

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Proctored ATI Remediation

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Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning
Topic: Professional Practice: Evaluating Client Understanding of Advance Directives <ul style="list-style-type: none">· The nurse's role as a coordinator of care includes facilitating the continuity of care provided by members of the health care team (Huston, 2024).· The nurse's role as a coordinator of care includes acting as a representative of the client and as a liaison when collaborating with the provider and other team members of the health care team (Huston, 2024).· When acting as a liaison, the nurse serves in the role of client advocate by protecting the rights of clients and ensuring that client needs are met (Huston, 2024).
Subcategory: Case Management
Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice Care <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Unusual or complex ethical issues might need to be dealt with by a facility's ethics committee (Huston, 2024).· The foundation of ethics is based on an expected behavior of a certain group in relation to what is considered right and wrong (Huston, 2024).· Professional responsibilities are the obligations that nurses have to their clients (Huston, 2024).
Subcategory: Collaborating with Multidisciplinary Team
Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Information to Report to Members of the Interprofessional Team <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Case managers usually oversee a caseload of clients who have similar disorders or treatment regimens (Huston, 2024).· Nurses coordinate care, particularly for clients who have complex health care needs in case management (Huston, 2024).· Continuity of care is desired as clients move from one level of care to another, one facility to another, or another unit/department to another (Huston, 2024).
Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Communicable Diseases, Disasters, and Bioterrorism: Developing a Disaster-Preparedness Plan

- The epidemiological process is a systematic method of targeting a specific health need with the goal of improving health (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Epidemiology provides a broad understanding of the spread, transmission, and incidence of disease and injury (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- The above information is an important component of community assessment and program planning (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness

- Information gained from monitoring disease patterns can help identify an unusual disease outbreak or newly-emerging disease (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Strategic emergency planning is necessary to prevent the loss of lives in susceptible populations (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Setting up a communication protocol is an important part of community disaster planning (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Infection Control: Teaching About Disposal of Insulin Syringes

- Properly clean all equipment for client care and dispose of one-time use items according to facility policy (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Dispose of all sharps in a puncture-resistant container (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Disposal of infectious dressing material into a single, nonporous bag without touching the outside of the bag (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

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

Topic: Communicable Diseases, Disasters, and Bioterrorism: Protocol for Anthrax Exposure

- Anthrax is a nationally notifiable disease (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Epidemiology is used to monitor disease trends (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Examining numeric indicators of the occurrence of diseases or conditions, how long they last, and comparing that to historical trends assists with the management (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Actions to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis is a nationally notifiable disease (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Tuberculosis is a leading cause of communicable diseases deaths in lower respiratory infections (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Tuberculosis is transmitted by air and uses airborne precautions (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Topic: Infections: Identifying a Reportable Disease

- Reporting of communicable disease is mandated by state and local regulations and state notification to the CDC is voluntary (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Some nationally notifiable diseases include Anthrax, Botulism, Diphtheria, HIV, Lyme Disease, and Malaria (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Other nationally notifiable diseases include Meningococcal disease, Mumps, Pertussis, Rubella, TB, Syphilis, and Smallpox (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Primary Prevention for Schools

- Set up protocols for different levels of infection control and containment (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Identify the chain of command for reporting anything (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Prepare with drills, vaccines, and ensure the availability of antibiotics (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Calculating Prevalence Proportion

- Incidence and prevalence rates are used to measure the existence of particular disease and allow the nurse to compare the rate of disease in one population to another (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- To find the prevalence, take the number of existing cases in the population at a specific time divided by the population total times 1,000 (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Epidemiology relies on statistical evidence to determine the rate of spread of diseases and the proportion of people affected (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Care of Vulnerable Populations: Planning to Perform a Cultural Assessment

- Use cultural competence when planning care (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- The nurse should use cultural competence to design care for individuals and groups of seasonal and migrant farmworkers (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Some issues in migrant health include language barriers and cultural aspects of health care (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Understanding Hospice Care

- The Uniform Determination of Death Act can be used to assist with end-of-life and organ donor issues (Huston, 2024).
- Ethical decision making is the process by which a decision is made about an ethical issue (Huston, 2024).
- Nurses have a responsibility to be advocates and to identify and report ethical situations (Huston, 2024).

Subcategory: Stress Management

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying Hazards in Occupational Environments

- A primary prevention is to increase awareness regarding hazards and risk of dependence associated with stress (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Create rapport and provide a safe environment (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Refugees are those who have been forced to leave their place of origin due to disaster, war, or threatening environment (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Identifying Notifiable Conditions

- Reporting of communicable disease is mandated by state and local regulations and state notification to the CDC is voluntary (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Some nationally notifiable diseases include Anthrax, Botulism, Diphtheria, HIV, Lyme Disease, and Malaria (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Other nationally notifiable diseases include Meningococcal disease, Mumps, Pertussis, Rubella, TB, Syphilis, and Smallpox (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Identifying Complications of Communicable Illnesses

- One of the biggest complications includes dehydration (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Perform prevention measures including immunizations (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Teach families and communities how to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Identifying Manifestations of the Plague

- The Plague is a category A biological agent (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- There are three different types of the Plague that include, the pneumonic plague, bubonic plague, and septicemic plague (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

· Treat the plague with Gentamicin and Fluoroquinolones (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Administering Immunizations to a Group of Clients

- The CDC recommends routine immunizations according to age (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- Immunizations are often administered in community health settings, such as public health departments (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).
- A community health nurse must educate the community about the importance of immunizations (DeMarco and Healy-Walsh, 2020).

References:

DeMarco, R. F., & Healey-Walsh, J. (2020). *Community and public health nursing* (3rd ed.).

Wolters Kluwer.

Huston, C. J. (2024). *Leadership roles and management functions in nursing* (11th ed.). Wolters

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