

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Jayda Davis

Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

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	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Managing Client Care: Planning to follow progressive discipline.

- First infraction: informal reprimand, manager and employee meet, discuss the issue, and suggestions for improvement (Holman et al., 2019).
- Second infraction: written warning, review of specific rules/policies, and discussion of potential consequence in infraction continues (Holman et al., 2019).
- Third infraction: Employee placed on suspension with or without pay, examine the issues, and consider alternatives (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Transcribing prescriptions.

- Components of a medication prescription: full name, date/time, name of medication, route, dosage, time/frequency, quantity to dispense, and signature of provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- Nurses who take verbal or telephone prescriptions from a provider write medication prescriptions on the client's medical record (Holman et al., 2019).
- Nurses should report all medical errors and maintain an up-to-date knowledge base of medications they administer (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Prioritizing client care.

- Assess suicide risk and implement safety precautions as needed (Holman et al., 2019).
- Maintain airway, breathing, and circulation. Monitor vital signs (Holman et al., 2019).
- Relapse prevention through education, medication therapy, and psychotherapy is the goal of treatment (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Cultural and Spiritual Nursing Care: Communicating with a client who speaks a language different from the nurse.

- Use only a facility-approved medical interpreter. Do not use the client's family (Holman et al., 2019).
- Speak clearly and slowly; avoid using metaphors (Holman et al., 2019).
- Allow time for the interpreter and the family to be introduced and become acquainted before starting the interview (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury prevention

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Pressure Injuries.

- Identify clients at risk for pressure injury development (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use a pressure injury risk scale (Norton or Braden) (Holman et al., 2019).
- Support bony prominences and ensure client is being repositioned every two hours (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Safe medication and error reduction: Identifying complete medication prescriptions.

- Ensure client's name is on medication and there is a date/time on prescription (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure name of medication and dosage is on the prescription (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure time and frequency of administration is on the prescription (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

Topic: Ergonomic principles: evaluating teaching

- When pushing or pulling a load: widen base of support (Holman et al., 2019).
- Body alignment keeps the center of gravity stable, which promotes comfort and reduces strain on the muscles (Holman et al., 2019).
- The closer the line of gravity is to the center of the base of support, the more stable the individual is (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Mobility and immobility: Evaluating client understanding of crutch safety.

- Support body weight at the hand grips with elbows flexed (Holman et al., 2019).
- Crutch gait: client alternates weight from one leg to the other as well as on the crutches (Holman et al., 2019).
- The client should stand with a straight back, hips, head, and neck and should not place any weight on the axillae (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma: Prevention of carpal tunnel.

- Set up computer workstations following ergonomic principles to reduce stress (Holman et al., 2019).
- Take frequent breaks from repetitive motions to rest the wrists and fingers and stretch them (Holman et al., 2019).
- Follow federal and state laws regarding repetitive work and preventing stress injury (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Standard precautions/Transmission based precautions/surgical asepsis

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying need for sterile gloves.

- Need for them when coming in contact with a sterile site of body or procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Sterile gloves should be used when accessing a port (Holman et al., 2019).
- Sterile gloves should be use on insertion of a foley catheter (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Use of restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client safety: Reason for the use of restraints.

- Restraints keep the client safe and are temporary (Holman et al., 2019).
- Regularly determine the need to continue using the restraints (Holman et al., 2019).
- Never leave the client alone without the restraints (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Gastrointestinal structural and inflammatory disorders: Appropriate use of restraint devices.

- For cleft lip: apply elbow restraints to keep the infant from injuring the repair site (Holman et al., 2019).
- Restraints should be removed periodically to assess skin, allow limb movement, and provide for comfort (Holman et al., 2019).
- Caregivers should follow instructions on the proper use of restraints (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging process

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected findings.

- Skin color should be initially deep red to purple, with acrocyanosis (Holman et al., 2019).
- Sutures should be palpable, separated, and can be overlapping (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nose should be midline, flat, and broad with lack of a bridge (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nutrition during pregnancy: Teaching about folic acid.

