

N431 Adult Health II
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Maternal Newborn 2019

Semester: 3/4

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

- 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: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Priority Finding that Requires Further Assessment

- Neonatal substance withdrawal
- Hypoglycemia
- Respiratory distress syndrome

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Evaluating Understanding of Car Seat Safety

- Rear-facing car seats until age 2 or until maximum height and weight for the seat
- Improper or lack of use can result in injury or death
- Common part of discharge teaching

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating an Estimated Date of Delivery

- Nägele's rule: Subtract 3 months, add 7 days, add 1 year
- Fundal height from symphysis pubis to top of uterine fundus (between 18 and 30 weeks), +/- 2 weeks
- Term births are 37 weeks or more

Topic: Newborn Nutrition: Safe Handling of Breast Milk

- Breast milk can be stored at room temperature for 8 hours
- Can be refrigerated for 8 days
- Can be frozen for 6 months; Deep frozen for 12 months

Topic: Prenatal Care: Auscultating for Fetal Heart Rate

- The majority of birth defects occur between 2 and 8 weeks of gestation
- Initial assessment within the first 12 weeks; Monthly 16-28w, q2weeks 29-36w, weekly 36w+
- Don't forget VEAL CHOP

Topic: Prenatal Care: Expected Changes During the Second Trimester

- Heartburn
- Constipation
- Hemorrhoids

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Identifying a Risk Factor for Developing a Postpartum Infection

- Pelvic infection
- Retained placental fragments
- Endometritis

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: N/A

Topic: N/A

- N/A

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Teaching About Hypnosis

- Nonpharmacological pain management method
- Reduce anxiety, fear, and tension
- Promote relaxation and pain management

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Teaching a Client About High-Calcium Food

- Dairy, broccoli, kale, fortified grains
- Calcium assists in bone/teeth formation, blood pressure, blood clotting, and nerve transmission
- Monitor EKG and respiratory status

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching About Terbutaline

- Beta-adrenergic agonist used as a tocolytic → Relaxes smooth muscles and inhibits uterine activity
- Assess for hx cardiac disease, GDM, pre-eclampsia, HTN, hyperthyroidism, or hemorrhage
- Notify of pulse above >130 bpm or BP <90/60 mmHg

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Labor Induction Using Oxytocin

- Dosage increased until desired contraction pattern obtained
- Monitor maternal BP, pulse, and respirations q30-60min
- Complications: Nonreassuring FHR

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Nursing Interventions for Hypothermia

- Axillary temperature
- Normal range is 36.5°C to 37.5°C
- Place in radiant warmer

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Whose Mother has Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

- Risk factor for hypoglycemia
- Obtain blood by heel stick to monitor glucose
- Assess for other risk factors, such as maternal HTN

Topic: Fetal Assessment During Labor: Findings to Report to the Provider

- Nonreassuring patterns or abnormal uterine contractions
- Absent or undetectable variability
- Bradycardia (<110 bpm for 10 min.)

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Prenatal Care: Laboratory Testing for Client Who Is at 24 Weeks of Gestation

- Indirect Coombs' test
- One-hour glucose tolerance
- Tuberculosis screening

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Educating Client Who Has Preeclampsia About Home Management

- Daily low dose aspirin therapy
- Remain on bed rest; side-lying position
- Dark, quiet environment