

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: **Dakota Clayton**
Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 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 (3)	5. Basic Care and Comfort (3)
2. Safety and Infection Control (3)	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (2)
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance (3)	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity (2)	8. Physiological Adaptation (4)
	9. Clinical Judgment (3)
 - 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 (3)

Subcategory: Case Management - (1)

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Priority Intervention When Discharging a Client Who Had a Stroke

- Clients who are discharging after treatment for a stroke have different priorities from different members of the interdisciplinary team.
- The nurse should ensure that the client is safe to discharge, has met goals of care, and has the necessary resources and supports.
- The client will also have their physical, mental, and functional status assessed prior to discharge.

Subcategory: Concepts of Management - (1)

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying the Sequence of Steps Required for a Home Visit

- The first step of the home visit is to ensure the home environment is safe for the nurse.
- Another step of the home visit is to identify and respect any cultural beliefs or values of the home.
- The nurse should also assess the client's living environment for safety to the client and others in the home.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care - (1)

Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation

- When documenting, the nurse should always ensure that what is documented is as correct and factual as possible.
- The nurse should also use standard language and accepted abbreviations when documenting.
- Documentation should not include personal opinions, but only subjective and objective assessment and observation.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control (3)

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)

Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Priority Action in Response to an Allergic Reaction

- When responding to an assessing a client experiencing an allergic reaction, the nurse should use the airway, breathing, and circulation priority framework.
- The priority action is to ensure the client has a patent airway and is not experiencing angioedema or other airway conditions.
- The nurse should also confirm that the client isn't experiencing an anaphylactic reaction, which can potentially be fatal.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles - (1)

Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching

- Teaching and evaluating a client or coworker understanding of ergonomic principles is an important nursing action that can increase safety.
- The nurse can evaluate teaching of ergonomic principles by observing the movements of clients or coworkers.
- The nurse should ensure that proper body mechanics are taught to assistive personnel to decrease risk of injury.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis - (1)

Topic: Medical and Surgical Asepsis: Preparing a Sterile Field

- Before preparing the sterile field, the nurse should first perform hand hygiene.
- When opening sterile packaging, the nurse should open away from the body first.
- The nurse should don sterile gloves before touching any sterile objects.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance (3)

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care - (2)

Topic: Client Education and Discharge Teaching: Interventions for Engorgement

- One intervention for engorgement is to apply warm compresses prior to feeding to promote milk flow.
- The client should also ensure that each breast is completely emptied during feedings to help prevent further engorgement.
- Cold compresses after feedings can also help relieve engorgement.

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Care of Circumcision

- When bathing the newborn, parents should only use warm water to clean the newly circumcised penis until the circumcision has healed.
- Parents should change soiled diapers promptly to decrease risk the risk of circumcision infection.
- Parents should immediately report signs of circumcision infection, including increased drainage or bleeding.

Subcategory: Health Screening - (1)**Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 Year): Finding to Report**

- The nurse should report a posterior fontanel that is not closed by 3 months of age.
- Infants should be able to sit unsupported around 8 months, and the nurse should report if an infant is unable.
- The nurse should report if an infant is not able to hold their bottle after 6 months.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity (2)**Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions - (1)****Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Initiating Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia**

- The most important priority when planning care for a client with schizophrenia is ensuring the safety of the client, staff, and other patients.
- The nurse should work to establish a rapport with the client, and clearly communicate aspects of care.
- Staff should establish clear behavior expectations with the client and reinforce them throughout care.

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations - (1)**Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Responding to Delusions of Grandeur**

- Clients with elusions of grandeur may think they are very powerful and important and may view themselves as a superhero or God.
- The nurse should not contest or reinforce client comments but can offer a general response.
- The nurse should be caring when working with the client and focus conversations on reality.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort (3)**Subcategory: Assistive Devices - (1)****Topic: Sensory Perception: Caring for a Client Who Has Hearing Loss**

- When caring for a client with hearing loss, the nurse should ensure the client has access to any assistive devices they normally use.
- The nurse should face the client when communicating with them.
- The nurse should not shout at the client, but rather lower their vocal pitch to improve communication.

