

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Roxanne Balag

Assessment Name: Focused Review: 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: Case Management

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Using Web-Based Information

- Utilize web-based information that has current trends in research.
- Promote an Evidence-based approach and incorporate it into clinical practice.
- Analyze information and data through audits to assist with quality improvement.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Social Determinants of Health: Federal Agencies and Asbestos

- Federal Health agencies include the Veterans Health Administration and the US Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS).
- USDHHS consists of agencies such as the FDA and CDC.
- Asbestos is one of the toxins identified as an environmental risk.

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Infection Control: Teaching About Disposal of Insulin Syringes

- After using insulin syringes, safety features should be enabled to prevent needle stick.
- Dispose of the used insulin syringes in a puncture-resistant sharp container.
- Educate the client to not reuse needles to prevent contamination.

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

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

- The nurse should notify the Health Department if the client had anthrax exposure.

- The nurse must utilize the levels of prevention, namely primary, secondary, and tertiary.
 - The nurse should engage in communication surveillance to help manage the disease outbreak.
- Topic:** Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Actions to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis
- Initiate Airborne precautions for clients in a negative pressure room with suspected Tuberculosis.
 - Tuberculosis is one of the national notifiable diseases. The nurse should notify the Health Department to help prevent the spread.
 - Healthcare providers must follow airborne practices such as wearing N95 masks when caring for a client diagnosed with Tuberculosis.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

- Topic:** Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: School Nurse Response to Koplik Spots
- The nurse should initiate airborne preaction for clients diagnosed with Koplik spots.
 - The nurse should assess the children in the same classroom for the symptoms of Kolpik spots.
 - Manage and treat fever and other symptoms to prevent complications.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

- Topic:** Overview of Community Health Nursing: Secondary Prevention Activities for Workers in a Manufacturing Plant
- Secondary Prevention Activities for Workers in a Manufacturing Plant include health screening.
 - Secondary Prevention Activities for Workers in a Manufacturing Plant include lead exposure tests.
 - Secondary Prevention Activities for Workers in a Manufacturing Plant include sensory impairment assessments.

Subcategory: Health Screening

- Topic:** Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Calculating Prevalence Proportion
- Prevalence proportion is defined as the rate of new cases of the disease or illnesses.
 - To calculate the prevalence proportion, divide the number of existing cases by the total population multiplied by 1,000.
 - Prevalence and incidence rate are used to measure the particular disease existing.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse or Neglect

- Topic:** Care of Vulnerable Populations: Identifying Risk Factors for Child Abuse
- One risk factor for child abuse is disability.
 - Women and children under the age of 18 are at higher risk for human trafficking.
 - Physical violence towards a child or infant can cause shaken baby syndrome.

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

- Topic:** Suicide: Identifying Risk
- The risk for suicide is higher in older adult clinicians, clients with a history of suicide, physical disorders, psychological and emotional dysregulation, and individuals who are unemployed and have access to firearms.
 - Alaskan Native and American Indians are ranked as the ethnic group with the highest rate of suicide.
 - The nurse should assess physical findings such as scratches, lacerations, and scars.

Subcategory: Stress Management

- Topic:** Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying Hazards in Occupational Environments
- The nurses are susceptible to biological hazards in the workplace, such as pathogens, bacteria, and viruses.
 - The nurses are at risk for work-related illness and injury when improper body mechanics are used.
 - The nurse might experience psychosocial hazards such as burnout, violence, and work-related stress.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues**Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Identifying Notifiable Conditions**

- The CDC website created a list of Nationally Notifiable Diseases. State notification to the CDC is voluntary.
- The list include STIs, COVID-19, MMR, and many more.
- The report of communicable diseases is mandated by local regulations and the state.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues**Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Identifying Complications of Communicable Illnesses**

- One of the complications of a communicable disease is dehydration or water loss, which can lead to hypernatremia.
- There are mild, moderate, and severe dehydration levels.
- Dehydration Manifestations include tachycardia, tachypnea, and oliguria or anuria.

Subcategory: Take Actions**Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Administering Immunizations to a Group of Clients**

- The CDC created a recommended routine schedule and guidelines for immunization according to age group.
- The nurse should know the population at risk, such as immune-compromised clients, young children, and older adults.
- Immunization can often be delayed due to cost, refusal, shortages, and changes in vaccine recommendation schedules.