

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2019**

Semester: 4

Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning
Topic: Professional Practice: Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appoint a trusted agent to make healthcare decisions if the patient cannot.• Specify your medical treatment preferences.• Review the document regularly to ensure it still reflects the wishes of the patient.
Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision
Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Delegating to an Assistive Personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearly define the specific tasks and responsibilities you are delegating to the AP.• Provide thorough training so they understand your preferences and can carry out the duties effectively.• Maintain ongoing oversight to ensure the delegated work is being completed properly.
Subcategory: Case Management
Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Planning Care for a Client Following a Stroke <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First, assess the client's specific rehabilitation needs based on the areas affected by the stroke.• Next, Coordinate with the healthcare team to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the client's recovery.• Lastly, develop a personalized care plan that addresses the client's unique goals and challenges post-stroke.
Subcategory: Collaboration with Interdisciplinary Team
Topic: Multiple Sclerosis: Priority Referral for a Client Who Has Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer the client to a speech therapist early on to address communication issues as ALS progresses.• Consult a respiratory therapist for breathing support and management as respiratory muscles may be affected.• Connect with a palliative care team to provide holistic support and improve quality of life.
Subcategory: Concepts of Management
Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Identifying the Sequence of Steps Required for a Home Visit. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan the visit, including setting an appointment and preparing necessary materials for the assessment.• Conduct a thorough assessment of the client's living environment, health status, and any specific needs during the visit.• Provide recommendations and resources tailored to the client's situation based on the findings from the home assessment.
Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security
Topic: Professional Practice: Addressing a Breach of Client Confidentiality <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigate the incident promptly to understand the scope and cause of the breach.• Notify the affected client as required by law and professional ethic guidelines.• Implement corrective actions to prevent future breaches, which may include staff training or policy changes.
Subcategory: Continuity of Care

<p>Topic: Information Technology: Using Correct Documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record information accurately to ensure it reflects the client’s condition and care provided. Document your observations and actions promptly to maintain an up-to-date patient record. Maintain patient confidentiality by following proper protocols when handling their information.
<p>Subcategory: Information Technology</p>
<p>Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Identifying Electronic Databases for Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the specific topic or subject area of your research to identify the most relevant databases. Next, explore a variety of academic and professional databases that cover the research field. Evaluate the quality and credibility of each database.
<p>Subcategory: Informed Consent</p>
<p>Topic: Professional Practice: Caring for a Client Who Speaks a Different Language Than the Nurse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use translation services to bridge the language barrier. Speak slowly and use simple words and gestures to aid understanding. Encourage the client to express themselves, even with limited English, to better understand their needs.
<p>Subcategory: Establishing Priorities</p>
<p>Topic: Legal and Ethical Issues: Prioritizing the Delivery of Client Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the client’s immediate needs and address the most urgent concerns first. Consider the client’s overall health status and any potential risks or complications. Coordinate with the care team to ensure a comprehensive and efficient plan of care.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

<p>Topic: Adverse Effects, Interactions, and Contraindications: Priority Action in Response to an Allergic Reaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately administer epinephrine if available and appropriate. Monitor the client’s airway, breathing, and circulation closely. Notify the provider and be prepared to provide emergency treatment.
<p>Topic: Mobility and Immobility: Preventing Contractures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage regular range of motion exercises. Provide proper positioning and support to maintain joint alignment. Monitor skin integrity and address any pressure areas.
<p>Topic: Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Verification of Rifampin Prescription.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm the client’s diagnosis and appropriateness of rifampin. Check for any potential drug interactions or contraindications. Ensure the correct dosage, frequency, and duration of the prescription.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

<p>Topic: Security and Disaster Plans: Determining Priority Client to Discharge During a Disaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the client’s medical stability and need for ongoing care. Consider the client’s support system and ability to manage at home. Prioritize clients who are least dependent on facility resources.

