

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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

Semester: Fall 2024

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:

<b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>
<b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>
<b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul>

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: Clinical Judgment

### Subcategory: Analyze Cues

#### Topic: Depressive Disorders: Teaching a Client About Amitriptyline

- Amitriptyline, a tricyclic antidepressant, can cause orthostatic hypotension. Clients should move slowly from sitting or lying to standing.
- Relapse and withdrawal symptoms can occur with abrupt discontinuation of amitriptyline. When discontinuing the drug, it is important to reduce the dosage over a 2-week period to prevent or minimize withdrawal symptoms.
- Amitriptyline can cause drowsiness. Clients should take the drug at bedtime and avoid activities that require alertness until they know how the drug will affect them.

#### Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Identifying Findings Consistent with Chorioamnionitis or Preeclampsia

- Chorioamnionitis is the infection of the amnion, chorion (membranes), and amniotic fluid.
- If a mother already has an infection in the reproductive tract, this increases the risk for developing a Chorioamnionitis.
- Chorioamnionitis is commonly seen in patients who have a prolonged rupture of membranes.

### Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

#### Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Priority Findings to Report to the Provider

- Prolapsed umbilical cord is when the cord compresses and compromises fetal circulation.
- Risk factors that are seen with a prolapsed umbilical cord include: rupture of membranes, abnormal fetal presentation and long umbilical cord.
- Expected findings in a patient with a prolapsed umbilical cord would include: visualization of the umbilical cord, variable or prolonged decelerations and excessive fetal activity followed by cessation of movement.

### Subcategory: Generate Solutions

#### Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illness: Planning Care for a Child Following a Tonsillectomy

- Make sure to record the estimated amount of blood loss for the patient.
- Allow for the patient to sit up or lean forward.
- Children should rest, but may play inside after 1-2 days and may be outside after 3-4 days, if they feel up to it.

#### Topic: Anesthesia and Moderate Sedation: Responding to a Client Who is in the Emergency Department

- Ensure that the client has a signed consent form, because an adult who has received sedation cannot give legal consent.
- Monitor drains, tubes, catheters, and IV access throughout anesthesia and surgery.
- Assess the level of sedation and anesthetic effects (level of consciousness, vital signs).

#### Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Identifying Interventions as Anticipated or Contraindicated

- Meconium passage in the amniotic fluid during the antepartum period prior to the start of labor is typically not associated with an unfavorable fetal outcome.
- The fetus has had an episode of loss of sphincter control, allowing meconium to pass into amniotic fluid.
- There is an increased incidence for meconium in the amniotic fluid after 38 weeks of gestation due to fetal maturity of normal physiological functions.

## Main Category #2: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

#### Topic: Electrolyte Imbalances: Identifying Manifestations of a Calcium Imbalance

- Hypocalcemia is a total blood calcium less than 9.0 mg/dL.
- Risk factors that can lead to a calcium deficit include: diarrhea, wound drainage and inadequate vitamin D intake.
- Expected findings in someone who is experiencing Hypocalcemia include: paresthesia of the fingers and lips, muscle twitches and seizure due to irritability of the central nervous system.

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

#### Topic: Disorders of Reproductive Tissue: Caring for a Client Following Transurethral Resection of the Prostate

- Remind clients that frequent ejaculation releases retained prostatic fluids, thereby decreasing the size of the prostate.
- Avoid heavy lifting, strenuous exercise, straining, and sexual intercourse for the prescribed length of time.
- Drink 12 or more 8-oz glasses of water each day unless contraindicated.

#### Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Interventions for a Client Who has Deep-Vein Thrombosis

- Thrombophlebitis refers to a thrombus that is associated with inflammation.
- Risk factors for a DVT include: pregnancy, operative vaginal birth, immobility, smoking and obesity.
- Expected findings for someone with a DVT include: leg pain and tenderness.

### Subcategory: Pathophysiology

#### Topic: Esophageal Disorders: Manifestations of a Sliding Hiatal Hernia

- With a sliding hiatal hernia, a portion of the stomach and gastroesophageal junction moves above the diaphragm.
- Expected findings of a patient with a sliding hiatal hernia would include: heartburn, reflux, chest pain, dysphagia and belching.
- One of the diagnostic procedures that would be recommended at first would be a barium swallow with fluoroscopy.

## Main Category #3: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

### Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

#### Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Teaching About Adverse Effects of Levothyroxine

- