

N432 Maternal Newborn
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Proctored ATI Remediation
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 Sick 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.
- 7.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Infertility: Teaching About In Vitro Fertilization

- Increased risk of ectopic pregnancy.
- Genetic disorders may occur, so testing is considered before fertilization.
- Adverse medication effects should be monitored.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Medical Conditions: Priority Action for Implementing Seizure Precautions for a Client Who Has Preeclampsia

- Monitor blood pressure.
- Monitor for the presence of edema.
- Ensure bed rail padding is in place.

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Identification of Newborns

- Match the baby's bracelet with the mother's bracelet for all interactions and care.
- Provide two bracelets on two extremities like a leg and an arm.
- Provide a infant abduction prevention band on the infants leg and secure it.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante-/Intra-/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nursing Care During Stages of Labor: Identifying the Need for Reassessment

- If the patient experiences any respiratory distress.
- Pain level increasing.
- If any bleeding occurs.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Manifestations of Hemorrhage

- Fundal assessment.
- Fundal massage if boggy.
- Ask pt. to urinate if fundal massage results in fundus not being midline and not firming.

Topic: Prenatal Care: Immunizations During Pregnancy

- Educate about flu vaccine.
- Coombs test at 24 and 28 weeks.
- RhO(D) around 28 weeks for Rh negative patients.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Baby-Friendly Care: Identifying a Client Who Is in the Taking-In Phase of Maternal Role Attainment

- Excited and talking.
- Sharing their birthing experience with everyone.
- Focusing on meeting needs.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Instructions for Use of a Diaphragm

- Can be inserted up to 6 hours before intercourse.
- Be sure to place the diaphragm as far back as possible in the vagina.
- To remove, hook the front rim with your finger and pull out.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Third-Degree Perineal Laceration

- Provide ice packs over the first 24 hours.
- Provide pain management medications.
- Utilize topical anesthetics.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Pain Management: Evaluating Effectiveness of Pre-Anesthesia IV Bolus

- Assess fluid responsiveness.
- Assess pain level and relief of pain.
- Assess ABCs.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Selecting Correct Site for Phytonadione Administration

- Administered intramuscularly.
- Administered within 1 hour after birth.
- Monitor for jaundice effects.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Identifying Adverse Effects of Terbutaline

- Redness of the skin.
- Elevated blood pressure.
- Rapid heartrate.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Priority Nursing Action for Excessive Blood Loss

- Control and manage bleeding.
- Provide proper medications Ex: uterotonics.
- Provide proper infection control.

Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Identifying Indications of Forceps Injury

- Misshapen head.
- Skull fractures.
- Lacerations.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Recognizing Risk for Preterm Delivery

- Substance abuse history during pregnancy.
- High risk pregnancy.
- Previous preterm delivery.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Education for Plastibell Circumcision

- The area will be numbed by the provider before the procedure.
- The ring is surgically placed and will fall off on its own within 10 days.
- Lower risk of bleeding or infection when utilizing this method of circumcision.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Nursing Actions for a Client Who Is Experiencing an Amniotic Fluid Embolism

- Give immediate oxygen by facemask.
- Provide CPR if necessary.
- Control blood loss and deliver as soon as possible.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Nursing Actions for a Client Who Has Placenta Previa

- Monitor and control bleeding.
- Monitor vital signs.
- Maintain strict bedrest.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Planning Care for a Newborn Who Has a Myelomeningocele

- Be aware of latex allergy.
- Use sterile gloves, clothing, and sheets.
- Educate the parents about the disease process and progression.

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Providing Emergency Interventions for Shoulder Dystocia

- Call for emergency response team.
- Utilize a release maneuver.
- Communication between response team members is crucial.

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Expected Findings for a Client Who Experiences Abruptio Placentae

- Vaginal bleeding.
- Abdominal and back pain.
- Uterine tenderness or rigidity.