

N443 Leadership and Management  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Kelsy Marsh  
Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2019**  
Semester: Spring 2024

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**

- 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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

#### Topic: Professional Responsibilities: Client Advocacy Regarding Advance Directives

- Nurses must be knowledgeable in client rights, advocacy, informed consent, advanced directives, confidentiality and information, security, legal practice, disruptive behavior, and ethical practice in order to meet their professional responsibilities.
- The nurse's role in regards to client rights include: must protect these rights and to make sure that the patient is informed and understands their rights.
- Each client has the right to be informed about all aspects of their own care.

### Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

#### Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Appropriate Task to Delegate to Assistive Personnel

- Assistive personnel cannot do anything that requires assessment, diagnosis, planning, education, or evaluation.
- The assistive personnel cannot do tasks that require registered nurse knowledge and training, such as sterile wound care, medication administration, or education.
- Assistive personnel can assist with ADLs, ambulating, positioning, and vital signs.

#### Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Determining Tasks to Delegate to Assistive Personnel

- Can only delegate tasks appropriate for the skill and education level of the individual who is receiving the assignment.
- Delegation is the process of transferring the performance of a task to another member of the health care team while retaining accountability for the outcome.
- Nurses are responsible for supervising the performance of client care tasks they delegate to others.

#### Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Identifying Complications (COPD)

- A licensed nurse is responsible for providing clear directions when a task is initially delegated and for periodic reassessment and evaluation of the outcome of the task.
- The process of staff education is also referred to as staff development.
- Delegation decisions are based on individual client needs, facility policies and job descriptions, state nurse practice acts, and professional standard.

#### Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Resource Management

- Priority setting frameworks: ABC, survival potential, least restrictive methods first
- Time management techniques: do immediate interventions first, then other interventions; chart as you go
- Delegate as appropriate to be more efficient

#### Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Staff Education

- The quality of client care provided is directly related to the education and level of competency of health care providers
- The nurse leader has a responsibility in maintaining competent staff
- Nurse leaders work with a unique, diverse workforce.

### Subcategory: Case Management

#### Topic: Airway Management: Discharge Planning for Client Who Has Tracheostomy

- Always have two extra tracheostomy tubes (one your size, and one size smaller)
- Keep an Obturator for each tracheostomy tube and tracheostomy ties
- Keep sterile saline and lubricant with you at all times.

#### Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Cost-Effective Care Strategies

- The main priority for the nurse when providing cost-effective client care should be not to compromise the quality of care.
- The nurse can provide cost-effective care by returning items that are not contaminated or used to the appropriate place.
- The nurse can provide care that is cost-effective by delegating tasks that do not require nursing skills to lower paid employees.

### Subcategory: Client Rights

**Topic: Professional Practice: Responding to Client Fears**

- Nurses must be knowledgeable in: client rights, advocacy, informed consent, advance directives, confidentiality and information security, information technology, legal practice, disruptive behavior, and ethical practice
- Ensure clients understand their rights. Nurses also must protect client's rights during care.
- Most important roles of the nurse, especially when clients are unable to speak or act for themselves.

**Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team****Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Determining Need for Referral to Occupational Therapist**

- Occupational therapy helps clients in performing ADLs and other everyday activities
- Promotes independence as much as possible
- Examples of care include bathing, eating, putting clothes on, driving, and going out in the community

**Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Priority Findings to Report for a Client who has Meningitis**

- Viral or aseptic, meningitis is the most common form of meningitis and commonly resolves without treatment.
- Fungal meningitis is common in clients who have AIDS
- There are three vaccines for different pathogens that cause bacterial meningitis. One is available for high-risk populations, such as residential college students.

**Topic: Inclusive and Evidence-Based Care Environment: Instructing Assistive Personnel About Wrist Restraints**

- It is important for the nurse to get the doctor to end up having to meet with the patient within one hour of putting the restraints on
- There must be a doctors orders for restraints
- Informed consent is required for restraints.

**Subcategory: Concepts of Management****Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Securing Client Valuables**

- The patient will need to remove valuables such as jewelry, dentures, glasses, and prosthetics before surgery
- The first option for the patient's valuables is to leave them with family while they are in surgery.
- The other option for the patient's valuables is to have the nurse safely store them before surgery

**Subcategory: Continuity of Care****Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Using the SBAR Communication Tool**

- The nurse should convey the client's pain status in the assessment portion of the report
- SBAR is a communication framework that facilitates the sharing of information between team members, encourages quick response times and places
- This communication tool creates a shared mental model around the patient's condition and has been used for transfer of patient care.

**Subcategory: Establishing Priorities****Topic: Fractures: Identifying the Need to Revise a Client's Plan of Care**

- A nurse assesses a client with a pelvic fracture. A complication of injury would be hematuria.
- The primary purpose of skeletal traction assists in realigning the fractured bone
- If a patient is recovering from an above the knee amputation, a prescribed medication should administer intravenous calcitonin

**Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Performing Client Triage**

- Triage involves categorizing patients based on their injuries
- There are four categories: red, yellow, green, and black
- The category red means that the patient has an immediate life threat and must have rapid transport in order to survive

**Subcategory: Ethical Practice****Topic: Professional Practice: Evaluating the Need for Further staff education**

- Implementing interactive workshops, incorporating simulation scenarios, and utilizing online platforms are creative ways to educate nursing staff members.
- A nursing education plan is a pivotal tool for preparing an effective learning process for enhancing the quality of patient care
- Nursing ethics includes the teaching of moral principles and values that guide nurses in their professional conduct and decision-making.

**Topic: Professional Practice: Making decisions for end-of-life care**

- If one family member is named as the decision-maker, it is a good idea, as much as possible, to have family agreement about the care plan.
- Advance directive documents allow a person to give directions about future health care or to designate another person to make health care decisions if the individual is no longer able.
- Patients can make their own choice about hospice if they are mentally competent

**Subcategory: Informed Consent**

**Topic: Professional Practice: Components of Consent**

- Valid informed consent for research must include three major components: disclosure of information, competency of the patient to make a decision, and voluntary nature of the decision.
- The four types of consents are explicit, implied, opt-in, and opt-out consent.
- The components of informed consent include the person's knowledge, consent to a treatment or procedure after they have been given, and understand.

**Subcategory: Information Technology**

**Topic: Professional Practice: Resources for a client who has Crohn's Disease**

- In-patients with Crohn's disease, the bowel becomes inflamed, which can cause fatigue, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and other symptoms.
- These patients should avoid NSAIDs, quit smoking, reduce stress, simplify your diet, and minimize caffeine and alcohol
- Change in diet can improve the overall nutrition and allow the bowel to rest.

**Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities**

**Topic: Professional Practice: Resources for Planning Policies**

- Professional nurses commonly use the American Nurses Association Code of Ethics for Nurses and the International Council of Nurses Code of Ethics for Nurses.
- The Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA) can be used to assist with end-of-life and organ donor issues.
- The UDDA provides two formal definitions of death that were developed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

**Subcategory: Performance Improvement**

**Topic: Pressure Injury, Wounds, and Wound management: assessing for evidence of healing**

- A specific type of tissue injury from unrelieved pressure or friction over bony prominences that results in ischemia and damage to the underlying tissue
- The inflammatory stage begins with the injury and lasts 3-6 days
- Smoking affects wound healing and impairs oxygenation and clotting

**Subcategory: Referrals**

**Topic: The interprofessional team: recognizing need for referral to a speech-language pathologist**

- Spiritual support staff provides spiritual care, or family asks for a prayer prior to the client undergoing to procedure
- Speech pathologist evaluates and makes recommendations regarding the impact
- Speech pathologists teach techniques and exercises to improve function. (Example: a client is having difficulty swallowing a regular diet after trauma to the head and neck).

**Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

**Subcategory: Clinical Judgment**

**Topic: Coordinating Client care: client findings to follow-up by the Case Manager**

- The nurse's role within the interprofessional team is to provide coordination of the team

- Decision making styles is a variable that affects collaboration with interprofessional team
- A decisive decision making style is a team that uses minimum amount of data and generates one option

**Topic: Inclusive and Evidenced-Based care Environment: Assessing Infection Control Precautions**

- About 4% of patients admitted develop a nosocomial infection
- About 9-27% of mechanically ventilated patients develop pneumonia (VAP), with mortality at 30-50%
- Primary source of infection is people (patients, personnel, or visitors)

**Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Intervening During Conflict Resolution**

- Problem solving: identify the problem, discuss possible solution, analyze identified solutions, select a solution, implement the solution, evaluate the solutions ability to resolve the original problem.
- Negotiation: resolve ongoing conflicts, agree on steps to take, bargain to protect individual or collective interests, pursue outcomes that benefit mutual interests.
- Conflict resolution examples include active listening, and compromise