

N432 Maternal & Newborn Care  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Maternal & Newborn Care 2023**

Semester: **Summer 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**

- 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 Maternal & Newborn Care 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: \*\*Zero Topics to Review\*\***

**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention**

**Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns**

- Vital signs should be checked frequently after birth according to the facility protocol or by the status of the newborn.
- Inspect the umbilical cord and observe for any bleeding and if the cord is securely clamped.
- A capillary heel stick should be done 24 hours following birth.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

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

**Topic: Baby-Friendly Care**

- Bonding of a newborn into the family structure should begin during pregnancy and continue into the fourth stage of labor.
- During the first 2 to 6 weeks after birth the patient will go through a period of acquaintance with the newborn.
- The patient should name the newborn, indicate bonding, perform skin-to-skin, provide physical care, and maintain eye contact.

**Topic: Nursing Care During Stages of Labor**

- Encourage the client to take slow deep breaths in the first stage before a vaginal exam.
- The patient will be around 6 cm to 10 cm dilated in the active phase.
- Expected findings of a fluid sample should be clear, the color of water, and free of odor.

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

**Topic: Infections**

- Maternal infections during pregnancy require prompt identification and treatment by a provider.
- The initial antepartum screening test includes syphilis, hepatitis, HIV, gonorrhea, and chlamydia.
- HIV is a retrovirus that attacks and causes destruction of T lymphocytes.

**Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices**

**Topic: Instructions to use diaphragm**

- The nurse should assess the patient's needs, desires, and preferences.\
- Before initiation of a diaphragm, the provider may recommend a comprehensive physical examination.
- Abstaining from sexual intercourse eliminates the possibility of sperm entering the vagina.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: \*\*Zero Topics to Review\*\***

**Topic: N/A**

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**Main Category: Clinical Judgment**

**Subcategory: Analyze Cues**

**Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications**

- In the neonate, the risk of contracting gonococcal conjunctivitis is reduced by ophthalmic antibiotic agents.
- Vitamin K is recommended to prevent vitamin K-resistant bleeding.
- The postpartum care of the umbilical cord to reduce the risk of infection is the quality of care needed to be performed.

**Topic: Client Education and Discharge Teaching**

- Maintain a balanced and nutritious diet including fruits and vegetables.
- Contact a provider if discharge begins to have a foul odor, is persistent and heavy, or you have a fever of 100.4 or over.
- The pelvic floor may take 6-7 weeks to return to normal.

**Subcategory: Take Actions**

**Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy**

- Spontaneous abortion occurs when a pregnancy ends as the result of natural causes before 20 weeks of gestation.
- Risk factors include chromosomal abnormalities, maternal illness, type 1 diabetes, premature cervical dilation, and trauma.
- Laboratory tests include Hgb, Hct, WBC, clotting factors, and serum hCG.

**Topic: Postpartum Infections**

- Endometritis is the most common infection in the postpartum period.
- Local spread of colonized bacteria is the most common etiology for postpartum infection after vaginal delivery.
- Other infections include mastitis, wound infection, perineal cellulitis, and retained placental fragments.

**Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies****Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions****Topic: Contraception**

- The use of artificial methods to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse.
- An implant is a single, thin rod that is inserted under the skin of a woman's upper arm.
- Combined oral contraceptives contain hormones estrogen and progestin.

**Topic: Pain Management**

- The three main pain-relieving options are nitrous oxide, pethidine, and epidural anesthesia.
- TENS is a technique which nerves of the lower back are stimulated using a small hand-held device.
- Epidurals may not be complete, and you may still experience some mild pain.

**Topic: Medication Administration**

- Narcotics will cross the placenta and enter the baby's circulation.
- Opioids enter the bloodstream and allow the patient to better tolerate the pain of labor and delivery.
- Medications are given IM and IV to decrease labor pain and are ordered by the obstetrician.

**Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes****Topic: Postpartum Adaptations**

- Physical changes include afterbirth pains, body aches, and vaginal pain.
- Some women experience urinary incontinence during the postpartum period.
- Psychological changes include mood swings, depression, baby blues, and increased anxiety.

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential****Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs****Topic: Fetal Assessment**

- The vertex position of fetal heart tones should be assessed below the patient's umbilicus.
- Breech presentation of fetal heart tones should be assessed above the patient's umbilicus in either the right or left upper quadrant.
- Ask the patient to empty their bladder before beginning any assessments.

**Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests****Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-being**

- APGAR evaluation measures a baby's heart rate, muscle tone, reflexes, and skin color.
- Hearing test checks for hearing defects using tiny earphones and special software.
- Metabolic screening is a blood test that checks for illnesses like phenylketonuria.

### **Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures**

#### **Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge**

- Do not lift heavy objects for up to two weeks post-discharge.
- For care after episiotomy use the squirt bottle as necessary and make sure to pat dry area.
- Call the provider if the incisional pain worsens, bleeding occurs, large clots are passed, or a fever.

## **Main Category: Physiological Adaptation**

### **Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems**

#### **Topic: Medical Conditions**

- Preeclampsia is a complication of pregnancy involving high blood pressure, high levels of protein in urine, and organ damage.
- Preeclampsia may develop after the delivery of the baby.
- Symptoms include decreased platelets, increased liver enzymes, severe headaches, changes in vision, excess proteins in urine, and high blood pressure.

### **Subcategory: Medical Emergencies**

#### **Topic: Newborn Complications**

- Neonatal substance withdrawal occurs when parents use drugs that have addictive properties during pregnancy.
- Long-term complications include feeding problems, central nervous system dysfunction, microcephaly, delayed growth, poor maternal-newborn bonding, and speech deficits.
- Fetal alcohol syndrome results from chronic or periodic intake of alcohol, considered teratogenic, that cause congenital defects.