- Eat foods high in folic acid including leafy vegetables, dried peas, seeds, and orange juice (Holman et al., 2019).
- Pregnant clients should take 600 mcg of folic acid (Holman et al., 2019)
- Clients wishing to become pregnant should take 400 mcg of folic acid (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease prevention

Topic: Heart failure and pulmonary edema: Risk factors for heart failure

- Older adults have an increased risk for heart failure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Obesity and diabetes are another risk factor for heart failure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Coronary artery disease and hypertension is a risk factor for heart failure (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Pediatric emergencies: Planning education about sudden infant death syndrome.

- Place infant on the back for sleep (Holman et al., 2019).
- Offer pacifier at naps and during the nighttime (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use a firm, tight-fitting mattress in the infants crib (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health screening

Topic: Musculoskeletal congenital disorders: Screening for idiopathic scoliosis.

- Measure spinal curvature with a scoliometer (Holman et al., 2019).
- Screening should be done during preadolescence for boys and girls (Holman et al., 2019).
- Findings show asymmetry in scapula, ribs, flanks, shoulders, and hips (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: High risk Behaviors

Topic: Health promotion and disease prevention priority intervention when assisting a client with smoking cessation.

- Identify client’s readiness to receive and apply health information (Holman et al., 2019).
- Help motivate change by setting realistic timelines (Holman et al., 2019).
- Refer clients to educational/community/support resources to help with smoking cessation (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for oral contraceptives

- Oral contraceptives effectiveness decreases when taking medications that affect liver enzymes (Holman et al., 2019).
- Contraindications include current/past breast cancer, lupus, cirrhosis, liver tumors, and bariatric surgery (Holman et al., 2019).
- Clients who have a history of stroke, heart attacks, coronary artery disease, gallbladder disease, smoking, and uncontrolled hypertension are advised to not take oral contraceptives (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse/Neglect

Topic: Family and Community Violence: Priority intervention for intimate partner violence.

- Help client develop a safety plan (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use crisis intervention techniques when needed (Holman et al., 2019).
- Make sure clients are physically and psychologically safe from harm (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Behavioral interventions

Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Action for clients who is experiencing a panic level of anxiety.

- Provide a safe environment for other client’s and staff (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use relaxation techniques with the client as needed for relief of pain, muscle tension, and feelings on anxiety (Holman et al., 2019).
- Remain with the client during the worst of anxiety to provide reassurance (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Group and family therapy: identifying characteristics of a therapeutic group.

- Support, as well as education regarding resources for support (Holman et al., 2019).
- Communication regarding respect among all members (Holman et al., 2019).
- Opportunities for developmental of interpersonal skills (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Personality disorders: Caring for a client who antisocial personality disorder.

- Therapeutic communication and intervention are promoted when client behaviors are anticipated

(Holman et al., 2019).

- A firm, yet supportive approach and consistent care will help build a therapeutic nurse-client relationship (Holman et al., 2019).
- Offer the client realistic choices to enhance the client's sense of control (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Mental health concepts

Topic: Neurocognitive disorders: Interventions for a client who has dementia.

- Provide a safe and therapeutic environment (Holman et al., 2019).
- Keep a consistent daily routine and maintain consistent caregivers (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cover or remove mirrors to decrease fear and agitation (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Substance use and other disorders and dependencies

Topic: Assessment and management of newborn complications: Manifestations of cocaine exposure during pregnancy.

- Newborn has manifestations of neonatal abstinence syndrome (Holman et al., 2019).
- Newborn has a high-pitched shrill cry, tremors, irritability, increased muscle tone, and disturbed sleep pattern (Holman et al., 2019).
- Newborn has nasal congestion with flaring, skin mottling, retractions, or apnea (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Cancer and immunosuppression disorders: Teaching a client who anorexia.

- Eat small amounts of high-protein foods loaded with calories and nutrients (Holman et al., 2019).
- Try to consume food in the morning when appetite is best (Holman et al., 2019).
- Do not fill up on low-calorie foods (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Nasogastric intubation and enteral feedings: Nursing actions for continuous enteral feeding.

- Monitor intake and output and include 24-hr totals (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor capillary blood glucose every 6 hours until the client tolerates the maximum administration rate (Holman et al., 2019).
- Flush the enteral tubing with at least 30 ML water every 4 to 6 hour and check tube placements (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Sources of nutrition: best source of vitamin C.

