

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:

Assessment Name: **ATI Capstone Comprehensive Assessment Form A**

Semester:

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. Determine your three (3) **weakest or lowest scoring** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 - a. Management of Care
 - b. Safety and Infection Control
 - c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 - d. Psychosocial Integrity
 - e. Basic Care and Comfort
 - f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 - g. Reduction of Risk Potential
 - h. Physiological Adaptation
 - i. Clinical Judgment
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
 - 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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put "N/A"
6. 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.

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

Main Category #1: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Interventions for home care of the newborn

Topic: Sleep-wake cycle

- Newborns sleep approximately 16 to 19 hr/day with periods of wakefulness that gradually increases.
- Place the newborn in the supine position for sleeping greatly decreases the risk of sudden unexpected infant death.
- Keep the newborn's environment quiet and dark at night.

Topic: Bathing

- After the initial bath, the newborn's face, diaper area, and skin folds are cleansed daily. Bathing is completely two to three times per week.
- Bathing by immersion is not done until the newborn's umbilical cord has fallen off and the circumcision has healed.
- Bathing should take place at the convenience of the parents, but not immediately after feeding to prevent spitting up and vomiting.

Topic: Cord care

- Prevent cord infection by keeping the cord dry and keep the top of the diaper folded underneath it.
- Sponge baths are given until the cord falls off, which occurs around 10 to 14 days after bath.
- Monitor for manifestations of a cord that is moist and red, has a foul odor, or has purulent drainage.

Subcategory: Complementary and alternative therapies

Topic: Natural products and herbal remedies

- Natural products include herbal medicines, minerals and vitamins, essential oils, and dietary supplements.
- Herbal remedies are derived from plant sources.
- The FDA does not regulate many of these products.

Topic: Nursing and CAM

- Identify clients' needs for complementary or alternative therapies, along with the client's values and treatment preferences.
- Evaluate client's responses to CAM interventions.
- Provide the client with reliable

Topic: Therapies

- Guided imagery and visualization therapy encourages healing and relaxation of the body by having the mind focus on images.
- Breath work reduces stress and increases relaxation through various breathing patterns.
- Music and art therapy provides a distraction from pain and allows the patient to express emotions.

Subcategory: Communicable diseases

Topic: Conjunctivitis

- This spreads through direct contact and is viral and bacterial.
- Incubation depends on the infection.
- Viral appears secondary to a viral infection; starts in one eye and spreads to the other. Clears up on its own in 7 to 14 days.

Topic: Infectious mononucleosis/Epstein Barr virus

- Spreaded through oral secretions.
- Incubation is 30 to 50 days.
- Healthy people can carry EBV in saliva and transmit the virus for a lifetime.

Topic: Pertussis (whooping cough)

- Spreaded through direct or indirect contact with respiratory secretions, droplet, or indirect contact with freshly contaminated articles.
- Incubation is 6 to 20 days, but usually 7 to 10 days.
- Greatest during the catarrhal stage before onset of paroxysmal stage.

Main Category #2: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Endocrine Disorders

Topic: Thyroid hormone

- It increases metabolic rate, protein synthesis, cardiac output, renal perfusion, oxygen use, body temperature, blood volume, and growth processes.
- Thyroid hormone replacement is used for treatment of hypothyroidism.
- Thyroid hormone is used for emergency treatment of myxedema coma.

Topic: Thioamides

- Blocks the synthesis of thyroid hormones, prevents the oxidation of iodide, and blocks conversion of T4 and T3.
- Helps treat graves' disease and produces a euthyroid state prior to thyroid removal surgery.
- Some complications are hypothyroidism, agranulocytosis, and liver injury.

Topic: Radiopharmaceuticals

- Radioactive iodine is absorbed by the thyroid and destroys some of the thyroid hormone-producing cells.
- Helps with hyperthyroidism, thyroid cancer, and patients who have not responded to other antithyroid treatments.
- Some complications are radiation sickness, bone marrow depression, and hypothyroidism.

Subcategory: Psychotic Disorders

Topic: Assessment

- Positive symptoms are hallucinations, delusions, alterations in speech, and bizarre behavior.
- Cognitive findings are disordered thinking, inability to make decisions, poor problem-solving ability, and short-term memory deficits.
- Affective findings are hopelessness, suicidal ideation, and unstable or rapidly changing mood.

Topic: Nursing care

- Provide a structured and safe environment for the patient to decrease anxiety and to distract the client from constant thinking about hallucinations.
- Promote therapeutic communication to lower anxiety, decrease defensive patterns, and encourage participation in the milieu.
- Establish a trusting relationship with the client.

