

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

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Assessment Name: RN Nursing Care of Children 2019 with NGN

Semester: Spring

Instructions:

- Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
- The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - Categories
 - These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - Management of Care
 - Safety and Infection Control
 - Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - Psychosocial Integrity
 - Basic Care and Comfort
 - Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - Reduction of Risk Potential
 - Physiological Adaptation
 - Subcategories
 - Topics
 - Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - Main Category
 - Subcategories for each main category
 - Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - 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.**
 - In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - 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"
 - 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.

- 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

- Patients on amitriptyline for neuropathic pain need to be monitored for drowsiness, orthostatic hypotension, anticholinergic effects, seizures, mania, and cardiac dysfunction.
- Report signs and symptoms of infection or any other abnormalities.
- Notify the physician if there are any changes in feeding or elimination habits.

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Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Sexually Transmitted Infections

- Viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections pose a significant threat to community health.
- Sexually transmitted infections include HIV/AIDS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, human papilloma virus (HPV), genital herpes, and hepatitis B, C, and D.
- Reporting of communicable diseases is mandated by state and local regulations, and state notification to the CDC is voluntary.

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Seizures: Identifying Common Risk Factors

- Some seizures have no known etiology but some risk factors for seizures are febrile episode, cerebral edema, intracranial infection or hemorrhage, brain tumors or cysts, anoxia, toxins or drugs, lead poisoning, tetanus, shigella, salmonella, and metabolic conditions.
- Some risk factors for epilepsy are trauma, hemorrhage, congenital defects, anoxia, infection, toxins, hypoglycemic injury, uremia, migraine, and cardiovascular dysfunction.
- Seizures are classified according to their type and etiology such as with partial (focal) seizures or generalized seizures.

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

Topic: Skin Infections and Infestations: Teaching About Home Care for the Family of a Child Who Has Scabies

- Treat entire family and persons that have been in contact with infected person during and 60 days after infection.
- Wash underwear, towels, clothing, and sleepwear in hot water.
- Apply a scabicide (5% permethrin cream) over the entire body to remain on the skin for 8 to 14 hours; repeat in 1 to 2 weeks.

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Preschoolers (3 to 6 Years): Expected Phase of Cognitive Development

- The preconceptual thought transitions to the phase of intuitive thought around the age of 4 years and the phase of intuitive thought lasts until the age of 7 years.
- The preschooler moves from totally egocentric thoughts to social awareness and the ability to consider the viewpoints of others.
- Preschoolers make judgements based on visual appearances and variations in thinking during this age include: magical thinking, animism, centration, and time.re

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Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Identifying Related Conditions

- Cystic fibrosis related diabetes (CFRD) necessitates monitoring of blood glucose levels and administration of insulin.
- Cystic fibrosis is a respiratory disorder that results from inheriting a mutated gene.
- It is characterized by mucus glands that secrete an increase in the quantity of thick, tenacious mucus, which leads to mechanical obstruction of organs (pancreas, liver, small intestine, and reproductive system).

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

Topic: Death and Dying: Responding to the Parents of a Toddler

- Parental grief is intense, long-lasting, and complex and the parents can experience and express grief differently based on their role in the family.
- After a death, allow the family to stay with the body as long as they desire and allow them to rock the infant/toddler if desired.
- Nursing staff assists caregivers to cope with their feelings and help them to understand the client's behaviors.

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Caring for a Child Who Has Rotavirus

- Obtain a baseline height and weight and make sure the weight is taken at the same time each day.
- Avoid taking rectal temperature.
- Practice good hand hygiene and practice appropriate precautions when providing care for these clients.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Providing Dietary Teaching About Celiac Disease

- Celiac disease is also known as gluten-sensitive enteropathy, celiac sprue, and gluten intolerance.
- Eat food that are gluten-free (milk, cheese, rice, corn, eggs, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, fresh meats and fish, dried beans).
- Read labels on processed products and research nonfood products which may also contain gluten as an ingredient.

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Immunizations: Contraindication for Receiving the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine

- One contraindication for the MMR vaccine is a history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura.
- Another contraindication for the MMR vaccine is an anaphylactic reaction to eggs, gelatin, or neomycin.
- A third contraindication for the MMR vaccine is a transfusion with blood product containing antibodies within the prior 3 months.

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Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Preparing to Apply Lidocaine and Prilocaine Cream

- Apply to intact skin 1 hour before routine procedures or superficial puncture and 2 hours before more extensive procedures or deep puncture.
- Prior to the procedure, remove the dressing and clean the skin with aseptic solution.
- Apply to the smallest surface area needed to minimize systemic absorption and avoiding wrapping or heating the area

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Hemodynamic Shock: Expected Laboratory Findings for a Child Who Has Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation

- As a result of massive, multiple clot formation, platelets and other clotting factors such as fibrinogen are depleted and the client is at increased risk for hemorrhage.
- The client can develop diffuse petechiae and ecchymoses, and blood can leak from membranes and puncture sites.
- The nurse should monitor the results of laboratory test such as Pt, PTT, blood fibrinogen, and fibrin degradation products.

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Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Providing Teaching About Increased Intracranial Pressure

- Observe for manifestations of shunt malfunction and hydrocephalus, and notify the provider if necessary.
- Use gentle movements when performing ROM exercises and minimize environmental stressors such as noise and frequent visitors.
- Manifestations in children include headache, lethargy, nausea, vomiting, double vision, decreased school performance of learned tasks, decreased level of consciousness and seizures.

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Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Fractures: Priority Action Following Cast Application

- The priority action following cast application is assessing and then monitoring neurovascular status of the area.
- Instruct the client to keep affected extremity supported with a sling or elevated on a pillow when sitting.
- Use moleskin to petal the edges over any rough area of the cast that can rub against the client's skin.

Topic: Renal Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Nephrotic Syndrome

- Alterations in the glomerular membrane allow proteins (especially albumin) to pass into the urine, resulting in decreased blood osmotic pressure, which leads to proteinuria, hyperlipidemia, and edema.
- Some manifestations of nephrotic syndrome are weight gain over a period of days or weeks, facial and periorbital edema, ascites, edema to lower extremities and genitalia, and Muehrcke lines on fingernails.
- Other manifestations of nephrotic syndrome include pallor, anorexia, diarrhea, irritability, lethargy, dyspnea, vomiting, genital swelling, decreased and frothy urine.

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Planning Care for an Infant Who Has Bronchiolitis

- Take medications as prescribed. Corticosteroid use is controversial. Bronchodilators are not recommended.
- Nasopharyngeal and/or nasal suctioning is prescribed as needed.
- Maintaining airway is the most important action and supplemental oxygen may be needed to maintain oxygen saturation equal to or greater than 90%.

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Cardiac Catheterization

- Monitor for possible complications (bleeding, infection, thrombosis).
- Limit activity for 24 hours.
- Encourage fluids.

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Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Caring for a Toddler Who Has a Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt

- Use gentle movements when performing ROM exercises.
- Minimize environmental stressors including noise and frequent visitors.
- Assess and manage pain and observe for manifestations of shunt malfunction.

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Teaching About Home Care for a Child Who Has Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

- Practice relaxation techniques and nonpharmacological pain management.
- Exacerbation worsens with illnesses.
- Schedule routine follow up with provider and regular eye exams.

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications

- The respiratory medications used for cystic fibrosis are short-acting beta2 agonists, cholinergic antagonists, and fluticasone propionate/salmeterol.
- The cystic fibrosis clients are given antibiotics such as tobramycin, ticarcillin, or gentamicin.
- For patient's with pancreatic insufficiency they may take pancreatic enzymes such as pancrelipase.

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