

Mental Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Mental 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 <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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pediatric 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.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Personality Disorders: Interventions to Include When Planning Care for a Client Who Has Borderline Personality Disorder

- Talking with the patient may help them and you understand why they are doing certain things.
- Therapeutic communication is essential for this patient.
- Giving the borderline personality patient a notebook to say how they feel may help them.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Multidisciplinary Team

Topic: Diverse Practice Settings: Identifying Information to Report to a Social Worker

- The social worker plays a big role in mental health collaborating.
- Signs of abuse or neglect should be reported.
- The social worker should also be provided with a full history on the patient.

Subcategory: Ethical Practice

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Responsibility of Nurse When Client Reports Harm to Others

- To keep everyone safe, the nurse needs to follow their chain of command in reporting harmful thoughts of a client.
- The client may be involuntarily admitted to a mental health facility.
- The client may be chemically or physically restrained.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Safety Considerations for a Client Who Has Alzheimer's Disease

- Unused electrical outlets should be covered with outlet covers.
- All rooms should be adequately lit for the patient.
- All outside doors should have locks at the very top.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Caring for a Client Who Is in Restraints

- Skin integrity is very important for the restrained patient.
- Restraints should be prescribed for the lowest duration necessary.
- If the client is 18 years or older, they can only be restrained for 4 hours at a time.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Depression

- A patient who has depression has a potential risk for suicide, anxiety, and poor self-esteem.
- There are multiple different types of depression depending on the season, how long it lasts, and the symptoms associated with it.
- Depression is diagnosed with a few different tools/tests.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Personality Disorders: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Borderline Personality Disorder

- Clients who have personality disorders often have comorbid substance use disorders, and can have a history of nonviolent and violent crimes, including sex offenses.
- Borderline personality disorder has a unique side called “splitting”.
- Patients diagnosed with borderline personality disorder are at a higher risk for self harm.

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Potential Prescriptions for a Client Who Has Alcohol Use Disorder

- Alaska natives and Native Americans have a higher percentage of members diagnosed with alcohol use disorders.
- Alcohol use can disrupt many medications prescribed by doctors, potentially harming the client.
- The patient may be prescribed disulfiram.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Initiating Priority Prescriptions for a Client Who Is Experiencing Alcohol Withdrawal

- Delirium can often be associated with alcohol withdrawal, leading to a medical emergency.
- Benzodiazepines may be prescribed to a patient experiencing alcohol withdrawal.
- The patient should be closely monitored during the withdrawal period, as they may experience seizing.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse or Neglect

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Evaluating Response to Electroconvulsive Therapy

- A specially trained nurse is responsible for monitoring the client before and after this therapy.
- The patient receiving ECT should be monitored for adverse effects after therapy.
- Thirty minutes of exercise daily for 3 to 5 days each week improves clinical findings of depression and can help to prevent relapse after ECT.

Subcategory: Chemical and Other Dependencies/Substance Use Disorder

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Manifestations of Cocaine Use

- Patients who take cocaine often have a euphoric feeling.
- People have increased energy while having cocaine in their systems because of the stimulant aspect of it.
- Cocaine can be injected, smoked, or inhaled.

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Personality Disorders: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Paranoid Personality Disorder

- A client who has a personality disorder demonstrates pathological personality characteristics including impairments in self-identity/self-direction and interpersonal functioning.
- Patients who have personality disorders have defense mechanisms which include repression, suppression, regression, undoing, and splitting.
- Paranoid personality disorder presents with distrust and suspicion towards others based on untrue beliefs.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Creating and Maintaining a Therapeutic and Safe Environment: Phases of a Therapeutic Relationship

- First, the nurse should focus on starting a trusting relationship.
- Creating a therapeutic relationship can comfort the patient immensely.
- Boundaries still have to be established, even in a therapeutic relationship.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

N/A

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Anxiety and Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders: Adverse Interactions with Fluoxetine

- Fluoxetine is most commonly used for panic disorder, OCD, and PTSD.
- The early adverse effects are nausea, diaphoresis, and drowsiness.
- Serotonin syndrome and GI bleeding are more serious adverse effects of Fluoxetine.

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Adverse Effects of Citalopram

- Sexual dysfunction (decreased libido) is a common adverse effect of citalopram.
- The dosage of Citalopram may need to be adjusted if the patient is experiencing adverse effects.
- Suicidal thoughts and/or behaviors may be present as an adverse effect.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Reviewing Medication Prescriptions for a Client Who Is Experiencing Alcohol Withdrawal

- Always get a good history for the patient that may be withdrawing.
- Withdrawal normally begins with abdominal cramping, tremors, and weakness.
- Benzodiazepines may be used to decrease the anxiety in this patient.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Brain Stimulation Therapies: Teaching About Electroconvulsive Therapy

- Electroconvulsive Therapy is only appropriate for certain mental health conditions.
- The typical course of ECT is 2-3 times a week for 6-12 weeks for treatment of depression.
- One complication of ECT is memory loss, confusion, and disorientation.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

N/A