

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

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Assessment Name: RN Nursing Care of Children 2019
Semester: 3rd

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: Establishing priorities

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Prioritizing Care

- Tonsils are highly vascular and help to protect against infection.
- Enlarged tonsils can actually block the throat and interfere with breathing.
- Enlarged tonsils can also disrupt the eustachian tubes, causing otitis media.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Safety and infection control

Topic: Safe Medication Administration: Client Identification

- Organ system maturity can affect the metabolism and excretion of medications in infants and children.
- Pediatric dosages are based on age, body weight, and BSA.
- The nurse can allow the child to make appropriate choices regarding administration such as letting them choose which leg the medication will be administered in.

Subcategory:

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental stages and transitions

Topic: Health promotion of infants

- Newborns will lose up to 10% of their birth weight by 3-4 days of age.
- This birth weight is usually regained by the 10-14th day of life.
- Posterior fontanel closes in 2-3 months while the anterior closes at 12-18 months.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Parenteral/intravenous therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Planning Antibiotic Therapy for an Infant

- Failure to maintain surgical asepsis can lead to local and systemic infection.
- Solutions and IVs can irritate the lining of the vein.
- Immediate absorption leaves little time to correct errors.

Subcategory:

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Subcategory:

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic tests

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

- Assessment and management of newborn complications include assessment, risk factors, and collaborative care.
- Ongoing emotional support to a client and their significant other is also imperative to the plan of care.
- Maternal substance use during pregnancy consists of any use of alcohol or drugs.

Subcategory: Laboratory values

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Teaching About Diagnostic Testing

- Cystic fibrosis is a respiratory disorder that results from inheriting a mutated gene.
- Mucus glands will secrete an increase in the quantity of thick, tenacious mucus, which leads to mechanical obstruction of organs.
- The risk factors for cystic fibrosis are Caucasian ethnicity and when both parents carry the trait for cystic fibrosis.

Subcategory: Fractures: System specific assessments

Topic: Fractures: Priority Action Following Cast Application

- Fractures occur when the resistance between a bone and an applied stress yields to the stress, resulting in a disruption to the integrity of the bone.
- Bone healing and remodeling is faster in children than adults, due to a thicker periosteum and good blood supply.
- Risk factors for fractures are obesity, poor nutrition, developmental characteristics, and recreational activity participation.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Expected Findings of Gastroenteritis

- Diarrhea can be mild to severe, and acute or chronic.
- Acute diarrhea is a sudden increase in frequency and change in consistency of stool.
- Risk factors include lack of normal elimination pattern, lack of clean water, poor hygiene, crowded living environments, poor sanitation, and nutritional deficiency.

Topic: Acute Otitis Media: Expected Findings

- Acute otitis media with effusion is a collection of fluid in the middle ear but no infection.
- Repeated infections can cause impaired hearing and speech.
- The majority of these are related to eustachian tube malfunctions.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for a Child Who Has Epiglottitis

- Acute and respiratory illnesses prevalent in children include tonsillitis, nasopharyngitis, pharyngitis, croup, and bronchitis.

- Tonsils are masses of lymph tissue found in the pharyngeal
- Tonsils are highly vascular, which helps them to protect against infection because foreign materials enter the body through the mouth.

Subcategory: Unexpected response to therapies

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

- Leukemia is the term for a group of malignancies that affect the bone marrow and lymphatic system.
- Leukemia causes an increase in the production of immature WBCs with neoplastic characteristics, which leads to infiltration of organs and tissues.
- Perform meticulous oral care to prevent gingival bleeding. Be sure to use a soft tooth brush, and avoid astringent mouthwashes.