N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2019**
Semester: Sp24

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
            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.
Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Nursing leadership and management review module* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional practice: client advocacy
- Health advocacy: supporting self determination of care and advocate for protection and rights of all involved in health care, including clients, nurses, providers, populations, and systems
- It is a responsibility for nurse leaders to advocate for professional nursing nurses have history of advocating for accountability and nursing required by nursing licensure.
- Participating in the political process is a way to influence policymaking by lawmakers. Nurses have not historically had a strong political voice. For a stronger presence, the nurse needs to be willing to be politically active and join with other nurses to collectively impact policy. Nurses have the power to impact change in policy by participating in drafting legislation.

  (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Coordinating client care: Prioritizing Care for a Postoperative Client
- The patient self determination act stipulates that on admission to a health care facility, all clients must be informed of their right to accept or refuse care.
- Competent adults have the right to refuse treatment, including the right to leave a health care facility without a prescription for discharge from the provider.
- If the client refuses a treatment or procedure, the client is asked to sign a document indicating that they understand the risk involved with refusing the treatment or procedure, and that they have chosen to refuse it.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Cost-Effective Care Strategies
- The goal of case management is to avoid fragmentation of care and to control costs.
- The nursing role in case management is to coordinate care, particularly for clients who have complex healthcare needs.
- A critical or a clinical pathway or care map can be used to support the implementation of clinical guidelines and protocols. These tools are usually based on cost and length of stay parameters mandated by prospective payment systems such as Medicare and insurance companies. Case managers often initiate critical pathways that they are used by many members of the interprofessional team.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcatagory: Assignment, delegation and supervision

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Appropriate Assignment During Orientation
- Management is the is the process of planning, organizing, directing and coordinating the work within an organization. Leadership is the ability to inspire others to achieve desired outcome.
- Nurses must continuously set and reset priorities in order to meet the needs of multiple clients and to maintain client safety.
- Priority settings requires that decisions be made regarding the order in which clients are seen, assessments are completed, interventions are provided, steps in a clinical procedure are completed, and components of client care are completed.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: Concepts of Management

Topic: leading and managing client care: resolving staff conflict
- Conflict is the result of opposing thoughts, ideas, feelings, perceptions, behaviors, values, opinions, or actions between individuals.

- Conflict is an inevitable part of professional, social, and personal life and can have constructive or destructive results nurses must understand conflict and how to manage it
- nurses can use problem solving and negotiation strategies to prevent a problem from evolving into a conflict.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: confidentiality, information security

Topic: professional practice: identifying a breach of confidentiality
- Intrusion into a client's private affairs or a breach of confidentiality is considered an invasion of privacy.
- The Good Samaritan laws, which vary from state to state, protect nurses who provide emergency assistance outside of the employment location.
- Professional responsibilities are the obligations that nurses have to their clients to meet professional practice responsibilities nurses must be knowledgeable in areas such as professional role accountability, role qualifications and competence, nursing licensure, personal, professional, and leadership development.

Topic: professional practice: reviewing HIPAA guidelines
- Federal regulations have a great impact on nursing practice some of the federal laws affecting nurse practice include health insurance portability and accountability act, Americans with Disabilities, national organ transplant, and emergency medical treatment and active labor act.
- Negligence is practice or misconduct that does not meet expected standards of care and places the client at risk for injury.
- Invasion of privacy is an intrusion into a client's private affairs or a breach of confidentiality such as a nurse releasing the medical diagnosis of a client to a member of the press or someone other than whom has permission.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: establishing priorities

Topic: leading and managing client care: prioritizing care for group of clients on a mental health unit
- Evaluate is using materials and observations to measure behavior changes secondary to learning objectives.
- Actual observed behavior should be documented, used as evidence of satisfactory or unsatisfactory behavior.
- Life before limb. This means you prioritize systemic before local. Prioritizing interventions for a client in shock or over interventions for a client who has localized limb injury.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: ethical practice

Topic: professional practice: ethical practice
- Ethics has several definitions but the foundation of ethics is based on an expected behavior of a certain group in relation to what is considered right and wrong.
- Unusual or complex ethical issues might need to be dealt with by a facilities Ethics Committee
- ethical theory analyzes varying philosophies, systems, ideas, and principles used to make judgment about what is right and wrong.

Topic: professional practice: identifying ethical principles
- Autonomy is the ability of the client to make personal decisions, even when those decisions might not be in their best interest.
- Beneficence is care that is in the best interest of the client.
- Fidelity is keeping one's promise to the client.
- Justice is fair treatment in matters related to physical and psychosocial care and use of resources.
- Non maleficence is the nurse's obligation to avoid causing harm to the patient.

• Veracity is the nurse's duty to tell the truth. (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: informed consent

Topic: professional practice: verifying informed consent
- Federal law requires health care facilities to provide access to qualified specialists who make their request to clients and or family members and provide information regarding consent, organ and tissues that can be donated, and how burial or cremation will be affected by donation.
- Nurses are responsible for answering questions regarding the donation process and providing emotional support to family members.
- A way to ensure the client understands the procedure is to have them explain the procedure.

