

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Roxanne Balag
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: Advocacy (1 item)

Topic: Ethical Responsibilities: Supporting a Client's Right to Autonomy

- Autonomy is the client's right to make personal decisions (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should respect the client's decisions even when those decisions might not be the best for the client's health and well-being (Holman et al., 2019).
- Autonomy is part of the ethical principles that nurses must follow. Nurses should utilize ethical decision-making, which requires maintaining a balance between morality and science (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Case Management (1 item)

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Planning Care for a Client Following a Stroke

- The nurse should assist with feeding the client in swallowing precautions for the risk of aspiration (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should give food to the unaffected side of the mouth (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should collaborate with interprofessional teams, such as speech and physical therapy (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Client Rights (2 items)

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Client Right to Leave Against Medical Advice

- The nurse should respect the client's autonomy and his right to make personal choices (Holman et al., 2019).
- If the client requests to leave against medical advice, the nurse should notify the provider immediately (Holman et al., 2019).
- Trying to prevent the client from leaving by choice can result in legal charges, battery, assault, and false imprisonment (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Caring for a Client Who Requests the Creation of a Living Will

- Living will is a type of advance directive and a legal document (Holman et al., 2019).
- The living will contain the client's wishes regarding medical treatment when he/she cannot decide (Holman et al., 2019).
- State laws have provisions that can protect healthcare providers from liability (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Concept of Management

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying the Sequence of Steps Required for a Home Visit

- The home health nurse should ensure safety when visiting the client's home (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should respect the client's home, values, and members of the household (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should collaborate with the interprofessional team to provide holistic care to the client (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Continuity of Care (1 item)

Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation

- The nurse signs the documentation with name and title per facility requirements (Holman et al., 2019).
- When documenting in the nurse's note, the entries should be eligible and not have blank spaces (Holman et al., 2019).
- Each entry should begin with a time and date (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Informed Consent (1 item)

Topic: Professional Practice: Caring for a Client Who Speaks a Different Language Than the Nurse

- The nurse should utilize a facility-approved medical interpreter when communicating with a client who speaks a different language than the nurse (Holman et al., 2019).
- Trained medical interpreters have additional skills and certification in medical terminology (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse should utilize an interpreter to provide the best care and prevent harm to the client

(Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Performance Improvement (Quality Improvement) (1 item)

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Identifying Audits to Measure Quality of Care

- Audits can be used to generate quantitative data that can be valuable to measure the quality of care (Holman et al., 2019).
- The types of audits include structure, process, and outcome audits (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other audits include retrospective after-received care, concurrent while the care is being received, and prospective audits for future client care (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention (2 items)

Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Preventing Contractures

- Encourage a range of motion, either passive or active, twice or three times daily (Holman et al., 2019).
- Refer the client who has decreased or impaired mobility to physical therapy (Holman et al., 2019).
- Utilize prescribed continuous passive motion (CPM) devices to prevent contracture.

Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Verification of Rifampin Prescription

- Verify that the client does not have impaired liver function because Rifampin is hepatotoxic (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor client's liver functions such as ALT and AST (Holman et al., 2019).
- Verify that the client avoids the use of alcohol and medications that may contain alcohol (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care (1 item)

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Care of Circumcision

- Teach the client not to bathe or submerge in the water until the circumcision has healed (Holman et al., 2019).
- Wash the penis with warm water, and do not use soap until healed (Holman et al., 2019).
- Infection can occur if improper care of the unhealed circumcised penis (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention (1 item)

Topic: Aggregates in the Community: Recommended Health Screenings for Young Adult Male Clients

- Health screening services are beneficial for clients and are a proactive way to prevent illnesses and diseases such as hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, STIs, cancers, and many more (Holman et al., 2019).
- Recommended health screenings for young adult male clients include digital rectal examination (Holman et al., 2019).
- Recommended health screenings for young adult male clients include prostate-specific antigen testing (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Health Screening (1 item)

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 Year): Finding to Report

- Findings to report include infants who exhibit poor feeding and do not meet the recommended feeding frequency of every 3-4 hours (Holman et al., 2019).
- Gross motor skills that are not developed, such as a 12-month-old who is unable to sit unsupported (Holman et al., 2019).
- Fine motor skills that are not developed, such as a 12-month-old who is unable to hold a bottle (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions (1 item)

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Initiating Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- Promote and utilize therapeutic communication to alleviate anxiety and increase participation (Holman et al., 2019).
- Establish a professional and trusting relationship with the client (Holman et al., 2019).
- Address delusions and hallucinations using an appropriate communication style that does not trigger the client (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies (1 item)

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Opioid Withdrawal

- Withdrawal from opioids can be very unpleasant but is not a life-threatening event (Holman et al., 2019).
- Withdrawal manifestations of opioids include runny nose, pupil dilations, nausea and vomiting, muscle and bone pain, and muscle spasms (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is important for the nurse to identify withdrawal manifestations and opioid overdose to provide treatment such as the antidote naloxone (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination (1 item)

