N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Community Health 2023
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
            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:

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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale – **RN Community Health 2023**

Level 3= 90 points

- *Remediation = 10 points:*
- *Minimum 1-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.***

Level 2 = 80 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 2-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.***

Level 1 = 70 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 3-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.***

Below Level 1 = 60 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- *Minimum 4-hour Focused Review*
- *For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.***

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.
7.

Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Professional Practice

Topic: Role Accountability
- Professional responsibilities are the obligations that nurses have to their clients.
- Accountability means that nurses are answerable to themselves and others for their actions and impact on others. Regardless of the specific setting, a nurse administrator has accountabilities that are basic to the role.
- Health Advocacy: supporting self-determination of care and advocate for protection and rights of all involved in healthcare, including clients, nurses, providers, populations, and systems.

Topic: Professional Advocacy and Health Policy
- It is a responsibility for nurse leaders to advocate for professional nursing. Nurses have a history of advocating for accountability in nursing by requiring nursing licensure.
- Nurses have power to impact changes in policy by participating in drafting legislation.
- Nurses have an obligation to take on difficult problems by questioning and raising awareness of the issues.

Topic: Federal Regulations
- Criminal law is a subsection of public law and relates to the relationship of an individual with the government.
- Violations of criminal law can be categorized as either a felony or misdemeanor.
- Civil laws protect the individual rights of people. One type of civil law that relates to the provision of

nursing care is tort law.

Topic: Public Health
- Public health nurses are employed at federal, state, and local levels. The overall purpose of public health is to impact the health of populations through disease prevention, health promotion, and actions that protect population health.
- Nurses working in public health support in such as monitoring community health and solving problems and providing education and empowerment regarding health issues
- Nurses working in public health support in diagnosing/investigating health risks and evaluating personal and population-based health services

Topic: Home Health
- Community health nurses provide health care services to clients where they reside.
- Community health nursing care in the home setting is used to target specific at-risk individuals and groups.
- Community health nurses assist clients to transition from one level of care to another.

Topic: Hospice
- Hospice care focuses on enhancing the quality of life through the provision of palliative care, supporting the client and family or friends through the dying process, and providing bereavement support to the family following the client's death.
- Clients can receive hospice care in a variety of settings, including the home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings
- Helping the family transition from an expectation of recovery to acceptance of death is an important aspect of providing hospice care.

Topic: Faith community nurse
- Faith community nurses , previously called parish nurses, promote the health and wellness of populations of faith communities.
- The population often includes church members individuals, families, and groups in the geographical community.
- Faith community nurses work closely with pastoral care staff, professional health care members, and lay volunteers to provide a holistic approach to healing (body, mind, and spirit).

Topic: Leadership and management
- Management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating the work within an organization.
- Effective managers usually possess good leadership skills. However, effective leaders are not always in a management position.
- Managers have formal positions of power and authority. Leaders might have only the informal power afforded them by their peers.

Topic: Clinical Decision-Making
- Clinical decision-making is the product of a process involving critical thinking, clinical reasoning, and clinical judgment.
- Critical thinking is the foundation for clinical decision-making. Skills used to critically think include analyzing client issues and problems.
- Critical thinking skills align with the nursing process and include questioning, synthesis, intuition, application, creativity, interpretation, analysis, evaluation, inference, inductive and deductive

reasoning, and explanation.

Subcategory: Social Determinants of Health

Topic: Social Determinants of Health
- Social determinants of health (SDOH) are factors within a community or defined location that affect individual health.
- The six categories include: social and community context, neighborhood and built environment, health and healthcare, economic stability, food and nutrition, and education
- Health disparities are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations.

Topic: Health disparities
- Health disparities are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations.
- Vulnerable populations are at greater risk for poor health status, limited access to health care services and nutritious foods, and significant disparities in life expectancy, morbidity, and mortality.
- Racial inequalities are associated with vulnerabilities. Inequities impact access to a range of social and economic benefits such as housing, education, wealth and employment.

