

N443 Leadership and Management  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2019**  
Semester: 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               | 5. Basic Care and Comfort                   |
| 2. Safety and Infection Control     | 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies |
| 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance | 7. Reduction of Risk Potential              |
| 4. Psychosocial Integrity           | 8. Physiological Adaptation                 |
|                                     | 9. Clinical Judgment                        |
  - 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   |
| <b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

#### Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Policy Implementation

- A very important part of nursing practice is for nurses to be familiar with their institution's policies.
- Care standards help to define, direct, and guide levels of care for nurses to practice.
- Policies/procedures will be implemented to prevent HIPAA violations and ensure best practice.

### Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation, and Supervision

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: AP Delegation

- APs should be delegated the correct tasks
- Half the tasks listed in the ATI book for APs includes ADLs, bathing/grooming/dressing, ambulation, toileting, and feeding when no swallowing precautions are necessary.
- Half the tasks listed in the ATI book for APs includes I&O, bed making, positioning, routine tasks, specimen collection, and vital signs.

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Evaluating Delegated Tasks

- The process of delegating involves ensuring the proper authority and responsibility are transferred to team members who can complete the task.
- The delegator is still accountable for the task.
- Nurses must delegate appropriately to protect client safety and ensure quality care delivery.

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Responding to Inappropriate Delegation

- RNs should not attempt delegation of tasks requiring clinical judgment to PNs and APs
- An AP who has been delegated an inappropriate task should inform the delegator of their inability to complete the task due to it not being included in their scope.
- The RN should then either re-delegate the task to a PN (if appropriate) or complete the task themselves.

### Subcategory: Case Management

#### Topic: Airway Management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy

- A tracheostomy is an opening (also called a stoma) that allows for a patent airway. This is created by a tracheotomy.
- A tracheostomy is indicated in both acute and chronic health conditions.
- The client should keep extra tubes (one of the correct size and one smaller), an obturator, saline, split gauze, and suction equipment.

### Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

#### Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Instructing Assistive Personnel About Wrist Restraints

- Wrist restraints are placed to protect the safety of the client, the care personnel, and the environment.
- Any type of restraint can lead to a pressure injury, skin breakdown, or issues related to urinary/bowel incontinence.
- Neurosensory checks should occur at least as often as every 2 hours. The client should also be offered food/fluids, have vital signs be monitored, and be provided range of motion exercises.

### Subcategory: Concepts of Management

#### Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Case Management Approach

- Understanding the principles of case management aids nurses in effectively coordinating client care.
- Case management aims to prevent care from being fragmented while also reducing cost to the client.
- Case managers are nurses, social workers, or other professionals who work with an interdisciplinary approach and coordinate across specialties to aid the client's case.

### Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

#### Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Reviewing HIPAA Guidelines

- HIPAA stands for the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and it was enacted to aid clients in protecting their information and releasing it with their permission in specific circumstances.
- Clients have the right to request changes to incorrect or incomplete information in their records.
- Providers and insurance companies must give written documentation on how health information is

used and release to third-party entities.

**Subcategory: Ethical Practice**

**Topic:** Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Staff Understanding of the Nursing Code of Ethics

- Ethical practice is one of several keys for nurses to meet professional responsibilities.
- Nurses must possess the ability to make ethical decision-making when providing client care.
- To evaluate nurses' ability, the nurse manager should determine if nurses can: identify ethical dilemmas, clearly state the surrounding problems of the dilemma, determine possible solutions and their side effects, select the best solution, remediate the dilemma, and evaluate outcomes.

**Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities**

**Topic:** Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Reportable Infectious Diseases

- The ATI book discusses that the CDC has defined thirty-two nationally notifiable diseases.
- Half of these diseases include anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, giardiasis, hepatitis A/B/C, pediatric mortality r/t influenza, Lyme, meningitis, pertussis, poliovirus, rubella, SARS-CoV, smallpox, tetanus, TSS, Typhoid fever, and viral hemorrhagic fever.
- Half of these diseases include botulism, CRS, gonorrhea, HIV, Legionellosis, malaria, mumps, poliomyelitis, rabies, salmonellosis, shigellosis, syphilis, TB, vancomycin-resistant bacteria, and VISA/VRSA.

**Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)**

**Topic:** Managing Client Care: Identifying a Quality Improvement Task

- The focus of quality improvement is assessing outcomes and finding ways to improve care delivery.
- The Joint Commission requires institutions to demonstrate quality improvement practices.
- Quality improvement tasks are identified by their ability to remediate potentially hazardous practices.

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention**

**Topic:** Maintaining a Safe Environment: Assessing a Client's Home for Safety Hazards

- Community health nurses are vital to promoting safety in the client's home.
- If a client is identified as possessing factors that contribute to an increased risk of injury, it is necessary to perform a home hazard appraisal.
- One major cause of death/injury for all ages is home fires, so nurses must educate clients to have a safety plan.

**Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance**

**Topic:** Facility Protocols: Responding to Unsafe Medication Administration

- Incident reports are important to improving facility policies/practices that contribute to an increased risk for a safety event, and one should be filed for all medication errors.
- An incident report should include client name, client facility identification number (FIN), when and where the event occurred, a description of the event as witnessed and resulting injuries, names of all witnesses and their comments, actions taken to remediate the event and involved providers, and the medication/equipment involved.
- Incident reports should not be placed in a client's chart.