

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Zach Lensink
Assessment Name: Community Remediation
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
 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 Sick 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: Advocacy

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Reporting to Governmental Agency

- All nurses are required by state law to officially report all suspected cases of abuse and neglect.
- Nurses should wait for the Doctor to see the patient before voicing concerns to see if the doctor comes to the same conclusion.
- Failing to report can lead to significant consequences such as fines, disciplinary action, and possible license revocation.

Subcategory: Case Management

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

- The nurse should encourage the client to seek therapy.
- The nurse should also continuously assess the client's mental status and behavior.
- Teaching the client about their disorder can be helpful in some cases, and it is important to teach these individuals self-care.

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice Care

- Hospice care focuses on enhancing the end-of-life quality of care for patients with less than an estimated 6 months to live.
- This is a comprehensive care delivery system that focuses on the terminally ill
- This care is still directed by a physician, but it is mainly done by nurses.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Home Safety: Preventing an Electrical Hazard

- Ensure that electrical equipment is in good condition.
- Be sure that electrical equipment is well-grounded.
- Use outlet covers to prevent others from being electrocuted.

Subcategory: Home Safety

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

- Be sure electrical cords run along the wall and are taped down.
- As a nurse evaluating, be sure to assess the home for fall risks such as throw rugs and cluttered walkways.
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Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Providing Education for a Client Who Has Pertussis

- People with pertussis should stay home until they have taken at least 5 days of antibiotics.
- This can last up to six weeks and may take as long as 6 months for the cough to completely go away.
- This illness is contagious and those infected should take precautions such as wearing a mask, staying home, and washing their hands to prevent the spread to others.

Topic: Infections: Identifying a Reportable Disease

- The nurse should do his or her best to identify diseases that are reportable.
- Reportable disease require prompt action by the nurse in order to initiate precautions.
- The CDC has a list of all of the reportable diseases that the nurse should refer to when asking him or

herself if a disease is reportable.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Client Education: Identifying Educator-Related Barriers to Learning

- Some barriers to learning are the level of education and motivation to learn.
- The nurse should do his or her best to assess the patient's understanding and willingness to learn.
- Language can be huge barriers to overcome, and nurses and providers should use language line interpreters to effectively communicate.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Priority Finding During School Health Screenings

- Nurses are mandated reporters and should report signs of abuse.
- Nurses should understand what vaccinations are required for the school the child wants to attend.
- Nurses should recognize reportable illnesses and diseases.

Subcategory: Self-Care and Techniques of Physical Assessment

Topic: Coping: Caregiver Burden

- Caring for someone with a terminal illness can be exhausting for someone who is not used to caring for someone.
- Respite care can be a helpful tool for those who have caregiver fatigue. It gives people an opportunity to step away.
- Caregivers to those who are caring for a family member with a terminal illness may need counseling or therapy.

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Expected Findings of Heroin Intoxication

- Heroin is an opioid, and it will cause respiratory depression in large enough quantities.
- Pupils will be constricted with opioid intoxication.
- The client will likely become weak and unresponsive with large amounts of heroin ingestion.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Secondary Prevention Strategies Related to Abuse

- Abuse questionnaire screening done by the nurses and providers during wellness checkups is a good secondary prevention strategy.
- Physical screenings done while performing a physical
- Mental health, family life, and home environment questions during all healthcare interactions to screen for abuse.

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

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

- ABCs are the priority assessment with a traumatic amputation.
- Gushing or squirting blood requires immediate intervention with a tourniquet in order to stop the bleed.

- Is the patient alert and oriented? Mental status is a crucial assessment that needs to be done while or after the bleeding has been stopped.