

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

Student Name:
Assessment Name:
Semester:

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 <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: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team
Topic: Seizures: Finding to Report for a 2-Week-Old Newborn (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 41 Bone and Soft Tissue Cancers)

- Seizures are abnormal, involuntary, excessive electrical discharges of neurons within the brain.
- A diagnosis of epilepsy is made if a client has two unprovoked seizures at least 24 hours apart.
- The tonic phase allows the entire body to contract with arms flexed and legs, head and neck extended.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Caring for a School-Age Child Who Is Experiencing Anaphylaxis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 43 Pediatric Emergencies)

- Position to maintain patent airway.
- Administer medications, IV fluids, and emergency medications as prescribed.
- Teach the family strategies to prevent anaphylactic shock.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Sexually Transmitted Infections (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM CH RN 8.0 Chp 3 Epidemiology and Communicable Disease)

- Sexually transmitted infections HIV/AIDS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, HPV, genital herpes, and hepatitis B, C, and D.
- Nurses can create community programs that monitor individual's adherence to treatment regimens to help minimize the spread of disease.
- Public health nurses can use the core functions to target communicable disease.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Seizures: Identifying Common Risk Factors (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 13 Seizures)

- Some seizures don't have an etiology regarding why it happens.
- Some seizures can be caused by febrile, cerebral edema, or hemorrhage.
- Other seizures can be caused by toxins, lead poisoning, or metabolic conditions.

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Identifying Related Conditions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 19 Cystic Fibrosis)

- Chest physiotherapy with postural drainage as prescribed (manual or mechanical percussion).
- Positive expiratory therapy uses a device to encourage the client to breathe with forceful exhalations.
- Some complications can include diabetes mellitus, respiratory infections, emphysema, or pneumothorax.

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

Topic: Death and Dying: Responding to the Parents of a Toddler (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 11 Death and Dying)

- React in response to the changes brought about by being in the hospital (change of routine, painful procedures, immobilization, less independence, separation from family).
- Mirror parental emotions (sadness, anger, depression, anxiety).
- Encourage family remain near the child as much as possible or desired.

Subcategory: Family Dynamics

Topic: Family-Centered Nursing Care: Assessing the Needs of a Single Parent (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 1 Family-Centered Nursing Care)

- Nurses should pay close attention when family members state that a child “isn’t acting right” or has other concerns.
- Positive family relationships are characterized by parent-child interactions that show mutual warmth and respect.
- Families are groups that should remain constant in children’s lives.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a 4-Year-Old Child for Surgery (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 10 Hospitalization, Illness, and Play)

- Can experience stress related to separation from peers and regular routine.
- Child’s and family’s understanding of the illness or the reason for hospitalization.
- Encourage family members to stay with the child during the hospital experience to reduce the stress.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Caring for a Child Who Has Rotavirus (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 22: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders)

- Most common cause of diarrhea in children younger than 5 years.

- Diarrhea begins within 5 to 7 days.
- Vomiting for approximately 2 days with a fever.

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying a Positive Response to Digoxin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 20 Cardiovascular Disorders)

- Monitor for toxicity as evidenced by bradycardia, dysrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, or anorexia.
- Monitor pulse and withhold the medication as prescribed. Generally, if an infants pulse is less than 90 minutes the medication should be withheld.
- In children, the medication should be withheld if the pulse is less than 70 beats per minute.

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Renal Disorders: Priority Finding to Report for a Child Who Has Acute Glomerulonephritis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 26 Renal Disorders)

- Monitor neurologic status and observe for behavior changes, especially in children who have edema, hypertension, and gross hematuria.
- Teach the family about administration and adverse effects of diuretics and antihypertensives medications.
- Encourage the child and family to avoid contact with others who might be ill.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Organ Neoplasms: Neutropenic Precautions (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 39 Organ Neoplasms)

- Monitor vital signs and report them to the healthcare provider. Report a temperature greater than 37.8 C.
- Monitor for findings of infection.
- Encourage the child to avoid crowds while undergoing chemotherapy.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Providing Teaching About Increased Intracranial Pressure (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 29 Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders)

- Use gentle movements when performing ROM exercises.
- Observe for manifestations of shunt malfunction and hydrocephalus and notify the provider if necessary.
- Minimize environmental stressors (noise, frequent visitors).

• Subcategory: System Specific Assessments - (1)

- Topic: Fractures: Priority Action Following Cast Application (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- Assess the neurovascular status of the injured extremity.
- Position the client in a supine position for injuries to the distal arm, pelvis, and lower extremities.
- Position the client in a sitting position for injuries to the shoulder or upper arm.

• Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures - (1)

- Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Providing Teaching to Prevent Complications (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 19 Cystic Fibrosis)

- Assess lung sounds and respiratory status,
- Obtain IV access. Use of a peripherally inserted central catheter or IV port allows for home IV antibiotic therapy.

- Obtain sputum for culture and sensitivity.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Planning Care for an Infant Who Has Bronchiolitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 17 Acute and Infections Respiratory Illnesses)

- Supplemental oxygen to maintain oxygen saturation equal to or greater than 90%.
- Encourage fluid intake if able to tolerate oral fluids. Otherwise IV fluids until the acute phase has passed.
- Antibiotics if a coexisting bacterial infection is present.

Topic: Burns: Priority Nursing Care (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 32 Burns)

- Initiate IV access with a large bore catheter. Multiple access points can be necessary.
- Manage pain using IV opioid analgesics (morphine sulfate, midazolam, and fentanyl).
- Administer pain medications prior to dressing changes or procedures.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Death and Dying: Physical Manifestations of Approaching Death (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 11 Death and Dying)

- Decreased sensation and movement in lower extremities.
- Sensation of heat when the body feels cool.
- Pooling pulmonary and pharyngeal secretions can cause the death rattle.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Fractures: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 27 Fractures)

- Compression of nerves, blood vessels, and muscle inside a confined place, resulting in neuromuscular ischemia.
- Fat embolism occurs because fat breaks away from the bone marrow of the injured one and enters the bloodstream.
- Pulmonary embolism occurs when a clot develops and forms at the injury site and travels to the lungs.

Main category: Clinical Judgement

• Subcategory: Analyze Cues - (1)

- Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM NCC RN 11.0 Chp 19 Cystic Fibrosis)
 - Some of the medications include short-acting beta 2 agonists, cholinergic antagonists, and fluticasone propionate.
 - Dornase alfa decreases the viscosity of mucus and improves lung function.
 - Antibiotics are administered through IV which include tobramycin, ticarcillin, or gentamicin.