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Crohn's Disease

- The nurse should inform the client to avoid bowel stimulation (Holman et al., 2019).
- A high-protein, low residue, and high-calorie diet with mineral and vitamin supplementation is recommended (Holman et al., 2019).
- During exacerbations, enteral nutrition can be prescribed (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration (3 items)

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Providing Teaching About Gastrostomy Tube Feedings

- The nurse should instruct the client to use a skin barrier at the site (Holman et al., 2019).
- To prevent nausea and vomiting, keep the head of the bed elevated at least 30 degrees (Holman et al., 2019).
- Gastrostomy is surgically inserted, and the therapy lasts longer than six weeks (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Renal Disorders: Dietary Teaching for a Client Who Has Chronic Kidney Disease

- Teach the client to maintain blood pressure by restricting the sodium intake (Holman et al., 2019).
- To prevent hyperkalemia, teach the client to restrict potassium intake (Holman et al., 2019).
- Teach the client to consume only mineral supplements and vitamins under the provider's prescription (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Dietary Teaching About Heme Iron for a Client Who Has Anemia

- Clients diagnosed with macrocytic anemia should eat grains, meats, and legumes (Holman et al., 2019).
- Clients diagnosed with megaloblastic anemia should eat legumes and green leafy vegetables (Holman et al., 2019).
- Clients with pernicious anemia should eat clams, oysters, meat, eggs, and dairy products (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene (1 item)

Topic: Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Teaching Postmortem Care

- Privacy should be maintained when preparing the client for viewing (Holman et al., 2019).
- Remove all personal belongings and all tubes before viewing the body (Holman et al., 2019).
- Cleanse the body and comb/brush the hair (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions (3 items)

Topic: Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Identifying an Adverse Effect of Levodopa/Carbidopa

- Levodopa/Carbidopa can cause nausea, vomiting, and drowsiness (Holman et al., 2019).
- This medication can cause GI effects; taken with food to reduce stomach upset (Holman et al., 2019).
- Carbidopa can reduce the effect of nausea and vomiting (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Contraindications for Aspirin

- This medication is contraindicated in clients who have thrombocytopenia diagnosis and other bleeding disorders (Holman et al., 2019).
- This medication should not be given to clients who recently have chicken pox (Holman et al., 2019).
- This medication should be used cautiously in clients with severe hepatic or kidney disorders (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Anticipating a Provider Prescription for Postpartum Hemorrhage

- The anticipated orders from the provider include oxytocin, a uterine stimulant (Holman et al., 2019).
- Other anticipated other is methylergonovine, misoprostol, and carboprost tromethamine, which is also a uterine stimulant (Holman et al., 2019).
- When giving a uterine stimulant, the nurse must assess vaginal bleeding and uterine tone (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products (1 item)

Topic: Blood and Blood Products: Therapeutic Response to Blood Transfusion

- Expanded volume in patients with dehydration, shock, and burn injuries (Holman et al., 2019).
- Increases the number of red blood cells. A normal hemoglobin levels (Holman et al., 2019).
- Improved oxygenation and oxygen-carrying capacity (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Medication Administration (4 items)

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Client Understanding of Prednisone

- Evaluate the client's understanding to report GI discomfort and distress (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure that the client knows when to report hyperglycemia and its symptoms (Holman et al., 2019).
- Instruct the client to consume a diet rich in vitamin D and calcium (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Depressive Disorders: Dietary Restrictions for a Client Taking Phenelzine

- Instruct the client to avoid food that contains tyramine (Holman et al., 2019).
- Dietary intake that contains tyramine, including aged cheese and cured meats, should be avoided (Holman et al., 2019).
- Avoid over-the-counter cold remedies and decongestants (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Disorders of the Eye: Teaching a Client About Timolol

- Inform the client about the side effects of timolol, such as low blood pressure and decreased heart rate (Holman et al., 2019).
- Teach the client that this medication can cause low blood sugar and bronchoconstriction (Holman et al., 2019).
- Inform the client that this medication is used with caution for those who are diagnosed with asthma, diabetes mellitus, and COPD (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Intradermal Injection

- The intradermal route is used for allergy testing and tuberculin tests (Holman et al., 2019).
- This route is administered at a 10 to 15-degree angle (Holman et al., 2019).
- It is important to remember to insert with the bevel up and not massage the skin after administration (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management (1 item)

Topic: Pain Management: Identifying Safe Pain-Management Measures for a Client Who Is in Active Labor

- Identify the stages of pain during labor to give appropriate pharmacological pain management (Holman et al., 2019).
- Offer non-pharmacological pain management such as cognitive, sensory, and cutaneous stimulation strategies (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse can administer prescribed pharmacological interventions such as sedatives (barbiturates), opioid analgesics, spinal and epidural regional analgesia, and metoclopramide (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values (2 items)

