

N442 Population and Global Health  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Chiquita Baker

Assessment Name: **RN Community Health 2023**

Semester: 4th

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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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: Case Management

#### Topic: Practice Setting and Nursing Roles in the community: Evaluating client understanding of hospice care

- Clients can receive hospice care in a variety of settings, including the home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings.
- Hospice care is a comprehensive care delivery system for clients who are terminally ill. Further medical care aimed toward a cure is stopped. The focus becomes relief of pain and suffering, as well as enhancing quality of life.
- The hospice nurse provides care for the client and the client's entire family. Hospice care includes skilled, direct services and indirect care coordination

### Subcategory: Client Rights

#### Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Responding to a client's choice to stop treatment

- Clients are autonomous beings who have the right to make decisions affecting their own health and welfare.
- Clients have the right to expect a nurse-client relationship that is based on trust, collaboration, and shared respect; related to health; and considerate of their thoughts and feelings.
- Clients are responsible for their own health.

### Subcategory: Performance Improvement

#### Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying actions that provide performance feedback

- The nurse facilitates communication with the client through transfers from one level of care to another, across the continuum of care.
- Nurse leaders use professional communication in roles such as mentoring, coaching employees, managing conflict, and supervising programs.
- Community health nurses should take care to use clear language with a respectful tone when using written, electronic, or print correspondence.

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Practice settings and roles in the community: Identifying client risk for falls

- Provide safety and health education programs to workers.
- Develop health policy focused on ensuring effective employee health and safety.
- Design strategies to prevent work-related accidents/injuries.

### Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

#### Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness

- Disaster preparedness occurs at the national, state, and local levels. Personal and family preparedness are crucial components of disaster preparedness, as is professional preparedness for individuals employed in civil service and health care.
- Disaster preparations should stem from threats and vulnerabilities identified in the prevention level and should coordinate community efforts as well as outline specific roles of local agencies.
- Setting up a communication protocol is an important part of community disaster planning. The communication plan should provide for access to emergency agencies, such as the American Red Cross and state and federal government agencies.

### Subcategory: Home Safety

#### Topic: Infection Control: Teaching about disposal of insulin syringes

- Medical sharps should be placed in either a purchased medical sharps container or a heavy plastic or metal container
- Sharps disposal containers should be kept out of reach of children and pets.
- This will reduce the risk of needle sticks, cuts, and punctures from loose sharps.

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

**Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Disease: Actions to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis**

- Clients who live in high-risk areas for tuberculosis should be screened on a yearly basis.
- Family members of clients who have tuberculosis should be screened.
- Early detection and treatment are vital. TB has a slow onset, and the client might not be aware until the disease is advanced. TB diagnosis should be considered for any client who has a persistent cough, chest pain, weakness, weight loss, anorexia, hemoptysis, dyspnea, fever, night sweats, or chills.

**Topic: Infections: Identifying a Reportable Disease**

- Reportable diseases are diseases considered to be of great public health importance
- Diseases reportable to the CDC include Anthrax, Chlamydia, Hepatitis A, B and C
- Reportable diseases are divided into several groups, such as mandatory written reporting, mandatory reporting by telephone

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Health Promotion and Disease**

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

- Community health nurses regularly provide health education in order to promote, maintain, and restore the health of populations. This is accomplished through a variety of means, such as community education programs.
- The nurse can use program planning to promote healthy communities, in which community members partner with the nurse to address significant health issues.
- Community health program planning should reflect the priorities set as a result of analysis of community assessment data. Priorities are established based on the extent of the problem (community members' perception of health needs, percent of population affected by the problem), the relevance of the problem to the public (degree of risk, economic loss), and the estimated effect of intervention (improvement of health outcome, adverse effects).

**Topic: Immunizations: Alterations in Immunization Schedules**

- Moderate or severe illnesses with or without fever are precautions to receiving immunizations.
- The common cold and other minor illnesses are not contraindications to immunizations.
- Severe febrile illness is a contraindication to all immunizations.

**Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Secondary Prevention Activities for Workers in a Manufacturing Plant**

- Screenings
- Disease surveillance (communicable diseases)
- Community assessments

**Subcategory: Health Screening**

**Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Disease: Calculating Prevalence Proportion**

- Nurses use epidemiological principles to provide health interventions to targeted groups.
- Epidemiological calculations provide numerical information about the impact of disease and death on populations and aggregates.
- The degree to which an organism is able to cause a severe pathological reaction resulting in disease is referred to as the virulence, or degree of communicability.

## Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

### Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

#### Topic: Coping: Evaluating Client Acceptance of Role Change

- Coping describes how an individual deals with problems and issues. It is the behavioral and cognitive efforts of an individual to manage stress.
- Factors influencing an individual's ability to cope include the number, duration, and intensity of stressors; the individual's past experiences; the current support system; and available resources.
- Coping strategies are unique to an individual and can vary greatly with each stressor.

### Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

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

- Establish rapport with the client. Pose questions in a matter-of-fact tone. Be nonjudgmental. Communicate that the purpose of questioning is because of the effects that different practices can have on an individual's health. Use therapeutic communication.
- Seek information about specific substances used, methods of use, and the quantity (packs, ounces) and frequency of use.
- Determine whether the individual perceives a substance use problem.

### Subcategory: Stress Management

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

- Assessing risks for work-related illness and injury
- Planning and delivering health and safety services in the workplace
- Collaborating with community healthcare providers

## Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

### Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

#### Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Evaluating Client Understanding About Palliative Care

- The nurse serves as an advocate for the client's sense of dignity and self-esteem by providing palliative care at the end of life.
- Palliative care improves the quality of life of clients and their families facing end-of-life issues.
- Palliative care interventions are primarily used when caring for clients who are dying and family members who are grieving but can be used for any client who has a chronic or curable illness, regardless of the stage of the disease process. Assessment of the client's family is very important as well.

### Subcategory: Analyze Cues

#### Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Identifying Manifestations of the Plague

- Pneumonic plague: fever, headache, weakness, pneumonia with shortness of breath, chest pain, cough, and bloody or watery sputum
- Septicemic plague: fever, chills, weakness, prostration, abdominal pain, shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), gangrene of nose and digits
- Bubonic plague: swollen, tender lymph nodes, fever, headache, chills, and weakness

### Subcategory: Take Actions

#### Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Disease: Administering Immunization to a Group of Clients

- The community health nurse plays a major role in increasing immunization coverage to reduce the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Immunizations are often administered in community health settings, such as public health departments.
- The community health nurse often tracks immunization schedules of at-risk populations, such as children, older adults, immunosuppressed individuals, and health care workers.
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