

N321 Adult Health I
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Mental Health 2019 with NGN
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
 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: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Priority Findings to Share with Treatment Team

- Thoughts of hurting themselves
- Thoughts of hurting others
- Type of depression

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

Topic: Crisis Management: Priority Steps in Critical Incident Stress Debriefing

- Used when staff have been exposed to stressful situations
- Ask questions related to incident
- Communicate clearly

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Eating Disorders: Manifestations of Anorexia Nervosa

- Stressful events
- Fear of gaining weight
- Disturbance in self-perceived weight

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Prioritizing Client Care

- Used for the suppression of acute episodes
- Increases client's safety
- Prevents acute recurrence

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Creating and Maintaining a Therapeutic and Safe Environment: Identifying Countertransference

- Displaces characteristics of others onto new clients
- Nurse argues with client
- Nurse over identifies with client

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Priority Action for Client Refusing Treatment

- Inform the client of the right to refuse treatment
- Legal guardian can sign consent when client is declared incompetent
- The legal guardian has to be appointed by the court

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Making Room Assignments

- Clients with delirium will be assigned closer to the nurse's station
- Provide a room with low level of visual stimuli for clients with delirium
- Have client with delirium sit in a room with windows to help with some orientation

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Use of Restraints on a Child

- A prescription for restraints for child 9-17 is 2 hrs
- A prescription for restraints for a child younger than 9 is 1 hr
- Ask legal guardian to sign consent

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Applying Restraints

- Provider must prescribe restraints
- Complete documentation of restraints every 15 to 30 minutes
- The restraints must be discontinued when the client is exhibiting better behavior

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect****Topic: Family and Community Violence: Priority Nursing Action for Suspected Child Abuse**

- Conduct a nursing history
- Be a mandated reporter
- Make a safe environment

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions**Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Caring for a Client During a Panic Attack**

- Postpone health teaching until attack subsides
- Provide safety and comfort
- Remain with the client

Topic: Personality Disorders: Establishing Client Goals

- Discuss goal with the client
- Give options of goal to the client
- Give resources to help with said goals

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms**Topic: Care of Those Who Are Dying and/or Grieving: Maladaptive Grief Response**

- Difficult to identify
- Initiate a referral for psychotherapy
- Long term grief

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**Topic: Eating Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Anorexia Nervosa**

- Stressful events
- Fear of gaining weight
- Disturbance in self-perceived weight

Topic: Eating Disorders: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Anorexia Nervosa

- Establish realistic goals
- Use a positive approach
- Develop trust with the client

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Findings Associated With Delirium

- Tends to be short term
- Tends to be reversible
- Clients who have NCD can also develop delirium

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies**Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Opioid Use Disorder**

- Help with withdrawal side effects
- Orient client to time, place, and person
- Maintain safe environment

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Alcohol Use Withdrawal

- Can cause delirium
- Can cause abdominal cramping

- Can cause tremors

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Recommendations to Decrease Social Isolation

- Make time for the client
- Encourage independence when caring for self
- Encourage interaction as much as possible

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Adverse Effects of Clozapine

- Sedation
- Orthostatic hypotension
- Hypersalivation

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Contraindications for Aripiprazole

- Hypersensitivity
- Grapefruit juice
- Driving

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Medications for Bipolar Disorders: Evaluating Effectiveness of Mood Stabilizers

- Lithium decreases neuronal atrophy
- Decreases mania
- Helps in preventing depression

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Medications for Anxiety and Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders: Reportable Laboratory Results

- Increases risk for bleeding
- Can lead to toxicity
- SNRIs are pregnancy risk category C

Topic: Medications for Bipolar Disorders: Monitoring Laboratory Results

- Monitor blood lithium levels
- Monitor CBCs
- Monitor platelets

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Family and Community Violence: Evaluating Data for a Client Who Reports Partner Violence

- Use open ended questions
- Make client feel comfortable
- Demonstrate understanding

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Providing Client Education to Prevent Relapse

- Teach self-care
- Teach importance of attending support groups
- Help the client understand the disorder