

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

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Assessment Name: **RN Nursing Care of Children 2019**

Semester: **Summer 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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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: Informed Consent

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Informed Consent

- Sexually transmitted infection (STI) screenings can be performed for at-risk adolescents.
- The nurse should foster an environment where the adolescent is comfortable asking questions.
- The nurse should provide accurate information to adolescents when prompted.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Safe Medication Administration: Client Identification

- Caregivers should be used to identify infants or nonverbal children.
- Two identifiers should always be used to identify clients, including name and birth.
- Identification bands can be used to identify children, and the nurse must confirm two patient identifiers from the arm band.

#### Topic: Seizures: Identifying Common Risk Factors

- One common risk factor for seizures is exposure to toxins or drugs.
- Another risk factor for seizures is sleep deprivation.
- Exposure to lead and/or lead poisoning is also a risk factor for seizures.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

#### Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a School-Age Child for an Invasive Procedure

- Factual information regarding the procedure should be explained to the child.
- The nurse should account for the child's developmental level when preparing education for the procedure.
- The family should be included when educating on what to expect.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal Structures and Inflammatory Disorders: Caring for an Infant Who Has a Cleft Palate

- The infant's head should be cradled and upright during feedings.
- Infants with a cleft palate should be burped frequently when feeding.
- If traditional feeding methods are unsuccessful, infants with a cleft palate can be fed using a syringe.

### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

#### Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Evaluating Parent Understanding of Pavlik Harness

- Parents of a child in a Pavlik harness should be educated to not adjust the harness.
- The family should be educated to place the infant's diaper under the harness straps.
- The family should understand that skin underneath the harness straps will need frequent assessment.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

#### Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Urine Specimen Collection

- Urine specimens contribute to the diagnosis of various conditions, including sepsis, dehydration, and substance withdrawal.
- Urine should be collected in the least invasive way possible.
- If possible, allow the caregiver to assist in the urine specimen collection.

### Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

**Topic: Physical Assessment Findings: Evaluation of Cranial Nerve Function**

- To evaluate the trochlear nerve, have school-age children and adolescents look down and in with their eyes.
- In infant with trigeminal nerve function will have present rooting and sucking reflexes.
- To test the glossopharyngeal nerve in school-age children and adolescents, evaluate if they have a gag reflex.

**Main Category: Physiological Adaptation****Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems****Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying the Location of a Patent Ductus Arteriosus**

- Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) is a congenital heart defect that causes increased pulmonary blood flow.
- A PDA is characterized by an opening between the pulmonary artery and the aorta.
- Signs and symptoms of a PDA include a systolic murmur and a wide pulse pressure.

**Topic: Complications of Infants: Planning Care for an Infant Who Has Failure to Thrive**

- Failure to Thrive (FTT) is characterized by inadequate growth due to the inability to properly use calories.
- It is important to establish a feeding routine for infants with FTT.
- Formula for infants with FTT should ideally include 24 kcal/oz.

**Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance****Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Severe Dehydration**

- Severe dehydration is characterized as weight loss of greater than 10% in infants in children.
- Very dry mucous membranes and skin tenting are signs of severe dehydration.
- Tachycardia and hypotension are signs of severe dehydration.

**Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Gastroenteritis**

- Infectious gastroenteritis can be caused by various pathogens, including salmonella and E. coli.
- Diarrhea is a common complication of gastroenteritis.
- Weight loss is a common sign of gastroenteritis.

**Subcategory: Illness Management****Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illness: Priority Care for a Child Who Has Hyperpyrexia, Severe Dyspnea, and is Drooling**

- Hyperpyrexia, severe dyspnea, and drooling are all signs of bacterial epiglottitis.
- Epiglottitis is a medical emergency, and should be prioritized in a care setting.
- The first priority for a patient with epiglottitis is protecting and maintaining an open airway.

**Subcategory: Pathophysiology****Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Expected Findings**

- Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is an inherited disorder characterized by thick, tenacious mucus.
- Patients with CF will commonly have wheezing, increased respiratory secretions, and a dry cough.
- Other findings associated with CF include low body weight and steatorrhea.

**Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapy****Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Planning Care for a Toddler Who Has Oral Ulcers**

- Oral ulcers are a common adverse effect of chemotherapy.
- A patient with oral ulcers should have frequent oral care, and use a soft tooth brush or disposable swab for oral care.
- Local anesthetics can be useful for patients with oral ulcers, and can help decrease mucosal pain.