N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Shelby Myers
Assessment Name: RN Community Health 2019
Semester: Fall 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:

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.

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: Case Management

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Promote protective factors (coping abilities) and risk factor education.
- Identify behavioral, environmental, and biological triggers that can lead to relapse.
- Assist the client in planning a regular lifestyle and minimizing sources of stress.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Home Safety Evaluation

- The home health nurse must evaluate the living environment for safety, paying close attention to nonsecure rugs, electrical outlets, and extension cords.
- Other potential environmental hazards include the use of oxygen, low lighting, the need for safety devices in the bathroom, and other potential hazards.
- Older adults are at a particular risk for falls in the home.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Infections: Identifying a Reportable Disease

- All states have a reportable disease list.
- HIV/AIDS, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis are commonly reported conditions.
- It is the responsibility of the provider to report cases of these diseases to their local health department.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Health Screening
Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Priority Finding During School Health Screenings • Successful screening programs provide accurate, reliable results, can be inexpensively and quickly administered to large groups, and produce few if any adverse effects. • The community health nurse is often responsible for planning and implementing screening programs for at-risk populations. • Screenings are used for early detection and treatment of a disease with the goal of limiting severity and adverse effects. **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Assessment for a Client Following a Traumatic Amputation

- Collaboration between clients, family members, community resources, payer sources, and health care professionals contributes to successful management of the client's health care needs.
- Initiate necessary consults, or notify the provider of the client's needs so the provider can initiate a consult.
- Discharge planning is an essential component of the continuum of care, and is an ongoing assessment that anticipates the future needs of the client.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Care of Specific Populations: Teaching About Treatment for Alcohol Use Disorder

- People who frequently and consistently drink alcohol develop a tolerance, an increased requirement for alcohol to achieve the desired effect.
- Excess alcohol that is not metabolized circulates in the blood and affects the central nervous system and the brain.
- Following prolonged use, manifestations of alcohol withdrawal appears within 4 to 12 hr.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •
Subcategory:
Topic: • • • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •