

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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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

- Advance directives are legal documents that outline a person's wishes regarding medical treatment and care in the event they are unable to communicate their preferences.
- Advance directives need to meet certain legal requirements to be valid.
- Respecting a client's autonomy means honoring their right to make decisions about their own healthcare.

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Practice: appropriate response to a client concern regarding surgery

- Allow the patient to express their concerns fully without interruption.
- Offer clear and accurate information about the surgery and gathering the provider to explain the procedure again.
- Empower the patient to be an active participant in their care by involving them in decision making processes.

Topic: Professional practice: client advocacy

- Health advocacy is supporting self determination of care and advocates for protection and rights of all involved in healthcare.
- It is a responsibility for nurse leaders to advocate for professional nursing.
- Nurses have a history of advocating for accountability in nursing by requiring licensure.

Subcategory: Assignment, delegation, and supervision

Topic: Leading and managing client care: appropriate task to delegate to assistive personnel

- Before delegating tasks, assess the patient's condition, care needs, and the workload of the healthcare team.
- Understand the scope of practice and competency level of the assistive personnel before delegating.
- Clearly communicate the expectations when delegating tasks.

Topic: Leading and managing client care: determining tasks to delegate to assistive personnel

- Determine which tasks are most urgent or critical and delegate accordingly.
- Prioritize tasks based on the patient's condition and care needs.
- Maintain supervision and ongoing monitoring of tasks delegated to assistive personnel.

Topic: Leading and managing client care: identifying complications of COPD

- COPD exacerbations can be triggered by respiratory infections, air pollution, or other factors.
- Individuals with COPD are at increased risk of respiratory infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis.
- COPD can lead to pulmonary hypertension.

Topic: Leading and managing client care: staff education

- Staff education is the process by which a staff member gains knowledge and skills.
- The goal of staff education is to ensure that staff members have and maintain the most current knowledge and skills necessary to meet the needs of clients.
- An increase in knowledge and competence is the goal of staff education.

Subcategory: Case management

Topic: Airway management: discharge planning for client who has tracheostomy

- Maintaining a patent airway is a nursing priority.
- It involves mobilizing secretions, suctioning the airway, and managing artificial airways such as tracheostomy to promote adequate gas exchange and lung expansion.

- A tracheostomy collar is a small mask that covers the surgically created opening of the trachea.

Topic: Leading and managing client care: cost effective care strategies

- Providing cost effective client care should not compromise quality of care.
- Strategies that promote efficient and competent client care while also producing needed revenues for the continued productivity of the organization are cost containment.
- Cost effective is the strategies that achieve optimal results in relation to the money spent to achieve those results.

Subcategory: Collaboration with interdisciplinary team

Topic: inclusive and evidenced based care environment: instructing assistive personnel about wrist restraints

- Explain the specific situations in which wrist restraints may be necessary.
- Emphasize that restraints should only be used as a last resort when less restrictive alternatives have been exhausted.
- Remind assistive personnels to reposition the patient regularly to prevent pressure ulcers and promote circulation.

Subcategory: Concepts of management

Topic: Coordinating client care: case management approach

- Case management is the coordination of care provided by an interprofessional team from the time a client starts receiving care until they no longer receive services.
- Case management focuses on managed care of the client through collaboration of the health care team in acute and post-acute settings.
- The goal of case management is to avoid fragmentation of care and to control costs.

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: securing client valuables

- Nurses must ensure the safety of a client's valuables.
- If a client is admitted to the facility and does not have a family member present, secure the client's valuables in accordance with facility policy.
- If an individual requests the client's valuable, the client must identify the person and give that person permission to be in possession of the valuables.

Subcategory: continuity of care

Topic: coordinating client care: using the SBAR communication tool

- SBAR stands for situation, background, assessment, and recommendation.
- It is a structure communication tool commonly used in healthcare to facilitate clear and concise communication between healthcare members.
- Using SBAR in nursing communication promotes clarity, consistency, and efficiency by helping to ensure that important information is effectively conveyed and understood.

Subcategory: establishing priorities

Topic: Fractures: identifying the need to revise a clients plan of care

- If the client's condition has worsened or improved since the initial plan of care, it may be necessary to revise the plan.
- A fracture occurs when the resistance between a bone and an applied stress yields to the stress, resulting in a disruption to the integrity.
- The expected findings associated with fractures include pain, crepitus, edema, and bruising.

Subcategory: ethical practice

Topic: Professional practice: components of consent

- Consent must be given voluntarily by the patient or their legal representative without coercion, pressure, or undue influence.
- Patients must be provided with relevant information about their treatment options, including risks, benefits, alternatives, and potential consequences.
- Patients must have the capacity to understand the information provided and the implications of their decision.

Subcategory: Informed consent

Topic: Professional practice: components of consent

- Patients have the right to withdraw their consent at any time, even after initially agreeing to a treatment or procedure.
- Healthcare providers should respect the patients' right to change their mind and ensure they understand the implications of withdrawing consent.
- Informed consent is an ongoing process that requires continuous communication between the patient and healthcare provider.

Subcategory: information technology**Topic: Professional practice: resources for a client who has Crohn's disease**

- Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory condition that primarily affects the gastrointestinal tract.
- There are books and publications available that offer insights into living with Crohn's disease, managing symptoms, and improving quality of life.
- Professionals can offer personalized medical care, treatment recommendations, dietary advice, and emotional support tailored to individual needs.

Subcategory: Legal rights and responsibilities**Topic: Leading and managing client care: actions to take for a float assignment on an unfamiliar unit**

- Whenever a nurse is floated, the nurse must maintain a positive attitude when asked to work on another unit, but they are supposed to voice if they are not comfortable.
- Familiarize yourself with the policies and procedures of the facility where you will be floating.
- If the nurse encounters a situation beyond their scope of practice, don't hesitate to escalate the issue to a more experienced colleague.

Topic: professional practice: mandatory reporting of sexually transmitted infections

- The specific STIs that are subject to mandatory reporting vary depending on local regulations and public policies.
- Reporting protocols may vary by jurisdiction, but healthcare providers are generally required to report cases of specified STIs to local or state health departments.
- It is important for healthcare providers to familiarize themselves with the mandatory reporting requirements applicable in their jurisdiction.

Topic: professional practice: resources for planning policies

- Healthcare facility policies should provide guidelines for handling employees who have a substance use disorder.
- Adopts policies that limit the risk of retaliation when disruptive behavior is reported.
- Policies and procedures, maintained in the facilities policy and procedure manual, establish the standard of practice for employees of that institution.

Subcategory: performance improvement**Topic: inclusive and evidence-based care environment: strategies for cost containment**

- Cost containment strategies are essential for organizations to manage expenses and improve financial sustainability while maintaining quality of care and services.
- Identify and streamline inefficient processes and workflows that contribute to unnecessary costs and delays.
- Optimize supply chain management practices to reduce costs associated with procurement, inventory management, and distribution of supplies and medications.

Topic: Leading and managing client care: developing a quality improvement plan

- Evaluate client care tasks and identify need for quality improvement activities and additional resources.
- Quality improvement is the process used to identify and resolve performance deficiencies.
- Quality improvement includes measuring performance against a set of predetermined standards.

Topic: pressure injury, wounds, and wound management: assessing for evidence of healing

- Wounds are a result of injury to the skin.
- A pressure injury is a specific type of tissue injury from unrelieved pressure.
- Inflammatory stage is the first stage and usually lasts 3 to 6 days,

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: the interprofessional team: recognizing need for referral to a speech language pathologist

- Speech language pathologists evaluate and make recommendations regarding the impact of disorders or injuries on speech, language, and swallowing.
- Speech language pathologists teach techniques and exercises to improve function.
- A need for referral is a client having difficulty swallowing a regular diet after trauma.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Emergency response plan

Topic: Culture and safety in delivering care: mass casualty triage

- A mass casualty incident is a catastrophic event that overwhelms local resources.
- Principles of mass casualty triage should be followed in health care institutions involved in a mass casualty event.
- During an event, casualties are separated based on their potential for survival, and treatment is allocated accordingly.

Subcategory: Reporting of incident/ event/ irregular occurrence/ variance

Topic: Culture and safety in delivering care: actions to take when completing an incident report

- Incident reports are records of unexpected or unusual incidents that affected a client, employee, volunteer, or visitor in a health care facility.
- Incident reports should be completed by the person who identifies that an unexpected event has occurred.
- It should be completed as soon as possible and within 24 hours of the incident.

Subcategory: Security plan

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: caring for a client who has been exposed to anthrax

- Implement airborne precautions when a client is exposed to anthrax.
- Determine if the exposure occurred through inhalation, ingestion, or contact with contaminated materials.
- Identify and provide prophylactic treatment to individuals who may have been in close contact with the client to prevent the spread.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Main Category: Clinical Judgment