Subcategory: Ergonomic Principles

<p>Topic: Ergonomic Principles: Evaluating Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the client’s understanding through teachback method. Solicit feedback on the clarity and relevance of the information. Identify any knowledge gaps or areas needing further reinforcement.
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Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

<p>Topic: Professional Practice: Responding to an Impaired Coworker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach the coworker privately and express concern about their behavior.
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- Suggest they refrain from patient care until they are fit for duty.
- Report the incident to the nurse supervisor or administrator.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Client Education and Discharge Teaching: Interventions for Engorgement

- Apply warm compresses to the breast to promote milk flow.
- Encourage frequent breastfeeding or pumping to relieve pressure.
- Consider using over-the-counter pain medication to manage discomfort.

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Care of Circumcision

- Keep the area clean and dry.
- Apply petroleum jelly to prevent sticking.
- Watch for signs of infection and contact the provider if needed.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Assessing for Uterine Atony

- Palpate the uterus to check for firmness and contraction.
- Monitor the uterus for signs of relaxation or atony.
- Notify the healthcare provider if needed.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

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

- Annual physical exam for the young adult.
- Screening for sexually transmitted infections.
- Discussion of mental health and substance use.

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Planning Education About Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

- Discuss safe sleep practices like back-to-sleep.
- Provide information on risk factors like secondhand smoke.
- Recommend resources for grieving families.

Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- Monitor growth and development.
- Assess for any signs of illness or injury.
- Report any concerns to the healthcare provider.

Subcategory: High Risk Behaviors

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying the Stage of Change

- Assess the client's readiness for change.
- Identify the current stage – precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, or maintenance/
- Tailor the approach based on the stage of the client.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Behavioral Interventions

Topic: Anxiety Disorders: Identifying Mild Anxiety

- Observe for restlessness or feeling on edge of the client.
- Look for difficulty concentrating or completing tasks.
- Note any irritability or muscle tension within the client.

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

- Monitor the client's medication adherence.
- Provide psychoeducation on the illness.
- Encourage participation in support groups.

Subcategory: Cultural Awareness/Cultural Influences on Health

Topic: Suicide: Priority Finding for a Client Who Has Major Depressive Disorder.

- Assessing suicide risk is crucial as the client may have thoughts of self-harm.
- Evaluate the client's mood and affect can provide insight into the severity of their depression.
- Closely monitoring for any side effects of prescribed medication is important to ensure the client's safety and wellbeing.

Subcategory: Family Dynamics

Topic: Baby-Friendly Care: Preparing a Preschooler for a New Sibling

- Involve the child in preparing the nursery and picking out a gift for the baby.
- Read books about becoming a big sibling and have the child practice holding a baby doll.
- Reassure the child that the mothers love won't change and set aside for special one-one-one time.

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Psychotic Disorders: Responding to Delusions of Grandeur

- Validate the client's feelings without reinforcing the delusion.
- Gently redirect the conversation to more grounded topics.
- Encourage the client to discuss the delusion with their mental health provider.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Arthroplasty: Nonpharmacological Therapy for Pain Management

- Recommend relaxation techniques like deep breathing or meditation.
- Suggest physical therapy or gentle exercise to improve mobility.
- Advise the use of hot/cold therapy, massage, or acupuncture.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

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

- Emphasize the importance of limiting sodium, potassium, and phosphorus intake.
- Recommend choosing low-protein, low-fat, and high-carbohydrate foods.
- Advise staying hydrated and monitoring fluid intake as recommended by their healthcare team.

Topic: Stroke: Assisting a Client Who Has Dysphagia

- Ensure the client is seated upright during meals.
- Recommend thickened liquids and soft, easy-to-swallow foods.
- Provide small, frequent meals, and monitor for any signs of choking.

Subcategory: Personal Hygiene

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

- Explain the importance of maintain the dignity and respect of the deceased.
- Demonstrate proper techniques for preparing the body, such as closing the eyes and mouth.
- Provide guidance on cultural or religious considerations around postmortem care.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Contraindications to Nonselective Beta Blockers.

- Avoid in clients with asthma or COPD due to risk of bronchoconstriction.
- Use caution in clients with peripheral artery disease – can worsen symptoms.
- Heart rhythm disorders like 2nd or 3rd degree heart block.

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Contraindications for Aspirin

- Avoid in patients with active peptic ulcer disease or recent gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Use caution in patients with bleeding disorders or taking anticoagulants.
- Children under 12 due to risk of Reye's syndrome.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Medications Affecting Labor and Delivery: Evaluating Effectiveness of Magnesium Sulfate

- Monitor the patient's blood pressure and urine output.
- Check for decreased deep tendon reflexes as an indicator of therapeutic levels.
- Observe for reduced frequency and severity of seizures.

