

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

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Assessment Name: [RN Nursing Care of Children 2019](#)

Semester: [3/4](#)

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**

- 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: Establishing Priorities

#### Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Prioritizing Care

- Encourage clear liquids and fluids after a return of the gag reflex, avoiding red-colored liquids, citrus juice, and milk-based foods initially.
- Discourage coughing, throat clearing, and nose blowing in order to protect the surgical site.
- Avoid straws as they can damage the surgical site.

### Subcategory: Informed Consent

#### Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Informed Consent

- Provide adolescents with accurate information, and discuss what is heard from peers.
- Discuss abstinence and safe sexual behaviors.
- Provide an atmosphere where adolescents are comfortable asking questions.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Health Promotion of School-Age Children (6 to 12 Years): Teaching About Bicycle Safety

- Age-appropriate activity for children from 6 to 9 years of age includes riding a bicycle.
- Teach children to wear helmets and/or pads when roller skating, skateboarding, bicycling, riding scooters, skiing, and snowboarding.
- Reinforce safe pedestrian behavior.

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Aging Process

#### Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years): Evaluating Parent Understanding About Sun Protection

- Sunscreen should be used when infants are exposed to the Sun.
- Infant should not be left unattended.
- Secure fencing around swimming pools.

### Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

#### Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 Year): Findings to Report for a 5-Month-Old Infant

- 5 months: Uses palmar grasp dominantly
- 5 months: Rolls from front to back
- 3 months: No longer has a grasp reflex

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: N/A

#### Topic: N/A

- N/A

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Elimination

#### Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Expected Findings for an Infant Who Has Intussusception

- Proximal segment of the bowel telescopes into a more distal segment, resulting in lymphatic and venous obstruction causing edema in the area. With progression, ischemia and increased mucus into the intestine will occur.
- Common in infants and children ages 3 months to 6 years.
- Vomiting, fever, tender and distended abdomen, red currant jelly

### Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

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

- Maintain harness placement for up to 12 weeks.

- Perform neurovascular and skin integrity checks.
- Avoid lotions and powders, place diaper under the straps.

### Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

#### Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Hx thrombocytopenia/purpura
- Anaphylactic reaction to eggs, gelatin, or neomycin
- Transfusion of blood products with abx within the prior 3 months

### Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

#### Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

##### Topic: Physical Assessment Findings: Reportable Vital Signs

- Normal pulse 80 to 140
- Normal respirations 25 to 30
- Normal temperature 37.2°C-37.7°C

#### Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- Culture and sensitivity of urine is an appropriate lab test for assessing children with sickness
- Monitor skin for breakdown
- Normal urine specific gravity 1.001-1.015

#### Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

##### Topic: Fractures: Priority Action Following Cast Application

- Assess and monitor neurovascular status
- Assess general skin condition and the area around the cast edges
- Use moleskin to petal the edges over any rough area of the cast that can rub against the client's skin

#### Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

##### Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Administering an Enteral Feeding Through a Gastrostomy Tube

- Assist the client to high-Fowler's position
- Monitor the tube's placement
- Monitor capillary blood glucose every 6 hr

### Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

#### Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

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

- Reports of fatigue, malaise, change in behavior
- Change in stool pattern, poor appetite, weight loss, and pain
- Manifestations of dehydration

#### Subcategory: Hemodynamics

##### Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Planning Care for an Infant Who Has Heart Failure

- Provide frequent rest periods, cluster care, provide small/frequent meals
- Position the infant in a car seat or hold at a 45° angle
- Provide support and resources for parents

#### Subcategory: Illness Management

##### Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Priority Care for a Child Who Has Hyperpyrexia, Severe Dyspnea, and is Drooling

- Protect airway
- Avoid throat culture or using a tongue blade
- Provide humidified oxygen

##### Topic: Fractures: Planning Care for a Child Who Has Osteomyelitis

- Administer IV and PO abx
- Immobilize and elevate the extremity
- Administer pain medication as prescribed

### **Subcategory: Pathophysiology**

#### **Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Expected Findings**

- Early: Wheezing, rhonchi; Dry, nonproductive cough
- Increased involvement: Dyspnea, paroxysmal cough, obstructive emphysema/atelectasis
- Advanced involvement: Cyanosis, barrel-shaped chest, clubbing, repeated bronchitis/bronchopneumonia

### **Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies**

#### **Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Planning Care for a Toddler Who Has Oral Ulcers**

- Oral ulcers are a late manifestation
- Provide frequent oral care
- Avoid use of viscous lidocaine, hydrogen peroxide, milk of magnesia, and lemon glycerin swabs