Topic: Cultural competence
- Cultural competence is a skill the nurse develops in learning to respect individual dignity and preferences, as well as acknowledging cultural differences.
- The provision of culturally competent care requires nurses to be responsive to the needs of clients from various cultures.
- Cultural humility is appreciating, understanding, and partnering with clients from cultures different than the nurse's culture

Subcategory: Emergency Preparedness

Topic: Disasters
- Large-scale events have highlighted the need for health care professionals to have knowledge of disaster management and bioterrorism.
- A disaster is an event that causes human suffering and demands more resources than are available in the community.
- A disaster can be naturally occurring, man-made, or a combination of both, such as a natural disaster causing technological failures. Disaster preparedness includes planning for all types of hazards and establishing protocols for managing the surge of clients in the health care system.

Topic: Disaster Prevention (mitigation)
- Activities to prevent natural and man-made disasters include increasing surveillance, improving inspections and airport security, and strengthening public health processes such as immunizations, isolation, and quarantine.
- The community's threats, vulnerabilities, and capabilities are determined, as are the demographics of community members.
- Activities such as strengthening levees/barriers to prevent flooding and teaching methods of preventing communicable disease transmission are also components.

Topic: 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.
- 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.

Subcategory: Nursing Process

Topic: Nursing Process
- The nursing process is a cyclical, critical thinking process that consists of five steps to follow in a purposeful, goal-directed, systematic way to achieve optimal client outcomes.
- The nursing process is a dynamic, continuous, client-centered, problem-solving, and decision-making framework that is foundational to nursing practice.
- The nursing process provides a framework throughout which nurses can apply knowledge, experience, judgment, and skills, as well as established standards of nursing practice to formulate a plan of nursing care.

Topic: Assessment/Data Collection
- Assessment/data collection involves the systematic collection of information about the health status of clients to identify needs and additional data to collect.
- Methods of data collection include observation, interviews with clients and families, medical history, comprehensive or focused physical examination, diagnostic and laboratory reports, and collaboration with other members of the health care team.
- Nurses collect subjective data (manifestations) during a nursing history. Subjective data includes clients' feelings, perceptions, and descriptions of health status. Clients are the only ones who can describe and verify their own manifestations.

Topic: Evaluation
- In this step of the nursing process, nurses evaluate clients' responses to nursing interventions and form a clinical judgment about the extent to which clients have met the goals and outcomes.
- Nurses continuously evaluate clients' progress toward outcomes and use clients' data to determine whether to modify the plan of care.
- Nurses determine the effectiveness of the nursing care plan. They compare client data to the planned outcome criteria to determine what further actions to take.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases

Topic: Epidemiology
- Epidemiology is used to monitor disease trends

- Epidemiology draws from other disciplines and methods which include clinical medicine, laboratory sciences, social sciences, quantitative methods, and public policy.
- Nurses use epidemiological principles to provide health interventions to targeted groups. **Topic:**

Topic: Epidemiological Triangle
- Epidemiology involves the study of the relationships among an agent, host, and environment (known as the epidemiological triangle).
- The agent is the physical, infectious, or chemical factor that causes the disease.
- The host is the living being that an agent or the environment influences.

Topic: Incidence and Prevalence Rates
- Incidence and prevalence rates are used to measure the existence of a particular disease and allow the nurse to compare the rate of disease in one population to another, even though there can be different numbers of people in a given population.
- Incidence: Number of new cases in the population at a specific time ÷ population total x 1,000 = _____ per 1,000
- Prevalence: Number of existing cases in the population at a specific time ÷ population total x 1,000 = _____ per 1,000

Subcategory: Mortality Rates

Topic: Mortality Rates
- Mortality rates provide information about cause of death. Public health workers can examine overall death rates (crude mortality rate), deaths from specific causes (cause-specific rate, case fatality rate), or deaths at specific times across the lifespan (infant mortality ratio, age-specific rate).
- Crude mortality rate: Number of deaths ÷ population total x 1,000 = _____ per 1,000
- Cause specific rate: Number of deaths from a specific cause ÷ population total x 1,000 = _____ per 1,000

Topic: Attack Rate
- A disease or condition is endemic when there is a moderate, ongoing occurrence in a given location.
- Epidemic: Condition occurs when the rate of disease exceeds the usual (endemic) level of the condition in a defined population.
- Attack rate: Number of people exposed to a specific agent who develop the disease ÷ total number of people exposed.