Subcategory: Medication Administration (

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Client Understanding of Prednisone

- Assess if the patient knows the proper dosing schedule and timing of doses.
- Confirm the patient understands potential side effects to monitor for, like mood changes.
- Ensure the patient knows not to stop prednisone abruptly without consulting their provider first.

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

- Avoid aged, fermented, or pickled foods like cheese, wine, and soy sauce.
- Limit intake of high-tyramine foods like chocolate, bananas, and liver.
- Steer clear of over-the-counter decongestants and cough/cold medicines.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Teaching About Mixing NPH and Regular Insulin for Administration

- Draw up the regular insulin first, then the NPH insulin into the same syringe.
- Gently roll the vial between the palms to mix thoroughly, do not shake.
- Inject the mixed insulin immediately after drawing it up.

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

- Apply one drop in the affected eye twice daily, usually morning and evening.
- Avoid touching the dropper tip to any surface to prevent contamination.
- Notify the provider of any changes in vision or side effects like dry eyes.

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Verifying Medication Prescriptions

- Check the patient's name, medication name, dosage, and instructions.
- Confirm the prescription is signed by the provider.
- Ensure the medication and dosage are appropriate for the client.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

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

- Monitor for signs of fetal distress and maternal vital signs.
- Provide non-pharmacological pain relief options like breathing techniques.
- Administer pain medications like epidurals or IV narcotics as ordered by the provider.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Hepatitis and Cirrhosis: Monitoring Laboratory Values for a Client Who Has Hepatic Encephalopathy

- Check ammonia levels regularly to assess severity of encephalopathy.
- Monitor electrolytes, especially sodium and potassium.
- Review liver function test to track progression of liver disease.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Manifestations of Rheumatic Fever

- Joint pain and swelling in knees, elbows, ankles, and wrists.
- Fever, fatigue, and unintentional weight loss.
- Development of involuntary muscle movements and spasms.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

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

- Maintain proper positioning to prevent nerve injury or pressure ulcers.
- Closely monitor vital signs and adjust anesthesia as needed.
- Ensure sterile technique to prevent surgical site infections.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations

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

- Heartburn and regurgitation of stomach contents.
- Difficulty swallowing or feeling of food stuck in the throat.
- Chronic cough, hoarseness, or sore throat.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Caring for a Client Who Is Hypoglycemic

- Administer fast-acting carbohydrate like glucose tablets or juice.
- Monitor blood glucose levels closely until they return to normal range.
- Identify and address the underlying cause of the hypoglycemic episode.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Angina and Myocardial Infarction: Priority Action for a Client Who Has Angina

- Administer nitroglycerin as prescribed to relieve chest pain.
- Encourage the client to rest and avoid exertion.
- Monitor vital signs and be prepared to call emergency services.

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Caring for a Client Who Has a Pulmonary Arterial Catheter.

- Closely monitor catheter insertion site for signs of infection.
- Ensure proper positioning and functioning of the catheter.
- Interpret hemodynamic reading to guide treatment.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Acute Respiratory Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Has Pneumonia

- Administer prescribed antibiotics as directed.
- Monitor respiratory status and oxygen levels closely.
- Encourage fluid intake and rest to support recovery.

Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Reportable Finding for a Client Who Has Schizophrenia

- **Hallucinations or delusions.**
- **Sudden changes in mood or behavior.**
- **Difficulty with self-care or daily activities.**

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings Consistent With Preeclampsia and HELLP Syndrome

- Elevated blood pressure.
- Protein in the urine.
- Abnormal liver function tests.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Medical Conditions: Planning Care for a Client Based on Manifestations

- Assess the client's symptoms and vital signs.
- Develop an individualized care plan to address their needs.
- Monitor the client's response to interventions.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Medical Conditions: Determining if Recent Findings Indicate Therapeutic Management

- Review lab results and diagnostic tests.
- Assess the client's symptoms and condition.
- Collaborate with the healthcare team on the appropriate treatment plan.