Topic: respiratory diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: assessing clients understanding of pulmonary function test
- Pulmonary function tests determine lung function and breathing difficulties.
- Pulmonary function tests measure lung volumes and capacities, diffusion capacity, gas exchange, flow rates, and airway resistance, along with distribution of ventilation.
- Nurses should be knowledgeable about respiratory diagnostic procedures and pulmonary function tests as well as arterial blood gases, bronchoscopy, and thoracentesis. The nurse should ensure that the client has signed an informed consent form prior to diagnostic procedures and tests.
  (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: information technology

Topic: professional practice: proper use of protected health information
- To be safe practitioners, and nurses must understand the legal aspects of the nursing profession.
- Understanding the laws governing nurse practice allows nurses to protect client rights and reduce the risk of nursing liability.
- Nurses are accountable for practicing nursing in accordance with the various sources of law affecting nursing practice.
  (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: referrals

Topic: coordinating client care: assessing need for referral to occupational therapist
- A referral is a formal request for service by another care provider. It is made so that the client can access the care identified by the provider or the consultant.
- Clients being discharged from healthcare facilities to their homes can still require nursing care.
- The need for additional services such as home health, physical therapy, and respite care can be addressed before the client is discharged so the service is in place when the client arrives at home.

  (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: performance improvement

Topic: leading and managing client care: responding to medication errors
- When determining the right tasks to delegate consider the repetitiveness of the task the amount of supervision required with the task and the potential impact of baseness for the client.
- Prioritize the actual problems before potential future problems.
- Prioritize administration of medication to a client experiencing acute pain over ambulation of a client at risk for thrombophlebitis.

Topic: leading and managing client care: understanding critical pathways
- Critical or clinical pathway: projected path of treatment based on a set time frame for clients who have

comparable diagnosis.
- Protocols are standard guidelines for a specific intervention.
- Evidence based information to provide quality care and improve outcomes our guidelines**.**

Topic: leading and managing client care: use of benchmarking
- Benchmarks are goals that are set to determine at what level the outcome indicators should be met.
- While process indicators provide important information about how a procedure is being carried out, an outcome indicator measures whether the procedure is effective in meeting the desired benchmarks.
- The use of incentives barometers in postoperative clients can be determined to be 92%, but the rate of postoperative pneumonia can be determined to be 8%. If the benchmark is set at 5%, the benchmark for that outcome indicator is not being met and the structure and process variables need to be analyzed identify potential areas for improvement.
   (Holman et al,. 2019)

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: accident, error, injury prevention

Topic: inclusive and evidence-based care environment: teaching newly licensed nurse about restraint protocol
- Use nationally sanctioned clinical practice guidelines when implementing and evaluating your practice.
- Deaths by X physician and strangulation have occurred with restraints many facilities no longer use a vest restraint for that reason
- All nurses should have a basic understanding of evidence based practice and a willingness to utilize current evidence in their practice. False imprisonment means the confinement of a person without their consent. Improper use of restraints can subject the nurse to charges of false imprisonment. **(**Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: emergency response plan

Topic: culture and safety and delivering care: mass casualty triage
- A mass casualty incident is a catastrophic event that overwhelms local resources multiple resources are necessary to handle the crisis .
- Principles of mass casualty triage should be followed in healthcare institutions involved in a mass casualty event.
- Nurses can find this situation very stressful because clients who are not expected to survive are cared for last.
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Topic: culture of safety and delivering care: planning for bioterrorism
- Handling infectious and hazardous materials refers to infection control procedures and to precautions for handling toxic, radioactive, or other hazardous materials.
- Be alert to indications of a possible bioterrorism attack because early detection and management is key period often the manifestations are similar to other illnesses.
- In most instances, infection from biological agents is not spread from one client to another.

Management of the incident includes recognition of the incurrence, directing personnel and the proper use of personal protective equipment, and, in some situations, decontamination and isolation.
(Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: security plan

Topic: culture of safety and delivering care: triage tagging
- The hospital incident command system for disaster management offers a clear structure for disaster management at the facility level.
- Key roles in the EOP include a provider to manage client numbers and resources, and individual to provide treatment, and a media liaison.
- During mass casualty events, casualties are separated based on their potential for survival, and treatment is allocated accordingly. This type of triage is based on doing the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- Nurses can find this situation very stressful because clients who are not expected to survive are cared for last there are 4 classes emergent or immediate read urgent or delayed yellow non urgent or minimal green expected black.

  (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: standard precautions, transmission based precautions, surgical asepsis

Topic: inclusive and evidence based care environment: medical and surgical asepsis: safe technique when changing clients dressing
- Medical asepsis refers to the use of precise practices to reduce the number, growth, and spread of microorganisms it is referred to as a clean technique. It applies to administering oral medication, managing nasogastric tubes, providing personal hygiene, and performing many other common nursing tasks.
- Always use hand hygiene. Washing hands with an antimicrobial or plain soap and water, or used alcohol-based hand rubs.
- Perform hand hygiene using recommended antiseptic solutions when caring for clients who are immunocompromised or have infections with multidrug resistant or extremely, we're chilling microorganisms.

Topic: culture and safety and delivering care isolation guidelines
- Always use hand hygiene. Wash hands with an antimicrobial or plain soap and water, or use alcohol based hand rub.
- Three essential components of hand washing are soap, running water, and friction.
- All healthcare personnel must perform hand hygiene, either with an alcohol based product or with soap and water before and after every client contact, and after removing gloves.

  (Holman et al,. 2019)

Subcategory: reporting of incident, event, a regular occurrence, variance

Topic: culture of safety and delivering care evaluating nurse response to client fall
- Prevention of client falls is an important nursing priority you must screen all clients for risk factors related to falls.,
- Patients understand how to use all assistive devices and can locate necessary items.
- Some risk factors include decreased visual acuity, generalized weakness, orthopedic problems such as diabetic neuropathy, urinary frequency, gait and balance problems, and cognitive dysfunction. Adverse effects of medications also can increase the risk for falls.

(Holman et al,. 2019)

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity
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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
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Main Category: Clinical Judgment

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