

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2019**
Semester: 4th

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
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Policy Implementation

- Clients' information must be kept in a secure area to prevent inappropriate access to information (Holman et al., 2019).
- Electronic records should be password protected (Holman et al., 2019).
- Client information should not be disclosed to unauthorized individuals including family members who request it (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Appropriate Delegation to an Assistive Personnel

- Use nurse judgement and knowledge related to the scope of practice to the delegate's skill level (Holman et al., 2019).
- Delegate tasks to appropriate levels of team members on their standard of practice (Holman et al., 2019).
- Identify what tasks are appropriate to delegate for a specific client (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Managing Client Care: Responding to Inappropriate Delegation

- Bring unsafe assignment to attention to the charge nurse (Holman et al., 2019).
- If no resolution is acquired bring it up the chain of command (Holman et al., 2019).
- Failure to accept assignment without following proper channels can be considered patient abandonment (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Case Management

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

- Apply a collar that consists of a small mask that covers the surgically created opening of the trachea (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is important to ensure tubing does not pull the tracheostomy (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure adequate water in the humidification canister (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Providing Discharge Teaching

- A discharge will include a copy of the clients discharge instructions (Holman et al., 2019).
- It will mention precautions to take when performing procedures or administering medications (Holman et al., 2019).
- It will plan for follow up care and therapies (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Responding to a Client's Family Regarding Treatment (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Leadership 8.0 Chp 3 Professional Responsibilities)

- The provider will consult with the client and family prior to administering a DNR (Holman et al., 2019).
- Recognizing client's choice take priority over conflict between family (Holman et al., 2019).
- Family members who request clients information cannot be disclosed (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Reporting Information to the Provider

- An assessment data integral to changes in client's data must be reported to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- A clarification for prescriptions must be reported to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- Any recommendations for changes in plan of care must be reported to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Teaching About Interdisciplinary Conferences

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conference room or at bedside is an appropriate place for a conference (Holman et al., 2019). • Conferences should be given in a private area (Holman et al., 2019). • This is to protect client's confidentiality (Holman et al., 2019). <p>Topic: Maintaining a Safe Environment: Instructing Assistive Personnel About Wrist Restraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential to pad any bony prominences (Holman et al., 2019). • Use the restraints according to the prescription parameters. • Secure restraints to mobile part of the bed.
<p>Subcategory: Concepts of Management</p>
<p>Topic: Managing Client Care: Conflict Resolution Strategies (Active Learning Template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open communication is important between staff and client (Holman et al., 2019). • Communication can help defray the need for conflict resolution (Holman et al., 2019). • Problem solving aids in de-escalating the situation (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Continuity of Care</p>
<p>Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Information to Include in a Transfer Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The client's medical diagnosis and care providers should be included in report (Holman et al., 2019). • The clients overview of health status and plan of care should be included in report (Holman et al., 2019). • The client's demographic information should be included in report (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Establishing Priorities</p>
<p>Topic: Managing Client Care: Prioritizing Postpartum Care for a Group of Clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize systemic before local and acute before chronic (Holman et al., 2019). • Utilize the ABC method (Holman et al., 2019). • Use of Maslow's hierarchy (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Ethical Practice</p>
<p>Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Evaluating Staff Understanding of the Nursing Code of Ethics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure to justify why the certain option was selected (Holman et al., 2019). • Apply the decisions to the dilemma and evaluate outcomes (Holman et al., 2019). • The American Nurses Association Code of Ethics works for nurses and the International Council of Nurses Code of Ethics (Holman et al., 2019). <p>Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Nursing Code of Ethics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A problem is an ethical dilemma if it cannot be solved by a review of scientific data (Holman et al., 2019). • State the dilemma and surrounding issues and individuals involved (Holman et al., 2019). • List and analyze all possible options for resolving the dilemma (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Informed consent</p>
<p>Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Surgical Consent for an Emancipated Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If client is unable to provide consent an authorized person must give consent (Holman et al., 2019). • An emancipated minor can provide consent for themselves (Holman et al., 2019). • A married minor can provide informed consent for themselves (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Information Technology</p>
<p>Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Objectives of Telehealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is to create a streamlined efficient continuity of care. • It can help with interactions between providers. • It will increase patients' engagement and satisfaction. <p>Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Resources for Client Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet is a valuable tool for clients to review current medications (Holman et al., 2019). • Computers can be beneficial for use to clients who have visual impairment (Holman et al., 2019). • Clients have access to their electronic health records (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities</p>

<p>Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Reporting Infections to the Health Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthrax should be reported to the health department. • Smallpox should be reported to the health department. • Plague should be reported to the health department. <p>Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Resources for Planning Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential nurses adhere to the policies and procedures (Holman et al., 2019). • Facility policies and procedures are established to ensure compliance with HIPPA (Holman et al., 2019). • There are specific policies and procedures designated to monitor staff adherence (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement)</p>
<p>Topic: Managing Client Care: Developing a Quality Improvement Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality improvement focuses on assessments of outcomes (Holman et al., 2019). • Quality improvement focuses on ways to improve the delivery of quality care (Holman et al., 2019). • The standards of care should reflect optimal goals based on evidence (Holman et al., 2019).
<p>Subcategory: Referrals</p>
<p>Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Benefits of Respite Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respite care should be addressed prior to discharge (Holman et al., 2019). • It is there for support for caregivers and family members of sick and aging patients (Holman et al., 2019). • It allows care givers to rest and take a break from caring for their family member (Holman et al., 2019).

<p align="center">Main Category: Safety and Infection Control</p>	
Subcategory:	Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance
<p>Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Need for Variance Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a variance is reported it should also be documented why it occurred (Holman et al., 2019). • When a client requires treatment other than what is typical it is documented as a variance (Holman et al., 2019). • When a client requires a longer length of stay it is documented as a variance (Holman et al., 2019). 	
Subcategory:	Security Plan
<p>Topic: Facility Protocols: Disaster Triage Tagging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A yellow tag implies these clients are urgent but as the second priority to clients who have major injuries (Holman et al., 2019). • A red tag means these clients are the highest priority with life threatening injuries (Holman et al., 2019). • The lowest priority is a client who is a black tag who are not expected to live (Holman et al., 2019). 	
Subcategory:	Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis
<p>Topic: Infection Control: Teaching About Use of Protective Environment Precautions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol based waterless antiseptic is preferred with standard precautions unless hands are visibly soiled (Holman et al., 2019). • Isolation guidelines are intended to reduce transmission of infectious organisms (Holman et al., 2019). • For standard precautions hand hygiene is recommended after contact with a client (Holman et al., 2019). 	

Reference (1):

Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B., and Lemon, T. (2019). *Nursing leadership and management review module* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.