Topic: Medications for psychotic disorders

- First generation antipsychotics are mainly used to control positive symptoms.
- Third generation antipsychotics are used to treat both positive and negative symptoms while improving cognitive function.
- Second generation antipsychotics are used to treat negative and positive symptoms of schizophrenia spectrum disorders.

Subcategory: Medications affecting urinary output

Topic: High-ceiling loop diuretics

- Block reabsorption of sodium and chloride and prevent reabsorption of water.
- Some complications are dehydration, hypotension, ototoxicity, and hypokalemia.
- Use caution in patients who have severe liver disease, diabetes, dehydration, and electrolyte, and gout.

Topic: Thiazide diuretics

- Work in the early distal convoluted tubule and blocks the reabsorption of sodium and chloride and prevents the reabsorption of water at this site.
- First choice for essential hypertension.
- Some complications are dehydration, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, hypochloremia, and hypoglycemia.

Topic: Potassium-sparing diuretics

- Block the action of aldosterone resulting in potassium retention and the excretion of sodium and water.
- Used for heart failure.
- Some complications are hyperkalemia, endocrine effects, drowsiness, and metabolic acidosis.

Main Category #3: Reduction of potential risk

Subcategory: Hematologic Disorders

Topic: Epistaxis

- Nosebleeds are common in childhood.
- Some risk factors are low humidity, allergic rhinitis, upper respiratory infection, blunt injury, or a foreign body.
- Apply pressure to the lower nose with the thumb and forefinger for at least 10 mins

Topic: Iron deficient anemia

- The most prevalent anemia worldwide.
- Usually results from an inadequate dietary supply of iron and is the most preventable mineral disturbance.
- Some expected findings tachycardia, pallor, and systolic heart murmur (Assessment Technologies Institute, 2022).

Topic: Sickle cell anemia

- Some expected findings are family history, reports of pain, pallor, jaundice, dizziness, and headache.
- A crisis findings are severe pain, swollen hands and feet, abdominal pain, hematuria, and visual disturbances.
- Sequestration is excessive pooling of blood primarily in the spleen

Subcategory: Brain Stimulation Therapies

Topic: Electroconvulsive therapy

- Uses electrical current to induce brief seizure activity while the patient is anesthetized.
- Some potential indications are major depressive disorder, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, and acute manic episodes.
- Some contraindications are cardiovascular disorders and cerebrovascular disorders.

Topic: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

- This is used for the treatment of major depressive disorder for clients who are not responsive to pharmacological treatment.
- This is commonly prescribed daily for a period of 4 to 6 weeks.
- Some adverse effects are mild discomfort or tingling.

Topic: Vagus nerve stimulation

- An electrical stimulation through the vagus nerve to the brain through a device that is surgically

implanted under the skin on the patient's chest.

- Helps treat patients who have anxiety, obesity, and pain.
- Some complications include the voice changes due to the proximity of the implanted lead on the vagus nerve to the larynx and pharynx.

Subcategory: Diabetes mellitus management

Topic: Diabetic screening

- Patients who have a BMI above 25.
- History of vascular disease, polycystic ovary syndrome, gestational diabetes, or giving birth to an infant weighing more than 9lbs.
- HgA1c greater than 5.7% impaired fasting glucose, or impaired glucose tolerance.

Topic: Expected findings

- Polyuria is excess urine production.
- Polydipsia is excessive thirst due to dehydration.
- Polyphagia is excessive hunger and eating caused from inability of cells to receive glucose.

Topic: Patient-Centered Care

- Intake and output and weight.
- Dietary practices.
- Skin integrity and healing status of any wounds for presence of recurrent infections.

References (1):

Assessment Technologies Institute. (2022). *RN adult medical surgical nursing: Review module* (11th ed.). ATI Nursing Education.



Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

<p>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</p> <p>62.8%</p> <p>TIME SPENT</p> <p>01:07:37</p>	<p>Individual Name: Ragin Baker</p> <p>Student Number: 7565963</p> <p>Institution: Lakeview CON</p> <p>Program Type: BSN</p> <p>Test Completed Date: 8/23/2024 # of Points: 103</p>	<p>Focused Review Progress</p> <p>View missed topics and launch study materials below.</p> <p>Last accessed: 8/26/2024 Time spent: 02:47:10</p> <p>Review</p>
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Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas Show all topics to review OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	Individual Score
+ <u>Management of Care</u>	3	11	72.7%
+ <u>Safety and Infection Control</u>	3	9	66.7%
+ <u>Health Promotion and Maintenance</u>	5	6	16.7%
+ <u>Psychosocial Integrity</u>	1	5	80.0%
+ <u>Basic Care and Comfort</u>	1	5	80.0%