Topic: Acid-Base Imbalances: Evaluating ABG Results

- Respiratory acidosis from hypoventilation results in CO₂ increase (Holman et al., 2019).
- Respiratory alkalosis from hyperventilation results in CO₂ decrease (Holman et al., 2019).
- Metabolic acidosis results in HCO₃⁻ decrease while metabolic alkalosis results in HCO₃⁻ increase (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Bacterial, Viral, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Reportable Laboratory Result of a School-Age Child

- An elevated white blood cell count outside the expected range should be reported to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).
- An increase in ESR can be indicative of infection or active inflammation (Holman et al., 2019).
- An antigen test can detect a specific pathogen present and identify certain disorders and infections (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems (1 item)

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever

- Manifestation of rheumatic fever includes a pink, nonpruritic macular rash that indicates erythema marginatum (Holman et al., 2019).
- Subcutaneous nodules that are non-tender present over the bony prominence (Holman et al., 2019).
- Fever can be a manifestation of rheumatic fever (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures (1 item)

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Verifying Placement of a Nasogastric Tube

- Placement of the NG tube is verified with an x-ray (Holman et al., 2019).
- Another way to verify placement is to inject air into the tube and auscultate the abdomen (Holman et al., 2019).
- The nurse can aspirate the gastric content, check the pH level, and assess the color, odor, and consistency (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures (2 items)

Topic: Arthroplasty: Postoperative Care Following Total Hip Arthroplasty

- Monitor laboratory values every day, including Hct and Hgb, that can continue to drop after surgery (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor the client's neurovascular status every two to four hours (Holman et al., 2019).
- Frequent monitoring of the dressing site to assess for infection and prevent complications.

Topic: Preoperative Nursing Care: Reducing the Risk of Complications Intraoperatively

- To prevent hypothermia, use a heated and warmed lightweight cotton blanket to cover the client (Holman et al., 2019).
- Raise the side rails to prevent fall and injury (Holman et al., 2019).
- Ensure that preventative measures are taken for DVT (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments (2 items)

Topic: Asthma: Recommendations for Exercise-Induced Manifestations

- Encourage rest periods in between exercises (Holman et al., 2019).
- Use and adhere to prescribed measures to prevent asthma attacks (Holman et al., 2019).
- To promote hydration and decrease inflammation, drink plenty of fluids (Holman et al., 2019).

Topic: Stroke: Manifestations of Left Hemisphere Stroke

- The client will be unable to understand and speak the language (Holman et al., 2019).
- The client will have reading and writing difficulties (Holman et al., 2019).
- The client will exhibit right-sided weakness and paralysis (Holman et al., 2019).

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations (1 item)

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Priority Manifestations of Gastroesophageal Reflux

- Monitor the client for manifestations of failure to thrive (Holman et al., 2019).
- Monitor the client for pneumonia and aspiration (Holman et al., 2019).
- Observe the client for weight loss and erosion of the esophagus (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems (1 item)
<p>Topic: Communicable Diseases: Planning Care for a School-Age Child Who Has Varicella</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer topical or oral analgesic for a child that has varicella (Holman et al., 2019). • Apply moist compresses (Holman et al., 2019). • Administer antiviral medication such as acyclovir (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Hemodynamics (1 item)
<p>Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for a Client Who Has a Pulmonary Arterial Catheter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the infection insertion site to prevent sepsis (Holman et al., 2019). • Flush the system with 0.9% sodium chloride to prevent embolism (Holman et al., 2019). • An x-ray is obtained to confirm proper catheter placement (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances (1 item)
<p>Topic: Fluid Imbalances: Expected Findings for Fluid Volume Deficit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The client will exhibit low temperature, increased heart rate, thready pulse, low blood pressure, increased respirations, and hypoxia (Holman et al., 2019). • Oliguria can occur due to decreased production of urine (Holman et al., 2019). • The client will feel thirsty, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, and weight loss (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Pathophysiology (1 item)
<p>Topic: Communicable Diseases: Varicella Zoster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varicella can spread through direct contact, airborne droplets, and contaminated objects (Holman et al., 2019). • The incubation period is two to three weeks (Holman et al., 2019). • Varicella zoster is communicable one to two days before lesions appear until the formation of crust (Holman et al., 2019).

Main Category: Clinical Judgment
Subcategory: Analyze Cues (1 item)
<p>Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings Consistent With Preeclampsia and HELLP Syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemolysis can result in jaundice and anemia (Holman et al., 2019). • Elevated liver enzymes can result in epigastric pain, nausea, and vomiting (Holman et al., 2019). • Low platelets result in bleeding disorders such as thrombocytopenia, abnormal clotting time and bleeding, petechiae, and DIC (Holman et al., 2019).
Subcategory: Generate Solutions (1 item) Medical Conditions: Planning Care for a Client Based on Manifestations
<p>Topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always prioritize and maintain the airway (Holman et al., 2019). • Early detection and awareness can prevent further complications (Holman et al., 2019). • Frequently assess vital signs and report abnormal findings to the provider (Holman et al., 2019).

References (1):

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.