

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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

Semester: Fall 2024

Main Category #1: Reduction of risk potential

Subcategory: Brain Stimulation Therapies

Topic: Electroconvulsive therapy

- It mainly effects African Americans.
- Will induce brief seizure activity
- It suggests is enhance the effects of neurotransmitters.

Topic: Expected Findings

- An expected finding can be high pain.
- An expected finding can be dizziness.
- An expected findings can be shortness of breath or fatigue.

Topic: Contraindications

- A contraindication would be cardiovascular disorder.
- A contraindication would be cerebrovascular disorder.
- A contraindication would be substance use disorder.

Subcategory: Hematologic System Disorder

Topic: Risk factors

- Von Willebrand can be a underlying result of epistaxis.
- A nosebleed can be caused from a blunt injury or an upper respiratory infection.
- Increase bleeding can be caused by clotting medications.

Topic: Nursing Care

- If you are with a child, maintain a calm behavior.
- Tilt the head forward so blood does not cause aspiration.
- Do not put tissue or cotton in the nose.

Topic: Client education

- Tell the patient the bleeding usually stops with 10 minutes.
- Advise patient not to blow their nose.
- If the bleeding. Continues, tell patient to hold ice pack on bridge of nose.

Subcategory: Diabetes Mellitus Management

Topic: Risk Factors

- A waist circumference greater then 40 inches.
- A patient with high blood pressure.
- A fasting glucose greater than 100mg/dL.

Topic: Expected findings

- An expected findings can be an increase heart rate.
- If a patient has a dry mucous membrane.
- Another signs could be rapid weak pulse.

Topic: Lab Test

- Oral glucose to diagnose gestational diabetes.
- Educate patient is eat balanced diet 3 days prior.
- Ketones accumulate in blood due to fatty acid breakdown.

Subcategory: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures for Female Reproductive Disorders: Preparing a Client

for a Pelvic Examination

Topic: Breast Exam:

- The client can be sitting.
- Unexpected findings is lumps or lesions.
- They can be self-exams at home.

Topic: Pelvic Exams

- Examines external and internal organs.
- Should be down 6-10 days after last menstrual cycle.
- Void prior to examination.

Topic: Rectal Exam

- Clients who are at ag greater risk
- African American have a higher risk
- Pateint should give consent before exam.

Main Category #2: Management of Care

Subcategory: Neurocognitive Disorders

Topic: Risk Factors

- A risk factor for delirium is older age.
- Prior head trauma can be a risk factor.
- Substance use is a risk factor for delirium.

Topic: Defense Mechanism

- The family and patient may refuse to believe that something is wrong.
- The patient may make up stories when asked a question.
- This may be an attempt to help self-esteem.

Topic: Screening/ Assessment Tools

- A confusion scale for patient who are being screened for delirium.
- A functional dementia scare is used to determine ability to do self-care.
- A client can be secondary source.

Subcategory: Cystic Fibrosis

Topic: Expected Findings

- If there is a family history of CF.
- If there is a history of respiratory infections.
- If the newborn has meconium ileus.

Topic: Respiratory findings

- The patient may have dyspnea.
- The patient may have a barrel-shaped chest.
- The patient may have clubbing of the fingers and toes.

Topic: Gastrointestinal findings

- The stools will be greasy and foul-smelling.
- The patient may have trouble gaining weight.
- They may experience anemia.

Subcategory: Legal Responsibilities

Topic: Federal regulations

- HIPPA is a federal law affecting nursing practice
- MHPA is a federal law affecting nursing practice
- PSDA is a federal law affecting nursing practice

Topic: State laws

- Boards of nursing have the right to revoke a nursing license.
- Boards will also set the standard for nursing schools.
- There is good Samaritan law that will protect health care workers.

Topic: Client's Rights

- They have rights when they seek health care services.
- Residents' rights is in under Medicare programs.
- They retain their right as citizens.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication**Topic: Basic communication**

- It helps nurses assess conditions.
- Interpersonal communication is between two people.
- Public communication is within a large group.

Topic: Functional Components

- Referent is motivation for communication.
- Sender is who transmits the message.
- Message could be verbal or nonverbal.

Topic: Methods of communication

- Vocabulary is the words used.
- Nurses need to be credible.
- When communication happens, participants must share meanings.

Main Category #3: Psychosocial Integrity**Subcategory: Substance use disorder****Topic: Medications supporting withdrawal**

- Withdrawal using starts within 4-12 hours of last intake.
- Vomiting can be a manifestation.
- Alcohol withdrawal delirium can occur on day 2 or 3 after quitting.

Topic: Benzodiazepines

- First line of treatment for alcohol withdrawal
- They will have decrease in the risk of seizures.
- Obtain baseline vital.

Topic: Intended effects

- Decrease in craving.
- Decrease in blood pressure
- Decrease in seizures

Subcategory: Basic mental health nursing concepts**Topic: Assessment**

- Include question about their sleep pattern.
- Obtain a detailed history.
- Ask for feedback after the first interview.

Topic: Psychosocial history

- Assess the client's beliefs about wellness and illness.
- Identify how the patient passes their free time.
- Assess the patient culture belief.

Topic: Mental Status Examination

- Assess the level of consciousness
- This included physical appearance.
- A client's mood can provide information about how the patient is feeling.