

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Zach Lensink
Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**
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	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
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: Management of Care

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Delegating to an Assistive Personnel

- Tasks such as toileting and feeding clients can be delegated to assistive personnel.
- APs cannot perform first time vitals, assessments, or medication administration.
- Nurses should not delegate without understanding what the assistive personnel are proficient with.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team

Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Referral for a Client Who Has Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

- A patient with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis should be referred to neurology for further evaluation.
- This disease can be fatal and should be taken seriously. The nurse needs to act quickly.
- This disease begins by effecting the muscles in the arms or legs.

Subcategory: Concepts of Management

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

- Safety should be a priority with home visits. Do not enter the home unless the scene is safe.
- The nurse should assess the patient while in the home to determine patient status and health.
- The nurse should also assess the patient's family's needs to see if respite care is appropriate.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation

- Nurses should document as much as possible to paint a picture if the chart is looked at at a later date.
- The nurse should always chart assessment findings and vital signs on every patient.
- Nursing notes should be used to convey information that does not have specific charting locations in the software.

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Priority Action When Obtaining a Signature on an Informed Consent Form

- Be sure the patient is signing the informed consent with their own volition.
- The patient should fully understand the procedure and alternatives before the consent is signed.
- The nurse must assess the patient's understanding of the procedure before the consent is signed. The nurse can ask the patient if the provider has talked to the client yet.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Preventing Contractures

- Passive ROM exercises done regularly can help prevent contractures.
- Nurses who help the patient with turning can also help to prevent contractures.
- Ambulating patients who are able to ambulate also helps tremendously for patients at risk for contractures.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Nationally Notifiable Infectious Disease

- Diseases that are notifiable can be found on the CDC's website and should be reviewed by nurses.
- These notifiable diseases assist in the tracking of these dangerous diseases.
- Notifiable diseases help keep communities safe by allowing for information to be spread sooner than the disease, giving healthcare workers an advantage when preventing the illness from spreading.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care**Topic: Prenatal Care: Strategies to Decrease Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy**

- The nurse should instruct the client to consume bland foods. Bland foods reduce the risk of nausea and vomiting.
- Salty foods can also help reduce symptoms of nausea.
- Small frequent meals are also a good strategy to reduce nausea and vomiting.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**Topic: Client Education: Assessing a Client's Readiness to Learn**

- Assess if the client is engaged in conversation with the nurse. If the client is not engaged, then they might not be ready to learn
- The client needs to be able to ask questions. Curiosity can also be a determining factor when assessing readiness to learn.
- The nurse must assess the client's education level to know the best and most effective way to teach about readiness.

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

- Spiral fractures should be reported as they may be evidence of abuse.
- Bruises at varying stages of healing can be reportable as they may be evidence of continued abuse.
- Children with sunken fontanels may be reported if neglect is suspected by the nurse.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions****Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Identifying Mild Anxiety**

- This type of anxiety is similar to normal everyday worrying.
- This type of anxiety is often felt by many in the community. It is common to feel mild anxiety.
- This type of anxiety is not debilitating, and people can often continue completing tasks and working jobs with this anxiety.

Topic: Group and Family Therapy: Identifying Characteristics of a Therapeutic Group

- These groups allow others to speak and try not to interrupt others.
- These groups include people who try to help each other with conversation and encouragement.
- Therapeutic groups are groups that grow and improve together.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**Topic: Depressive Disorders: Teaching About Depression for a Group of Older Adult Clients**

- Depression can even happen to older adults; it's not a young person disease.
- Losing a significant other drastically increases risk of depression in older adults.
- Feelings of regret can more often come to older adults, increasing the risk of depression among older adults.

Subcategory: Religious and Spiritual Influences on Health**Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Responding to a Client's Dietary Choices**

- The nurse should not judge clients who do not eat certain foods due to religious reasons.
- The nurse should respect and work around a client's dietary choices to co-align with the client's choices.
- Nurses should inform the dietitian of the client's preferred diet, so the patient will continue to follow the prescribed diet.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Dermatitis and Acne: Caring for an Infant Who Has Diaper Dermatitis

- Be sure the infant peri area is clean after every dirty diaper.
- Give the infant periods of time without wearing a diaper. This will reduce friction in those red, sore areas.
- Corticosteroids and antibiotic ointments can be used in severe cases to reduce inflammation of the area.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease

- Teach the client to not eat foods very high in fat content such as cheeses, fried foods, and butter.
- The patient should eat foods rich in fiber such as fruits and vegetables that are cooked.
- Grains and foods high in calcium are also good in the diet of a client with crohn's disease.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Providing Teaching About Gastrostomy Tube Feedings

- Be sure to pull out gastric contents to ensure proper digestion of the previous feeding.
- Be sure to flush 30 ml water between medication administrations.
- Do not administer a feeding if when the gastric contents is pulled back, there is still food in the belly.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Identifying an Adverse Effect of Levodopa/Carbidopa

- Adverse effects of these medications include headache and confusion.
- These medications can also lead to feelings of nausea and vomiting.
- These medications can also induce dyskinesias.

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Contraindications to Nonselective Beta Blockers

- Heart rate below 60 bpm is a contraindication for beta blockers.
- Patients about to take a stress test should not take a beta blocker.
- Those with COPD and asthma should not take beta blockers.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Medications Affecting Labor and Delivery: Evaluating Effectiveness of Magnesium Sulfate

- Magnesium is given to mothers who are pre-eclamptic during pregnancy.
- A drop in blood pressure readings is a therapeutic response to magnesium in preeclamptic women.
- Reduced anxiety in mothers with preeclampsia.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medications for Depressive Disorders: Dietary Restrictions for a Client Taking Phenelzine

- These patients should avoid smoked meats and fish.
- They should also avoid sausages and anchovies as well.
- These foods with this medication will dangerously increase blood pressure.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- These injections are done for the tb tests.
- A welt the size of 5mm or larger will be a positive result for tb.
- These injections are done at a low angle below 30 degrees and just under the skin.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

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

- An epidural is often an option given to mothers who are in extreme pain while they are giving birth.
- Oral opioid medications can be given as well if the patient does not have an epidural.
- Non pharmacological means of pain management can be achieved with guided imagery and distractions.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever

- This is a condition where the heart becomes inflamed.
- The joints also become inflamed, causing extreme pain and swelling.
- Rheumatic fever often follows an infection such as strep throat that has been untreated.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Interventions for a Client Who Is Wearing Antiembolic Stockings

- Be sure that the skin is clean before applying the stockings.
- Give the client breaks from these stockings when resting and lying down.
- Be sure to make sure the stockings do not have wrinkles or folds because these could result in skin breakdown and sores.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Priority Manifestations of Gastroesophageal Reflux

- Aspiration and airways are the most important manifestations of GI reflux.
- Over time, the stomach lining can begin coming up the esophagus, which could lead to worsening chronic GI reflux symptoms.
- Reflux in some cases can cause esophageal bleeding and ulcers.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Antiviral medications should be administered to this child.
- Fevers should be monitored, and Tylenol should be given to reduce fever.
- The child should remain at home and rest to help improve recovery.

Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Assessing a Client Who Is Immediately Postoperative Following a Subtotal Thyroidectomy

- The nurse should keep the site clean and dry.
- The nurse should monitor bandages for drainage and assess changes in amount and color of drainage.
- The nurse should continuously assess the patient for changes in mental status.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting with a Paracentesis

- The nurse should gather and prepare all of the necessary equipment for the procedure.
- The nurse should observe vitals and observe for signs of hypovolemia.
- Tachycardia, hypotension and diaphoresis are signs that should not

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Some signs and symptoms reportable from schizophrenia medications are drowsiness, weight gain, and blurred vision.
- Sometimes patients can experience depression and fatigue.
- Lithium toxicity should also be monitored and reported if experienced.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings That Indicate Potential Prenatal Complications

- Drug use is a major concern during pregnancy. It can lead to a lot of complications during pregnancy.
- Preeclampsia can indicate problems and complications down the road towards the end of pregnancy.
- Poor prenatal nutrition can also cause complications for the mother and the infant.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Hypertension is an identifying finding for these disorders. They can lead to complications during pregnancy and delivery.
- These conditions lead to bleeding issues before, during, and after delivery.
- Blood loss is very dangerous and a serious complication of pregnancy.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- Nurses should observe and monitor changes in patient status and adjust care based on those changes.
- Nurses should be able to think critically, drawing from their previous knowledge and experiences.
- Nurses should also ask questions of doctors and other nurses. This shows a willingness to learn and advocates for the patient.