

**N432 Maternal-Newborn  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template**

**Student Name: Dakota Clayton**

**Assessment Name: RN Maternal Newborn 2019**

**Semester:**

**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: Establishing Priorities

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

- Neonatal substance withdrawal is a condition caused by maternal substance use during pregnancy, and requires further assessment from the healthcare providers.
- Hypoglycemia is common in newborns experiencing stress, and requires additional follow-up by the nurse.
- There are various complications to preterm births that require follow-up by the nurse, including respiratory distress syndrome and bronchopulmonary dysplasia.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

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

- Infants should stay in rear-facing car seats until the age of two or the required height or weight.
- Car seats should preferably be in the middle seat of the back seat of a vehicle.
- Improper car seat usage could injure the child or cause death in the event of an accident.

## 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

- Nagele's rule can be used to calculate a patient's estimated date of delivery.
- Nagele's rule starts by taking the first day of a patient's last menstrual cycle and adding 7 days.
- After adding 7 days, subtract 3 months and add a year to determine the estimated date of delivery.

#### Topic: Newborn Nutrition: Safe Handling of Breast Milk

- Breast milk can be stored at room temperature in clean conditions for up to 8 hours.
- Using sterile bottles, breast milk can be refrigerated for up to 8 days.
- Breast milk can be stored in a deep freezer for up to 12 months.

#### Topic: Prenatal Care: Expected Changes During the Second Trimester

- Fundal height begins being measured in the second trimester and corresponds with the gestational week.
- Some physical symptoms are common in the second trimester, including heartburn and constipation.
- Hemorrhoids also can occur in the second trimester, and can be treated using pharmacological and nonpharmacological measures.

### Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

#### Topic: Contraception: Tubal Ligation

- Tubal ligation is a female sterilization procedure.
- A tubal ligation consists of severing or blocking fallopian tubes to prevent fertilization.
- Patients need to be educated that tubal ligation does not protect against UTIs.

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

#### Topic: Pain Management: Nonpharmacological Comfort Measures During Labor

- Nonpharmacological pain measures are important to reduce pain, anxiety, fear, and tension.
- Some nonpharmacological pain management measures are aromatherapy and guided imagery.
- Other nonpharmacological pain management measures are massage, walking, and rocking.

## Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

**Subcategory: Dosage Calculation****Topic: Dosage Calculation: Administering Dexamethasone**

- Dexamethasone is a medication that crosses the placenta.
- The medication generally administered orally.
- Dexamethasone is often used to prevent respiratory distress syndrome.

**Subcategory: Medication Administration****Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching About Terbutaline**

- The medication terbutaline is commonly used as a tocolytic.
- Terbutaline helps relax smooth muscles and inhibits uterine activity.
- Adverse effects of the medication include chest discomfort, palpitations, tachycardia, and heart dysrhythmias.

**Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Candidates for Induction of Labor**

- Induction of labor is characterized by the initiation of uterine contractions to stimulate labor.
- Postterm pregnancy, or pregnancy greater than 42 weeks gestation, is an indication for induction.
- Dystocia due to inadequate uterine contractions is an indication for induction of labor.

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

- Intravenous oxytocin is used to initiate labor.
- Prior to oxytocin administration, the nurse needs to confirm the fetus is engaged in the birth canal.
- While being administered, maternal blood pressure, pulse, and respirations need to be regularly monitored.

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential****Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests****Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Whose Mother has Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus**

- One complication of maternal type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is large for gestational age (LGA) and small for gestational age (SGA) newborns.
- Another complication of maternal type 2 DM is hyperbilirubinemia of the newborn.
- Maternal type 2 DM also increases risk for congenital abnormalities.

**Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Findings to Report to the Provider**

- The provider should be alerted of hyper or hypoglycemia of the newborn.
- The nurse should report abnormal arterial blood gas values to the provider.
- The provider should be alerted on abnormal drug screens in the newborn.

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures****Topic: Fetal Assessment During Labor: Action to Take For Changes in FHR Following Epidural Placement**

- Repositioning is the first action to take following changes in fetal heart rate (FHR).
- After repositioning, oxygen may be administered following FHR changes.
- IV fluids are also indicated for changes in FHR.

**Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations****Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Complications Associated With an Amniocentesis**

- An amniocentesis is characterized by the aspiration of amniotic fluids.
- One complication of amniocentesis is maternal or fetal hemorrhage.
- Another complication of amniocentesis is maternal or fetal infection.

**Subcategory: System Specific Assessments****Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Expected Findings in a Postterm**

## Newborn

- The newborn is considered postmature or postterm when born after 42 weeks gestation.
- LGA and SGA are common findings in postterm newborns.
- Expected physical findings include long hair and nails, long thin body, and thin skin.

### Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

#### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

##### Topic: Infections: Planning Care for a Client Who Has HIV

- Routine laboratory testing started early in the prenatal period is needed for HIV positive patients.
- HIV positive patients should not have amniocentesis or episiotomies performed.
- The patient should be educated that they can transmit the virus to the infant.

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

- Patients with preeclampsia should be educated on regularly taking their blood pressure.
- The patient should be educated on common signs and symptoms, including headache and edema.
- The patient should be educated on taking medications as prescribed.

##### Topic: Medical Conditions: Evaluation of Third Trimester Complications for Priority Intervention

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is common in the third trimester, and warrants investigation of fluid volume and electrolytes.
- Fetal size and heart rate should be monitored in third trimester patients with type 2 DM.
- Patients with severe preeclampsia require blood pressure monitoring and monitoring of potential fetal complications.



Proctored Assessment: RN Maternal Newborn 2019

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## Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL  
TOTAL SCORE

68.3%

TIME SPENT

27:22

Individual Name: Dakota Clayton

Student Number: 7414830

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 7/20/2023

# of Points: 60 Attempt: 1

### Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 7/26/2023

Time spent: 02:00:26

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

Level 2

MEAN

National  
66.6%

Program  
67.2%

PERCENTILE RANK

National  
55

Program  
52