

N323 Mental and Behavioral Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Natalie Zizumbo
Assessment Name: Mental Health
Semester: Spring

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 Subcategory: Case Management
<p>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis</p> <p>❑ SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</p> <p>❑ 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.</p> <p>❑ SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</p>

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 drop box

Main Category: Management of Care
Subcategory: Client rights
<p>Topic: Legal and ethical issues: Interventions for a client who refuses medication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Clients with mental health disorders still have medical rights * Whether the client is admitted involuntarily or voluntarily, they still have the right to refuse treatment, which includes medication. * If the client is judged incompetent, then a guardian will need to give consent with the client's wishes in mind.
Subcategory: Referrals
<p>Topic: Diverse practice settings: Recommending community resources for a client who has a chronic mental illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The nurse should be aware of what mental health resources are available in their community. * The nurse should recommend resources to the client that are easily accessible to them and apply to their disorder. * Community resources can include rehabilitation programs, substance treatment facilities, clinics, telephone crisis lines, and partial hospitalization programs.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Accident/error/injury prevention
<p>Topic: Anxiety disorders: Interventions for a client who received Lorazepam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Educate the client to monitor signs of CNS depression and avoid hazardous activities. * Educate the client to avoid alcohol as this can increase the risk of CNS depression. * Do not discontinue the medication abruptly, as this can lead to withdrawal symptoms. <p>Topic: Client safety: Use of restraints on a school-age child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A provider must prescribe seclusion or restraints after all less restrictive measures have been taken. * Children from ages 9-17 have a 2-hour time limit for seclusion/restraints, and children 8 years and younger have a 1-hour time limit. * If restraints need to be continued, the provider must come to reassess the client, and a new prescription must be made every 24 hours. <p>Topic: Somatic symptom and related disorders: Assessing for sensory impairment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * When assessing a client, the nurse should recognize that somatic symptoms are real to the client. * The nurse should help the client to identify the psychological trigger that is causing these

manifestations.

- * The nurse should provide education to the client about acceptable coping and stress managing mechanisms.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: N/A

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse or neglect

Topic: Depressive disorders: Evaluating response to electroconvulsive therapy

- * In clients with major depressive disorder, ECT can help reduce the incidence and severity of relapse.
- * The client has a decrease in suicidal ideation.
- * The client has a decrease in psychotic manifestations.

Subcategory: Chemical and other dependencies/substance use disorder

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Medication to assist in smoking cessation

- * Bupropion is a medication that is used to decrease nicotine cravings and decrease withdrawal manifestations.
- * The client can also use nicotine replacements such as nicotine gum, patch or inhaler.
- * Varenicline is another medication that stimulates the pleasurable effects of nicotine.

Subcategory: Crisis intervention

Topic: Crisis and anger management: Intervention for a client who is exhibiting aggression

- * Provide a safe environment to prevent harm to the client and others.
- * Assess any triggers that can cause the client to become aggressive.
- * Remain calm and encourage the client to express what they are feeling verbally and set limits.

Subcategory: Mental health concepts

Topic: Creating and maintaining a therapeutic and safe environment: Priority action when establishing a nurse-client relationship

- * Communicating effectively is needed to establish trust in a relationship.
- * Ensure the client is aware of their rights to privacy and confidentiality.
- * The nurse should establish a milieu therapeutic environment.

Topic: Personality disorders: Manifestations of Borderline personality disorder

- * A client with borderline personality disorder will most often use a splitting defense mechanism.
- * Clients will be impulsive and manipulative and have an instability of affect, identity, and relationships.
- * Clients will also have a fear of abandonment.

Subcategory: Stress management

Topic: Personality disorders: Planning care for a client who has schizoid personality disorder

- * Clients with schizoid personality disorder have emotional detachment and disinterest in close relationships with others.
- * Clients with schizoid personality disorder often isolate themselves, and the nurse will need to learn how to respect their needs.
- * Psychotherapy can help improve their ability to recognize and respond appropriately to social cues from their peers.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: N/A

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected actions/outcomes

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Reviewing medication prescriptions for a client who is experiencing alcohol withdrawal

- * Medications should be given as prescribed to help with the manifestations of withdrawal.
- * Benzodiazepines can be given to maintain vital signs in the normal range and as substitution therapy during the withdrawal.
- * Propranolol can also be given to decrease the client's craving.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/abnormalities in vital signs

