

N321 Mental Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Maggie Casey
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 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: Health promotion and maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Medications for Children and Adolescents Who Have Mental Health Issues

- Medications such as CNS stimulants and SNRIs can be used to treat adolescent mental health issues.
- Additive CNS depression can be caused by using CNS depressants with alcohol, opioids and antihistamines.
- Alpha2 - Adrenergic agonists such as Guanfacine are used to treat ADHD, Tic disorders, and conduct and oppositional defiant disorders.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Mental Health Issues of Children and Adolescents

- It is more difficult to obtain a diagnosis of a mental health disorder in children and therefore treatments can be delayed.
- Examples of good mental health include ability to appropriately interpret reality, positive self-concept, and the ability to maintain satisfying relationships.
- Some expected findings in depressive disorder include feelings of sadness, loss of appetite, temper tantrums, nonspecific complaints related to health, crying, changes in sleeping, irritability, aggression, high-risk behavior, and more.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders

- Neurocognitive disorders can be assessed by DSM-5.
- Delirium is short term and reversible.
- Denial may be seen in patients experiencing cognitive changes.

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Main Category: Management of care

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Depressive Disorders

- Depression is a risk factor of suicide.
- Common Comorbidities for depression include anxiety disorders, psychotic disorders, substance use disorders, eating disorders, and personality disorders.
- Major depressive disorder can exhibit as depressed mood, difficulty sleeping, indecisiveness, decreased ability to concentrate, suicidal ideation, increase or decrease motor activity, inability to feel pleasure, and a change in weight.

Topic: Confidentiality/Information Security

- A crisis represents a struggle for equilibrium. This is experienced by everyone.
- A situational crisis is an unanticipated loss or change experienced in everyday (divorce).
- A maturational/internal crisis occurs when new developmental stages are achieved requiring different coping mechanisms (marriage).

Topic: Establishing Priorities

- Anorexia nervosa is a persistent energy restriction leading to significantly low body weight in context of age, sex, developmental path, and physical health.
- Bulimia nervosa can be described as eating large amounts of food over a short period of time followed by self-induced vomiting.
- Eating disorders are more commonly seen in families who have a history of eating disorders.

Topic : Ethical Practice

- Beneficence is the quality of doing good.
- Autonomy is the client's right to make their own decisions.
- Justice is fair and equal treatment for all.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Use of restraints/Safety devices

Topic: Client Safety

- A seizure is a sudden surge of electrical activity in the brain which can occur at any time.
- The nurse should ensure rescue equipment is at the bedside and remove items that may cause injury incase of a seizure.
- If restraints are required, explain the need for them to the client and family.

Topic: Legal and ethical issues

- Negligence is failing to provide adequate care in a personal or professional situation when one has the obligation to do so.
- Malpractice is a type of professional negligence.
- It is vital to clearly and objectively document information related to violent or other unusual episodes.

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Eating Disorders

- The mortality rate for eating disorders is high and suicide is also a risk.
- Comorbidities include depression, personality disorders, substance use disorder, and anxiety.
- A fear of weight gain is common in anorexia nervosa.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Expected Findings of Alzheimer's Disease

- Expected findings include delirium and neurocognitive disorder.
- Screening assessment tool CAM is used for delirium.
- BIMS is used for clients in long term care settings as a screening tool.

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Findings Associated With Delirium

- Delirium is rapid over a short period of time.
- Delirium impairs memory, judgment, and ability to focus.
- A common type of delirium is hyperactive with agitation and restlessness.

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Positive Symptoms of Schizophrenia

- The typical age of onset for schizophrenia is early 20s.
- Schizotypal personality disorder is impairment of personality functioning.
- Positive symptoms include delusions, hallucinations, altered speech, and bizarre behavior.

Topic: Stress and Defense Mechanisms: Identifying Rationalization

- Stress usually results from the change in one's environment.
- An altruistic way to deal with anxiety is by reaching out to others.
- Sublimation's adaptive use is working out when you feel overwhelmed or angry.

Subcategory: Substance Use

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Opioid Use Disorder

- A risk factor for substance use is genetics. If the family has a history of substance use disorder the client is more likely to have substance use disorder.
- If a client has few life successes they are more likely to have substance use disorder.
- If a client has lowered self-esteem they are more likely to have substance use disorder.

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms, Crisis Intervention, and Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Coping mechanisms

Topic: Crisis Management: Assessing Personal Coping Skills

- An acute crisis usually lasts 4-6 weeks.

- Phase 1 of crises is escalating anxiety from threat.
- Phase 2 of the crisis is anxiety continuing to escalate and functioning becomes disorganized.

Crisis Intervention

Topic: Crisis Management: Priority Assessment

- Having a support system is beneficial for clients managing a crisis.
- Prior experience with stress is beneficial to a client experiencing a crisis.
- Risk factors include life stress, excessive fatigue or pain, age and developmental stage, and accumulation of unresolved losses.

Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Sexual Assault: Priority Interventions

- Sexual assault is defined as pressured or forced sexual contact.
- Most survivors experience long term emotional trauma.
- An expressed reaction is overt and consists of emotional outbursts like crying, laughing, hysteria, anger, and incoherence.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Recommendations to Decrease Social Isolation

- Social isolation is a positive finding for an assessment of depressive disorders.
- The client can try participating in physical activity or recreational games.
- The client can try joining a support group.

Topic:

-
-
-

Topic:

-
-
-

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders

- The select prototype medication for depressive disorder is Amitriptyline.
- Therapeutic uses include neuropathic pain, fibromyalgia, anxiety disorders, and insomnia.
- Anticholinergic effects include dry mouth, blurred vision, photophobia, urinary hesitancy or retention, constipation and tachycardia.

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders

- First generation antipsychotics treat Psychotic disorders.
- Second generation antipsychotic drugs are used to treat schizophrenia.
- Third generation antipsychotics are used to treat positive and negative symptoms while improving cognitive function.

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders

- Schizophrenia spectrum disorders are the primary reason for antipsychotic medication administration.
- First generation medications include Haloperidol, Loxapine, and Thiothixene.
- Monitor for acute dystonia after administration of the first dose.

●

●

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
Subcategory:
Subcategory:
Subcategory: