

**N432 Maternal Newborn
Proctored ATI Remediation Template**

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Semester: Third semester

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: Management of Care

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Assessment and management of newborn complications

- Respiratory evaluation
- APGAR
- Heart rate

Topic: Medical conditions: priority Antepartum client for assessment

- Ultrasound us used for evaluation of fetal well-being
- Fetal size
- Heart rate

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Nursing care of newborns: Priority action following delivery

- Airway
- Thorough drying
- Skin-to-skin

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Baby-friendly care: Preparing a toddler for a newborn sibling

- Explain the baby to the toddler.
- Make sure the toddler understands how and where they can touch the baby
- Visit a friend who has a baby so that the toddler can have a test trial first

Topic: Client education and discharge teaching: Relieving breast engorgement

- Take a warm shower for 10-20 minutes

- Pump breast if breast are hard
- Apply cold compresses for 15 minutes between feeds

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain management: Nursing actions to reduce pain

- Heat compresses
- Cold compresses
- Distractions

Topic: Pain management: Teaching about counterpressure

- Strong force applied to one spot in the lower back during contractions
- Relaxing the pelvic ligament
- Helps decrease mom's perception of pain

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: teaching a client about high-calcium food

- Milk
- yogurt
- Calcium fortified orange juice, cranberry juice, or soymilk

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Early onset of labor: Laboratory values during tocolytic therapy

- Cervical culture for infection
- CBC and urinalysis are assessed
- Fetal fibronectin

Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes

Topic: Early onset of labor: Adverse reactions of magnesium sulfate

- Signs of pulmonary edema
- Signs of toxicity
- Blurred vision, headaches, vomiting, difficulty breathing

Subcategory: Medication administration

Topic: Prenatal care: Immunizations for a client who is 30 weeks of gestation

- Tdap
- Flu (not live)
- Pregnant women receive these two vaccine during pregnancy

Topic: Contraception: Evaluating teaching about medroxyprogesterone

- Prolonged delay in the return of ovulation
- Should be taking calcium with this medication
- Three month long reversible contraception

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Whose Mother has Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

- Heel stick
- Monitor blood glucose levels per protocol
- Maintain skin-to-skin contact

Topic: Assessment of fetal well-being: reviewing results of nonstress test

- Baby could not be getting enough oxygen if the heart rate is showing not normal
- In most healthy babies, the heart rate increases during movement.
- Increases at least 15 beats per minutes over a baseline (between 120 and 160 beats per minute, lasting 15 seconds within a 20-minute timeframe)

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Medical conditions: evaluating laboratory findings for a client who has preeclampsia

- Protein in the urine
- High blood pressure
- Low blood platelet count
- Kidney problems

Topic: Newborn assessment: laboratory findings to report

- Grunting and nasal flaring indicates respiratory distress.
- Heart murmurs should be documented and reported.
- If the head circumference is greater than or equal to 4 cm larger than the chest circumference, this can be an indication of hydrocephalus.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations on body systems

Topic: Complications related to the labor process: Priority nursing actions for umbilical cord prolapse

- Auscultate FHR and initiate EFM if immediate cesarean section is not possible.
- Administer O₂
- Initiate IV
- Draw blood for CBC.

Topic: Infections: planning care for a newborn whose mother has HIV

- Babies will be regularly tested.
- HIV medication (antiretrovirals)
- 2 weeks of treatment for the baby

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Leading to weight loss and volume depletion
- Intractable vomiting during pregnancy
- Electrolyte disturbance

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Oxygen and inhalation therapy: Need for suctioning

- Use the bulb syringe in the sides of the mouth first
- Used the bulb syringe in each nasal passage
- Used to remove excess mucus in the respiratory tract