

N442 Population and Global Health  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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<b>Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning</b>
<b>Topic: Professional Practice: Evaluating Client Understanding of Advance Directives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The nurse is responsible for assessing the client's understanding of advanced directives.</li><li>• Nurses must ensure the client has enough knowledge to make sufficient decisions.</li><li>• The client can change their advanced directives at any time (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul>
<b>Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospice Care</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clients can receive hospice care in a variety of settings, including the home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings.</li><li>• Hospice care is a comprehensive care delivery system for clients who are terminally ill. Further medical care aimed toward a cure is stopped.</li><li>• The focus becomes relief of pain and suffering, as well as enhancing quality of life (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul>
<b>Subcategory: Client Rights</b>
<b>Topic: Care of Vulnerable Populations: Screening for Possible Child Maltreatment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unexplained injuries could be a sign a child maltreatment.</li><li>• Unusual fear of the nurse and others is also a sign.</li><li>• Fractures, new and old should be monitored for possible signs of maltreatment (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul> <b>Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Responding to a Client's Choice to Stop Treatment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Respect the client's wish to discontinue treatment.</li><li>• Report to the provider that the client wishes to stop treatment.</li><li>• Inform the client of the possible side effects of stopping treatment (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul>
<b>Subcategory: Concepts of Management</b>
<b>Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Prioritizing Interventions for Diabetes Mellitus</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitor blood sugar and use a sliding scale to treat high levels of glucose.</li><li>• Teach the patient about insulin self-injections and how to perform fingerstick.</li><li>• Examine feet and skin and teach the patients about foot care (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul>
<b>Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security</b>
<b>Topic: Information Technology: Understanding HIPAA Regulations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A major component of HIPAA, the Privacy Rule, promotes the use of standard methods of maintaining the privacy of protected health information among health care agencies.</li><li>• It is essential for nurses to be aware of clients' rights to privacy and confidentiality. Facilities' policies and procedures help ensure adherence with HIPAA regulation.</li><li>• HIPAA began in 2003 to help ensure the confidentiality of health information (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul>
<b>Subcategory: Establishing Priorities</b>
<b>Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Priority Principles of Triage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do the most good to the most amount of patients possible.</li><li>• Identify the patient's level of illness or injury and tag them accordingly.</li><li>• Perform priority interventions first before going to people with less severe injuries/illnesses (Holman et al., 2019).</li></ul>

## Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Social Determinants of Health: Federal Agencies and Asbestos

- Federal agencies must use “I PREPARE” mnemonic to evaluate asbestos exposure.
- They must educate individuals to reduce the hazard.
- Support cleanup of toxic waste sites and removal of other hazards (Holman et al., 2019).

### Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

#### Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Disaster Preparedness

- 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.
- This level of management includes preparedness for natural or man-made disasters.
- Individual and family disaster preparedness include creating an action plan and determining alternative methods of communication, highlighting possible evacuation routes, identifying local and distant meeting places, and creating a disaster kit (Holman et al., 2019).

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

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

- The community health nurse engages in communicable disease surveillance, which includes the systematic collection and analysis of data regarding infectious diseases.
- Descriptive epidemiology is used to investigate disease patterns to identify whom it affected, where the issue is located, how it occurs, why or what the cause is, and when the condition started.
- Community health nurses can use disease surveillance to track the point of origin of some diseases (Holman et al., 2019).

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

- Prevention and control of communicable disease helps eliminate a disease from a specific location, or completely eradicates the existence of a particular disease.
- Nurses can create community programs that monitor individuals’ adherence to treatment regimens to help minimize the spread of disease.
- Public health nurses can use the core functions to target communicable disease (Holman et al., 2019).

#### Topic: Infection Control: Recommending Isolation Precautions for a Client Who Has Laryngeal Tuberculosis

- Clients with laryngeal tuberculosis should be on Airborne precautions.
- These clients should be in a private room away from other people.
- Visitors should wear masks and respiratory protection devices (Holman et al., 2019).

#### Topic: Infections: Identifying a Reportable Disease

- Client may report fatigue, diarrhea, and influenza-like findings for HIV.
- Clients with chlamydia will report dysuria, urinary frequency, and vulvar itching.
- Gonorrhea clients will report pain in lower abdomen and purulent discharge (Holman et al., 2019).

## Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Aging Process

#### Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: School Nurse Response to Koplik Spots

- Review the immunization records of the child’s classmates.
- Report the findings to the appropriate agencies.
- Warn parents and staff of possible outbreaks in the classroom (Holman et al., 2019).

### Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

#### Topic: Nursing Process: Planning Care of the Family by a Faith Community Nurse

- When planning client care or contributing to a client’s plan of care nurses must establish priorities and optimal outcomes of care they can readily measure and evaluate.

- Select interventions to include in a plan of care to promote, maintain, or restore health of clients.
- Nurses perform ongoing planning throughout the provision of care. While obtaining new information and evaluating responses to care, they modify and individualize the initial plan of care (Holman et al., 2019).

### **Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

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

- Mandating safe and healthy practices.
- Education about safety and health protocols.
- Sending out information regarding immunizations and their benefits (Holman et al., 2019).

## **Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

### **Subcategory: Abuse or Neglect**

#### **Topic: Care of Vulnerable Populations: Identifying Risk Factors for Child Abuse**

- History of being abused or exposed to violence.
- The client has low self-esteem or poor self-control.
- The client lack social support and has little to no social skills (Holman et al., 2019).

### **Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms**

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

- Observe the client's appearance and eye contact, verbal, motor, and cognitive status.
- Adherence to healthy behaviors and/or the treatment regimen.
- Observe for irritability, anxiety, and tension.

#### **Topic: Suicide: Identifying Risk**

- One of the biggest risk factors is untreated depression.
- The loss of employment and finances.
- Feeling isolated or powerless can lead to suicide (Holman et al., 2019).

### **Subcategory: End of Life Care**

#### **Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Teaching About Hospice Care**

- Hospice care focuses on enhancing the quality of life through the provision of palliative care.
- It also focuses on supporting the client and family or friends through the dying process.
- And it provides bereavement support to the family following the client's death as well.

#### **Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Understanding 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.
- Controlling manifestations of the medical problem and dying process is a priority (Holman et al., 2019).

### **Subcategory: Religious and Spiritual Influences on Health**

#### **Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Caring for a Client Who Has End-Stage Breast Cancer**

- The nurse should perform comfort measures at this point of the illness.
- Choices about care and treatment at the end of life should be made while the person is able to make them.
- The client can assign a health care surrogate to make decisions for them if they are unable to (Holman et al., 2019).

### **Subcategory: Stress Management**

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

- An occupational health nurse should perform walk-throughs to identify hazards in the environment.
- The nurse should not only document actual hazards, but potential ones as well.
- The nurse should implement control strategies to eliminate exposure to hazards (Holman et al., 2019).

## Main Category: Clinical Judgement

### Subcategory: Recognize Cues

#### Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Identifying Notifiable Conditions

- The community health nurse engages in communicable disease surveillance, which includes the systematic collection and analysis of data regarding infectious diseases.
- Reporting of communicable diseases is mandated by state and local regulations, and state notification to the CDC is voluntary.
- Surveillance also helps the management of a disease outbreak (Holman et al., 2019).

### Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Rotavirus patients will experience fever and watery stools.
- Yersinia enterocolitis patients will experience bloody diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- E-Coli patients will experience watery diarrhea for 2 days followed by abdominal cramping.

#### 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
- Bubonic plague: swollen, tender lymph nodes, fever, headache, chills, and weakness
- Septicemic plague: fever, chills, weakness, prostration, abdominal pain, shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), gangrene of nose and digits (Holman et al., 2019).

### Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- The community health nurse must educate the community about the importance of immunizations.
- The community health nurse plays a major role in increasing immunization coverage to reduce the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases.
- The community health nurse understands that there are several barriers to obtaining immunizations: cost, vaccine delay or refusal, shortages, and changes in vaccine scheduling recommendations (Holman et al., 2019).

### References:

Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., & Elkins, C. B. (2019). RN community health nursing (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.