Subcategory: Elimination - (1)**Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease**

- The nurse should first educate the client that Crohn's disease is a chronic, inflammatory bowel condition.
- During exacerbations, the client should use a low-residue, high calorie and protein diet.
- The client should also focus on maintaining their fluid status during exacerbations.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene - (1)**Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Teaching Postmortem Care**

- Nurses should ensure that state laws and regulations are being followed when completing postmortem

care.

- During postmortem care, the nurse should remove all lines and ensure that the head of the bed is elevated to prevent facial distortion.
- The nurse the focus on the family after postmortem care is completed and respect any of their decisions.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (2)

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (1)

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Identifying an Allergic Reaction to Aspirin

- The priority during a suspected allergic reaction is ensuring the client has a patent airway.
- One symptom of aspirin toxicity is hearing loss.
- Tinnitus or ringing in the ears is another indication of aspirin toxicity.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management - (1)

Topic: Pain Management: Identifying Safe Pain-Management Measures for a Client Who Is in Active Labor

- Opioid analgesics are pain medications that are safe to use in the early phases of active labor.
- Epidural blocks are a safe pain management measure and often used for clients who are not experiencing full cervical dilation.
- Other pain-management measures used in the first and second stages of labor are nitrous oxide and local anesthetics.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation (4)

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems - (1)

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Planning Care for a School-Age Child Who Has Varicella

- Varicella (also known as chickenpox) is spread through both contact and droplets, and both precautions should be taken.
- The incubation period for individuals with varicella is approx. 2-3 weeks, and symptoms may not be seen until then.
- Individuals with varicella can spread the condition until all lesions have formed crusts.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics - (1)

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for a Client Who Has a Pulmonary Arterial Catheter

- The nurse should ensure a chest x-ray is completed to confirm placement of the pulmonary arterial (PA) catheter.
- The PA catheter dressing should be changed frequently and according to facility policy to decrease the risk of infection.
- The nurse should confirm catheter placement every shift and after patient transport.

Subcategory: Illness Management - (2)

Topic: Cancer and Immunosuppression Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Stomatitis

- Stomatitis is characterized as inflammation and irritation of the oral mucosa.
- Clients with stomatitis should avoid irritating foods, like spicy, acid, or coarse foods.
- The nurse should assist with and encourage oral care after every meal and before bedtime.

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Reportable Finding for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Safety of the client is always the most important priority, and the nurse should report any new or increasing thoughts of self-harm in the client.
- Extrapyramidal symptoms are an adverse effect of many antipsychotic medications and should be reported promptly.
- Antipsychotic medications can have an anticholinergic effect and the nurse should promptly report if a client has blurred vision, urinary retention, or constipation.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment (3)

Subcategory: Analyze Cues - (1)

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings Consistent with Preeclampsia and HELLP Syndrome

- Both preeclampsia and HELLP syndrome are conditions of maternal hypertension, or high blood pressure.
- Preeclampsia is characterized by significantly increased blood pressure, proteinuria, headaches, and vision disruptions.
- HELLP syndrome findings are similar to preeclampsia but include additional laboratory findings indicated hepatic dysfunction.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions - (1)

Topic: Medical Conditions: Planning Care for a Client Based on Manifestations

- Assessment is the first part of the nursing process and should lead the nurse's plan of care.
- The nurse should base interventions on client symptoms, including oxygen supplementation, fluid resuscitation, and cardiac monitoring.
- The nurse should implement safety precautions into the client's plan of care depending on the symptoms of the client.

Subcategory: Take Actions - (1)

Topic: Medical Conditions: Implementing Priority Interventions

- Priority interventions are interventions that need to be completed immediately by the nurse before moving onto other interventions in the plan of care.
- Using the ABC priority framework, the nurse should complete interventions that impact the client's airway, breathing, or circulation first.
- Other priority interventions immediately impact the client's pain level or risk of poor health outcomes.