Topic: Communicable diseases
- 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.
- Leading causes of communicable disease deaths include acute lower respiratory infections (including pneumonia and influenza), HIV/AIDS, diarrheal diseases, tuberculosis, and malaria.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend routine immunizations according to age.

Subcategory: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases

Topic: Modes of Transmission
- Infectious diseases are transmitted either vertically, from parent to offspring, or horizontally through other person-to-person interactions.
- Airborne: particles transmitted by air to susceptible host via droplets or particles.
- Waterborne: fecal contamination of water
- Direct contact: transmission of infectious agent from infected host to susceptible host via direct contact

Topic: Defense Mechanisms

- Herd immunity: Protection due to the immunity of most community members making exposure unlikely
- Natural immunity: Natural defense mechanisms of the body to resist specific antigens or toxins
- Acquired immunity: Resistance acquired by the host through actual exposure to the infectious agent

Topic: Prevention and Control
- 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.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity
Subcategory: Care of Specific Populations

Topic: Health Disparities
- Significant differences in health status and access to health services across varied groups.
- Health disparities can be linked to preferred sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, education, and income differences.
- Nurses should be aware of health disparities and intervene to reduce disparities when possible.

Topic: Health Disparities Nursing Actions
- Advocate for social justice and the elimination of health disparities.
- Be knowledgeable about population characteristics. When the client is an individual, investigate the individual's preferences that may differ from population trends.
- Advocate for the needs of the population, with focus on preventive services.

Topic: Violence
- Physical violence occurs when pain or harm results.
- Sexual violence occurs when sexual contact takes place without consent.
- Emotional violence includes behavior that minimizes an individual's feelings of self-worth or humiliates, threatens, or intimidates a family member.

Subcategory: Strategies to Reduce Societal Violence

Topic: Primary Prevention
- Teach alternative methods of conflict resolution, anger management, and coping strategies in community settings.
- Organize parenting classes to provide anticipatory guidance of expected age-appropriate behaviors, appropriate parental responses, and forms of discipline.
- Promote public understanding about the aging process and about safeguards to ensure a safe and secure environment for older adults in the community.

Topic: Secondary Prevention
- Identify and screen those at risk for abuse and individuals who are potential abusers.
- Assess and evaluate any unexplained bruises or injuries of any individual.
- Screen all pregnant women for potential abuse. This might be the one time in some women's lives that they can access the health care system on a regular basis.

Topic: Tertiary Prevention
- Establish parameters for long-term follow-up and supervision.
- Make resources in the community available to survivors of violence (telephone numbers of crisis lines and shelters).
- Provide grief counseling to families following the death of a family member to suicide or homicide.

Subcategory: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community

Topic: Public Health
- Public health nurses are employed at federal, state, and local levels. The overall purpose of public health is to impact the health of populations through disease prevention, health promotion, and actions that protect population health.
- Public health nurses works to monitor community health/solving problems and diagnosing and investigating health risks
- Public health nurses also developes community health plans and policies

Topic: Occupational Health
- All work environments have associated risks. Health care in the workplace seeks to both promote health and prevent occupational illness and injury.
- Nurses function in numerous roles within workplace settings and are challenged to provide cost-effective and high-quality care.
- The Occupational nurse is constantly assessing risks for work-related illness and injury

Topic: Exposure to Hazards
- An occupational health history provides the framework for a nurse to begin to assess a worker for possible exposure to health hazards.
- The goal is to identify agents and host factors that place the worker at risk, identify ways to eliminate or minimize exposure, and prevent potential health problems.
- A work site walk-through or survey is also part of a workplace assessment.

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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