- Found in citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, tomatoes, peppers, and strawberries) (Holman et al., 2019).
- Stress and illness increase the need for vitamin C (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cigarette smokers are advised to increase vitamin C intake by 35 mg/day due to metabolic turnover (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Personal hygiene

Topic: Grief, loss, and palliative care: performing postmortem care prior to a family visit.

- Remove all tubes unless organs are being donated (Holman et al., 2019).
- Remove all personal belongings to be given to the family (Holman et al., 2019).
- Apply fresh linens with absorbent pads on bed and a gown (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Mobility and immobility: Evaluating use of a walker.

- Ensure client doesn't lift walker up into air when walking (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure client uses hand grips when utilizing walker (Holman et al., 2019).
- Make sure client does not alter the height prescribed when using the walker (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse effects/contraindications/side effects/interactions

Topic: Medication affecting coagulation: medication interactions with warfarin.

- Interactions including oral contraceptives, phenobarbital, and carbamazepine can interact with warfarin (Holman et al., 2019).

- Foods high in vitamin K can decrease anticoagulant effects (Holman et al., 2019).
- Feverfew, garlic, ginger, or ginkgo biloba can increase the risk of bleeding with this medication (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medications for depressive disorders: Monitoring for interactions between citalopram and St. John's wort.

- Concurrent use with St. John's wort increases the risk of serotonin syndrome (Holman et al., 2019).
- Advise the client to not take St. John's wort with this medication (Holman et al., 2019).
- St. John's wort can increase the risk of side effects in citalopram (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Central venous Access Devices

Topic: Intravenous therapy: Preparing client for insertion of a nontunneled percutaneous central venous access device.

- Identify client allergies to latex or tape (Holman et al., 2019).
- Perform hand hygiene before beginning procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Make sure there is informed consent signed before procedure starts (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Dosage calculation

Topic: Dosage calculation: Calculation a dose phenytoin

- Use the desired over have formula when solving this medication problem (Holman et al., 2019).
- Dimensional analysis is another formula to that can be used (Holman et al., 2019).
- Make sure to round the answer according to problem (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes

Topic: Pain Management: Pudendal block

- Coach the client about when to bear down (Holman et al., 2019).
- Adverse effects: compromise of maternal bearing down reflex (Holman et al., 2019).
- Provide education about the methods being used during this procedure (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Disorders of the eye: Teaching a client about timolol

- Medication can cause bradycardia and hypotension (Holman et al., 2019).
- Can cause bronchoconstriction and hypoglycemia (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use in caution with clients who have asthma, COPD, and diabetes mellitus (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Neurocognitive disorders: Providing teaching about memantine

- It blocks the entry of calcium into nerve cells, thus slowing down brain-cell death (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for common adverse effects, including dizziness, headache, confusion, and constipation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Memantine can be used concurrently with a cholinesterase inhibitor (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Non-opioid analgesics: Administering headache medications to a client who has a history of a peptic ulcer

- NSAID's should be avoided as they increase the risk for peptic ulcers (Holman et al., 2019).
- Tylenol can be administered for headache manifestations (Holman et al., 2019).
- Administer a proton pump inhibitor to decrease the risk of ulcer formation (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Safe medication administration and error reduction: Verifying medication prescriptions

- Ensure client's full name is on medication prescription (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure the signature of the prescribing provider (Holman et al., 2019).

- Ensure route of administration, dosage, and time/frequency is occluded as well (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Parenteral/intravenous therapies

Topic: Hospitalization, illness, and play: preparing for a school-age child for IV catheter insertion

- Perform procedure on a stuffed animal or toy to show child what you're going to be doing (Holman et al., 2019).
- Involve a child life specialist to help prepare child for the IV insertion (Holman et al., 2019).
- Encourage the parents to remain with child to provide comfort to them (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pharmacological pain management

Topic: Opioid agonists and antagonists: medication to treat moderate acute pain.

