the child is prescribed pain medication or antibiotics, the caregiver should be provided with clear instructions on how to administer the medication, including dosages and timing
- The caregiver should be informed of any activity restrictions or limitations, such as avoiding weight-bearing activities or keeping the affected limb elevated.
- The caregiver should be educated on signs and symptoms of complications such as infection or poor healing and advised to seek medical attention if any of these symptoms arise.

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Individual Performance Profile

[Download Report](#)

[Score Explanation](#)

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE



TIME SPENT
01:17:39

Individual Name: Marianna Kalembasa

Student Number: 7201588

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/17/2023

of Points: 173 Attempt: 1

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 5/1/2023

Time spent: 03:04:07

PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT

90 %

MEAN

National	Program
71.8%	71.6%

PERCENTILE RANK

National	Program
46	47