

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: Case Management

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community Evaluating Client Understanding of Hospital Care

- Public health nursing impacts the health of populations through disease prevention, health promotion, and actions that protect population health.
- Hospice nursing focuses on quality of life, palliation of signs and symptoms, and support for patient and family; referral should be done in a timely fashion.
- Home health nursing involves giving nursing care to clients where they reside.

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Responding to a Client's Choice to Stop Treatment

- Once a client has made their decision to refuse treatment, you should support them and respect their wishes.
- You should help the patient and family cope with any emotions or reactions that they may have, such as guilt, fear, or regret.
- Make sure that the patient and family are informed on the education, and be aware to explore the reasons behind why they are refusing further treatment.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Multidisciplinary Team

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Information to Report to Members of the Interprofessional Team

- The interprofessional health care team works collaboratively to provide holistic care.
- The nursing team works together to advocate for and meet the needs of patients within the healthcare delivery system.

- Nurses must function legally under state nurse practice acts.

Subcategory: Concepts of Management

Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Prioritizing Interventions for Diabetes Mellitus

- The nurse teaches the client how to properly change dressings on the right-leg amputation site.
- Make sure that the patient is eating healthy and they are having enough physical activity.
- Tell the patient to take their medications as directed by the healthcare provider.

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

Topic: Information Technology: Understanding HIPAA Regulations

- HIPAA is a federal act that set forth guidelines for standardizing the electronic data interchange of administrative and financial transactions, exposing fraud and abuse in government programs, and protecting security and privacy of health info.
- HIPAA Electronic Transaction & Code Sets Standards is regulations requiring electronic transactions such as claim transmission to use standardized formats.
- HIPAA Privacy rule is regulations for protecting individually identifiable info about a patient's past, present, or future physical and mental health and payment for healthcare that is created or received by a healthcare provider.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Priority Principles of Triage

- Black tags are assigned to the lowest priority for care in a mass casualty event because the patient is expected to die or already dead.
- If a patient presents in triage with left-sided chest pain, diaphoresis, and dizziness, this patient should be prioritized into the emergent category.
- Three steps of crisis include: clarify the type of crisis, help stabilize the situation, develop an action plan

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Practice Settings and Roles in the Community: Identifying Client Risk for Falls

- Assessment of risk factors should include assessment for individual risk factors such as: past history of falls, cognitive impairment, delirium, and visual impairment.
- You can identify a patient who is at risk for falls by looking at their advanced age, balance problems, heart palpitations, and vision problems.
- You can also identify someone at risk for falls by looking at their history of falls, impaired balance, reduced muscle strength, visual problems, and polypharmacy.

Topic: Social Determinants of Health: Federal Agencies and Asbestos

- The four major asbestos related diseases are lung cancer, asbestosis, mesothelioma, and pleural disease.
- The population who is at greatest risk of asbestos is construction trades, automobile mechanics, and military workers.
- The first signs of asbestos exposure are shortness of breath, persistent dry cough, and chest tightness or chest pain.

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Infection Control: Teaching About Disposal of Insulin Syringes

- Best Practice is to immediately place the connected needle and syringe into the disposal container.
- Employers must also ensure that contaminated sharps are disposed of in sharps containers immediately or as soon as feasible after use.
- It is time to dispose of an insulin syringe when the needle is dull or bent or has come in contact with anything other than clean skin.

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

Topic: Communicable diseases, disasters, and bioterrorism: protocol for anthrax exposure

- The protocol for an anthrax exposure, if localized, is to have the patient remove their clothes and place them in a red biohazard bag.
- It's important after a recent exposure to anthrax, to have the patient wash their hands and exposed areas with soap and water.
- Currently, the first-choice treatment for anthrax is penicillin G combined with rifampicin.

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable diseases: Actions to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis

- Reduce the risk of spreading by using good ventilation because TB can remain suspended in the air for several hours.
- Natural light/UV light can kill off TB bacteria.
- Covering the mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing reduces the spread of TB bacteria.

Topic: Infections: Identifying a Reportable Disease

- A reportable disease is considered to be of great public health importance.
- It is true that all states have a reportable disease list.
- TB and Hepatitis B are diseases that must be reported because they involve increased population, and decreased space.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Nursing Process: Planning Care of the Family by a faith community nurse

- The difference between a parish nurse and all other nursing positions is that they have an affiliation with a church or congregation.
- It's helpful to be a member of a faith community due to belief and traditions will help with coping.
- Faith communities are congregational communities that gather in churches, cathedrals, synagogues, or mosques and acknowledge faith traditions.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention

Topic: Community assessment, education, and program planning: Primary prevention for schools

- Primary prevention is focused on preventing disease from ever occurring.
- Examples of primary prevention include immunizations, and health education.
- Hand hygiene is considered a measure for reducing the risk of transmitting infection among patients and healthcare personnel.

