

N433 Infant, Child, and Adolescent Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: N433 Infant, Child, and Adolescent Health
Semester: 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 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:

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Subcategory:

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Subcategory:

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory:

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Subcategory:

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Subcategory:

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Management of care

Topic: Autism expected findings

- Lack of interest in school
- Alterations in sleeping
- Tendency to remain alone

Topic: Developmental Stages and Transitions

- Shaken baby syndrome – when the infant is shaken and their brain was traumatically injured
- Results in poor feeding, bulging fontanel
- Testing- radiography

Topic: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

- Manage the client's nutritional intake
- Perform focus assessment
- Assesses client's sleep and rest

Subcategory:

Topic:

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Subcategory:

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory:

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected out comes

Topic: asthma (allergens)

- Indoor: mold, cockroach antigen, dust, dust mites
- Outdoor: grass, pollen, trees, mold
- Irritants: perfume, tobacco smoke, smoke

Topic:

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Topic:

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Subcategory: Medication administration

Topic: immunizations 4-6

- Diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (pertussis) (DTaP) (5th dose)
- Polio (IPV) (4th dose)
- Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) (2nd dose)
- Chickenpox (Varicella) (2nd dose)
- Influenza (Flu) (every year)

Topic:

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Topic:

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Subcategory: Parenteral/ intravenous therapies

Topic: intravenous therapies

- Calculate safe dosage medications
- Verify risk medications with second nurse
- Allow child to make appropriate choices with admiration

Topic:

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Topic:

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: changes in vs and lab values

Topic: Physical assessment findings

- Keep the room warm and well lit
- Performed assessment in non-threatening environment
- Take time to play to gain rapport at the start of assessment

Topic: Diabetes mellitus

- Partial or complete defiance of insulin
- Contribution factor for cardiovascular disease, hypertension, renal failure
- Obesity, inactivity, and high triglycerides can lead to type 2

Topic: chronic neuromuscular disorders

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Subcategory: potential for complication of diagnostic test and system specific assessment

Topic: chronic neuromuscular disorders

- wide-range of diseases affecting the peripheral nervous system
- myasthenia gravis
- autoimmune disease where the immune system produces antibodies that attach themselves to the neuromuscular junction

Topic: oxygen and inhalation

- Oxygen is used to maintain cellular oxygenation
- Pulse oximetry is a noninvasive way to monitor oxygenation
- Follow prescribed oxygen orders

Topic: cardiovascular disorders

- Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels
- heart failure
- hypertensive heart disease

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

Topic: complications of infants

- Failure to thrive.
- Low birth weight.
- Low blood sugar.

Topic: gastrointestinal structural and inflammatory disorders

- Clef pallet is a result of incomplete fusion of the pallets during utero
- Risk factors include cigarette smoke, steroid use while pregnant, anticonvulsants
- Typically repaired between 2 to 3 months of age

Topic: musculoskeletal disorders

- Clubfoot is a complex deformity of the ankle and foot
- Talipes varus – foot pointing inward
- Talipes valgus- foot bending outward

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: fluid and electrolyte imbalance and Hemodynamics

Topic: acute infectious gastrointestinal disorders

- GER- gastric content reflex backs up into the esophagus
- GERD- is tissue damage from GER
- BABIES- spitting up, irritability, excessive crying, poor feeding

Topic: Hematological disorders

- Epistaxis- nosebleed
- Cause- Low humidity
- Cause- Trauma

Topic:

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Subcategory: Illness management

Topic: Blood neoplasms

- Leukemia is a group of malignancies that affect bone marrow and lymphocytes
- Bone marrow infiltration causes crowding of RBC
- Infiltration of the CNS causes increased intracranial pressure

Topic: fractures

- Linear fractures don't cross suture lines
- Comminuted fractures are made up of multiple linear fractures
- Basilar fractures involve anterior and posterior base of the skull

Topic:

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Subcategory: medical emergencies

Topic: acute infection and respiratory illness

- Kids with asthma are at greater risk for respiratory infections in colder weather
- RSV is more common during winter and spring
- Mycoplasma pneumonia is more common autumn and early winter

Topic: burns

- Check temp of bath water
- Hot water heater should be set lower than 49 f
- Teach fire safety and have plan

Topic: pediatric emergencies

- Respiratory insufficiency- increased work of breathing without adequate gas exchange
- Apnea- cessation of breathing for more than 20 sec
- Respiratory arrest- no breathing