- Morphine or oxycodone can be used to treat acute pain (Holman et al., 2019).
- NSAID's can also be used to treat acute pain (Holman et al., 2019)
- Hydromorphone and codeine can also be used (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in vital signs

Topic: Vital signs: Measuring pulse deficit

- Pulse deficit is the difference between the apical rate and the radial rate (Holman et al., 2019).
- Two clinicians should measure the apical and radial pulse rates simultaneously (Holman et al., 2019).
- With dysrhythmias, the heart can contract ineffectively, resulting in a beat at the apical site with no pulsation at the radial pulse point (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Diagnostic tests

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Preparing a client for a paracentesis.

- Paracentesis is performed by inserting a needle or trocar through the abdominal wall into the peritoneal cavity (Holman et al., 2019).
- Have the client void before beginning procedure (Holman et al., 2019).
- Review baseline vital signs, record weight, and measure abdominal girth (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures

Topic: Chest tube insertion and monitoring: findings to report to the provider.

- Continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber (Holman et al., 2019).
- Notify the provider if an air leak is noted (Holman et al., 2019).
- Notify provider if chest tube is accidentally removed and dress the area with dry sterile gauze (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Respiratory diagnostic procedures: complications of thoracentesis.

- A pneumothorax can develop during the first 24 hour following a thoracentesis (Holman et al., 2019).
- A complication can be a mediastinal shift of thoracic structures to one side of the body (Holman et al., 2019).
- Auscultate lungs for a decrease in or absence of breath sounds (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

Topic: Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures: Client teaching for colostomy care.

- Empty the ostomy bag when it is one-third to one-half full of drainage (Holman et al., 2019).
- Assess peristomal skin integrity and appearance of the stoma (Holman et al., 2019).
- Educate on dietary choices that can help manage flatus and odor's (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

Topic: Medical conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Advance to a diet of clear liquids and bland foods once the vomiting has stopped (Holman et al., 2019).
- Give IV lactated ringers for hydration (Holman et al., 2019).
- Have the client remain NPO until vomiting stops (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Illness management

Topic: Cancer and immunosuppression disorders: Teaching about food safety and preparation for a client who has aids.

- Liberal fluid intake is extremely important to prevent dehydration (Holman et al., 2019).
- Consume small, frequent meals that are composed of high-protein, high-calorie, and nutrient-dense foods (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure meats are cooked to proper temperature (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medications for psychotic disorders: reportable finding for a client who has schizophrenia.

- Monitor for extrapyramidal symptoms: severe spasm of tongue, neck, face, and back (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for anticholinergic adverse effects on medications that aide in treatment of schizophrenia (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor for manifestations of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medical emergencies/Pathophysiology

Topic: Musculoskeletal trauma: identifying manifestations of a fat emboli.

- Tachycardia, confusion, chest pain, and dyspnea are early manifestations (Holman et al., 2019).
- Late manifestations include petechiae and pinpoint-sized subdermal hemorrhages (Holman et al., 2019).
- Fat embolisms can occur after the injury, usually within 12 to 48 hours following long bone fractures or with total joint arthroplasty (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Rest and Sleep: Expected manifestations of sleep apnea.

- More than five breathing cessations lasting longer than 10 seconds per hour during sleep (Holman et al., 2019).
- Manifestations include restless sleep, headaches, snoring, and excessive daytime sleepiness (Holman et al., 2019).
- Sleep apnea can be a single disorder or a mixture of the following (central or obstructive) (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze cues

Topic: Fractures: Analyzing assessment findings for a child who has arm pain.

- Monitor vital signs, pain, and neurologic status (Holman et al., 2019).
- Stabilize the injured area, avoiding unnecessary movement (Holman et al., 2019).
- Provide splinting at the joint above and below the injured area (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Take actions

Topic: Fractures: Priority actions for a child who has a fracture

- Assess and monitor neurovascular status (Holman et al., 2019).
- Obtain a history of how the injury occurred (Holman et al., 2019).
- Elevate the affected limb and apply ice packs (Holman et al., 2019).

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 69.9% TIME SPENT 01:30:34	Individual Name: Jayda Davis Student Number: 7414857 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 4/18/2024 # of Points: 173 Attempt: 1	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 4/22/2024 Time spent: 04:00:19
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PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF PASSING NCLEX-RN® ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT

86 %

MEAN

National	Program
71.8%	71.6%

PERCENTILE RANK

National	Program
37	38

References

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