Topic: Depressive disorders: Priority vital sign to assess for a client taking Phenelzine

- * Phenelzine has a risk of causing a hypertensive crisis, so blood pressure should be monitored.
- * Clients should avoid foods with tyramine, such as ripe avocados, liver, most cheese, and protein dietary supplements.
- * Phenelzine is an antidepressive medication and should be taken as prescribed and not discontinued abruptly. The client should also be educated that it takes several weeks to reach a therapeutic effect.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize cues

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Priority findings for a client who has alcohol use disorder

- * Clients who have used alcohol excessively will present with slurred speech, memory impairment, decreased motor skills and LOC, and altered judgment.
- * Clients who use alcohol chronically will present with direct CV and liver damage, acute pancreatitis, erosive gastritis, or sexual dysfunction.
- * The client may also have a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08% or higher.

Subcategory: Analyze cues

Topic: Psychotic disorders: Contraindications for medication administration

- * First-generation antipsychotics are contraindicated in clients who are in a coma or who have been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, any liver damage, or severe hypotension.
- * Risperidone, which is the prototype for second-generation antipsychotics, is contraindicated in clients with dementia.
- * Antipsychotics should be used with caution in clients with CV disease and seizures.

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Identifying potential risks for a client who has alcohol use disorder

- * Clients with alcohol use disorder are at risk of going into a coma with excessive use.
- * They are also at risk of cirrhosis and death with excess use.
- * Client with alcohol use disorder who are going through withdrawal are at risk of developing alcohol withdrawal delirium, which is a medical emergency and can lead to death.

Subcategory: Prioritize hypotheses

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Identifying priority manifestation of alcohol withdrawal

* Clients who are experiencing alcohol withdrawal can show signs of nausea/vomiting, tremors and restlessness, increased heart rate/BP, respiratory rate and temperature, and tonic-clonic seizures.

* The nurse should also be aware of manifestations of alcohol withdrawal delirium, which include severe disorientation, hallucinations, severe hypertension, and cardiac dysrhythmias.

* The priority manifestation of alcohol withdrawal should be blood pressure.

Subcategory: Generate solutions

Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Potential prescriptions for a client who has alcohol use disorder

* Clients may be given benzodiazepines to help maintain their vital signs and reduce the intensity of the withdrawal symptoms.

* They may also be given Carbamazepine to decrease their seizures.

* After the client is no longer in withdrawal, they may be given disulfiram to help them maintain abstinence from alcohol.

Subcategory: Evaluate outcomes

Topic: Anxiety disorders: Evaluating client condition for findings of improvement

* The client will express their feelings of anxiety.

* The client will have positive self-esteem and hope for more positive outcomes.

* The client will identify appropriate coping mechanisms to help manage their anxiety.

Topic: Personality disorders: Identifying manifestations

* There are many different personality disorders with their own unique manifestations.

* In general, clients who have a personality disorder will have an inflexibility/maladaptive response to stress or be compulsive and have no social restraint.

* Clients may also exhibit an inability to form emotional connections with others or a tendency to provoke interpersonal conflict.

Topic: Psychotic disorders: Caring for a client who has a psychotic disorder

* Milieu therapy is used to treat clients with a psychotic disorder to help decrease their anxiety and provide a distraction from thinking about their hallucinations.

* When caring for a client who is experiencing a hallucination, the nurse should not argue whether the hallucination is real, but they should also not encourage and agree that they experience what the client is experiencing.

* The nurse should encourage the clients to use manifestation management techniques to help cope with hallucinations.

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

70.5%

TIME SPENT

39:32

Individual Name: Natalie Zizumbo

Student Number: ZI5472111

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/25/2024 # of Points: 101

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 4/27/2024

Time spent: 02:41:09

Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

MEAN

PERCENTILE RANK

Level 2

National 69.8% Program 70.5%

National 51 Program 49

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review

OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score
			National	Program	National	Program	
+ Management of Care	2	9	78.0%	78.4%	54	52	77.8%
+ Safety and Infection Control	3	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40.0%
Health Promotion and Maintenance	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%
+ Psychosocial Integrity	6	25	71.0%	71.9%	59	55	76.0%
Basic Care and Comfort	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%
+ Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	1	5	54.8%	55.5%	79	78	80.0%
+ Reduction of Risk Potential	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.0%
+ Clinical Judgment	8	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75.0%

NOTE: n/a indicates where means and percentile ranks are not presented for sub-scales with fewer than five items.