Topic: Immunizations: Alterations in Immunization schedules

- Contraindications of receiving vaccines are moderate or severe acute illness, pregnancy, cancer treatment or immunodeficiency, and anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine.

- The DTap vaccine covers Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis.
- The DTap vaccine schedule consists of two, four, six, and fifteen to eighteen months before school.

Topic: Overview of community health nursing: secondary prevention activities for workers in a manufacturing plant

- Secondary prevention consists of detection and surveillance programs designed to identify early indicators to potential injury or illness.
- Examples of secondary prevention include pap smear, colonoscopy, and mammogram for an early detection of cancer.
- Secondary prevention focuses on early detection and treatment of excessive exposure or adverse health effects in exposed workers.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Calculating Prevalence Proportion

- Prevalence is the proportion of a population who have a specific characteristic in a given time period.
- Prevalence measures how much of some disease or condition there is in a population at a particular point in time.
- The prevalence is calculated by dividing the number of persons with the disease or condition at a particular time point by the number of individuals examined.

Subcategory: Self-care

Topic: Continuity of Care: First Action when discharge planning

- At discharge, thoroughly review the current medication list with the patient and family members, as medications may have changed during the hospitalization.
- Be sure to discuss with the patient any new medications that have been added.
- Inform the patient and the family of any changes to medications they were taking prior to the hospitalization.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Coping: Evaluating client acceptance of role change

- Coping describes how an individual deals with problems and issues.
- Nursing care involves identifying and adapting family strengths to perceived stressors.
- Situational role changes are caused by situations other than physical growth and development.

Subcategory: Cultural awareness/cultural influences on health

Topic: Care of vulnerable populations: Planning to perform a cultural assessment

- Culture is the belief, values, attitudes, and behaviors shared by a group of people and transmitted from generation to generation.
- Access to healthcare is impacted by the availability of services in a community, as well as individual, family and community circumstances.
- Culturally awareness nurses are more likely to explore cultural variations among clients better able to understand how personal beliefs impact client care able to recognize the meaning of health differs with each culture.

Subcategory: End-of-Life Care

Topic: Practice settings and Nursing roles in the community: teaching about hospice care

- Hospice care focuses on enhancing the quality of life through the provision of palliative care, supporting the client and family through the dying process, and providing bereavement support to the family following the clients death.
- Hospice care is provided in a variety of settings, including the home, hospice centers, hospitals, and long-term care settings.
- Hospice care is a comprehensive care delivery system for clients who are terminally ill.

Subcategory: Stress Management

Topic: Practice Settings and nursing roles in the community: Identifying hazards in occupations

environments

- Assessing risks for work-related illness and injury.
- Planning and delivering health and safety services in the workplace.
- Worker characteristics, such as job inexperience, age, and pregnancy.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Grief, loss, and palliative care: Promoting comfort for a client who is dying

- Comfort the client by saying it will all be over soon is one of the main parts of providing comfort to the client.
- Nursing staff can provide the client with prescribed medication for pain control.
- Encourage the client to explain his or her wishes. Recommend that the client consider physician-assisted suicide.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: emergency preparedness: identifying manifestations of the plague

- Symptoms of the bubonic plague may include headache, tiredness, muscle aches, and weakness.
- Pneumonic plague can be caused in two ways: primary, which results from the inhalation of aerosolized plague bacteria, or secondary, when septicemia plague spreads into the lung tissue from the blood stream.
- Wearing a close-fitting surgical mask also protects patients against infection from the plague.

Subcategory: Take actions

Topic: Epidemiology and communicable diseases: administering immunizations to a group of clients

- Administer the drug subcutaneously, roll the vial gently to reconstitute the solution, and inject the solution at room temperature.
- Illness prevention is the nurse administering immunizations to a group of teens in a county health clinic.
- The standards of Practice provide nurses with guidelines for providing care.

- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Nursing leadership and management* (8th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *Fundamentals for nursing* (10th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Wheless, L., Leehy, P., & Lemon, T. (2019). *RN adult medical surgical nursing* (11th ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.