

N443 Leadership and Management  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Molly Niemerg  
Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 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	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

- Nurses should refuse to practice beyond the legal scope of practice and/or outside of their areas of competence regardless of reason.
- Nurses should use the formal chain of command to verbalize concerns related to assignment in light of current legal scope of practice, job description, and area of competence.
- Standards of care guide, define, and direct the level of care that should be given by practicing nurses.

### Subcategory: Assignment, delegation, and supervision

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

- Delegation decisions are based on individual client needs, facility policies and job descriptions, state nurse practice acts, and professional standards.
- The nurse leader should recognize limitations and use available information and resources to make the best decision.
- Nurses should follow the ANA codes of standards in delegating and assigning tasks.

### Subcategory: Case management

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

- Tubes vary in their composition, number of parts, size, and shape.
- The diameter of the tracheostomy tube must be smaller than the trachea.
- The outside cannula has a flange or neck plate that sits against the skin of the neck plate that sits against the skin of the neck and has holes on each side for attaching ties around the neck to stabilize the tracheostomy tube.

## Main Category: Management of Care

### Subcategory: Concepts of management

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

- The goal of case management is to avoid fragmentation of care and control cost.
- Focus on managed care of the client through collaboration of the health care team in acute and post-acute settings.
- Case managers nurses do not usually provide direct client care.

#### Topic: Managing Client Care: Conflict Resolution Strategies

- Conflict can disrupt working relationships and create a stressful atmosphere.
- If conflict exists to the level that productivity and quality of care are compromised, the unit manager must attempt to identify the origin of the conflict and attempt to resolve it.
- Nurses can use problem-solving and negotiation strategies to prevent a problem from evolving into a conflict.

### Subcategory: Confidentiality / information security

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

- The rights of clients to obtain a copy of their medical record and to submit requests to amend erroneous or incomplete information.
- A requirement for health care and insurance providers to provide written information about how medical information is used and shared.
- The rights of clients to privacy and confidentiality.

### Subcategory: Continuity of care

#### Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Change-of-Shift Report

- Performed with the nurse who is assuming responsibility for the clients care.
- Provides the oncoming nurse the opportunity to ask questions and clarify the plan of care.
- Should be given in a private area (a conference room or at the bedside) to protect client confidentiality.

## Main Category: Management of Care

### Subcategory: Ethical practice

**Topic:** Professional Responsibilities: Ethical Practice

- Morals are the values and beliefs held by a person that guide behavior and decision making.
- Ethical theory analyzes varying philosophies, systems, ideas, and principles used to make judgements about what is right and wrong, good and bad.
- Unusual or complex ethical issues might need to be dealt with by a facility's ethics committee.

**Topic:** Professional Responsibilities: Nursing Code of Ethics

- Ethical dilemmas cannot be solved solely by a review of scientific data.
- Nurses have a responsibility to be advocates, and to identify and report ethical situations.
- Ethical decision-making is the process by which a decision is made about an ethical issue.

**Subcategory:** Legal rights and responsibilities

**Topic:** Professional Responsibilities: Resources for Planning Policies

- State laws vary as to when an individual can begin practicing nursing.
- Each state has enacted statutes that define the parameters of nursing practice and give the authority to regulate the practice of nursing to its state board of nursing.
- Evidence based practice is a resource that can be used to plan policies.

**Subcategory:** Performance improvement (quality improvement)

**Topic:** Managing Client Care: Developing a Quality Improvement Plan

- Quality improvement is the process used to identify and resolve performance deficiencies.
- Standards of care should reflect optimal goals and be based on evidence.
- The joint commission's accreditation standards require institutions to show evidence of quality improvement in order to attain accreditation status.

**Topic:** Managing Client Care: Responding to Medication Errors

- Assess the patient you gave the wrong medication to.
- Report the medication error to the provider.
- The nurse needs to fill out an incident report.

**Main Category: Safety and infection control**

**Subcategory:** Accident/error/injury prevention

**Topic:** Maintaining a Safe Environment: Action to Take for a Client Who Is Yelling Obscenities

- A culture of safety is one that promotes openness and error reporting.
- Facilities should have a risk management department to help identify and prevent adverse events, hazards, track the occurrence of negative client incidents, and help manage the hazards.
- There are several types of events that are reported and tracked under risk management programs.

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

- Refers to precautions and considerations required to ensure that physical environments are safe for clients and staff.
- QSEN faculty propose that nursing education focuses not only on the knowledge needed to provide safe care.
- Infants and toddlers are at risk for injury due to a tendency to put objects in their mouth and from hazards encountered while exploring their environment.

**Subcategory:** Security plan

**Topic:** Facility Protocols: Disaster Triage Tagging

- Red tag is the highest priority given to clients who have life-threatening injuries but also have a high probability of survival.
- Yellow tag is for clients who have major injuries that are not yet life-threatening.
- Green tag is the next priority for those who have minor injuries that are not life-threatening and can wait hours to days.

**Subcategory:**

**Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort**

**Subcategory:**

**Subcategory:**

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<b>Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies</b>
Subcategory:
Subcategory:
Subcategory:

<b>Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential</b>
Subcategory:
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<b>Main Category: Physiological Adaptation</b>
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<b>Main Category: Clinical Judgment</b>
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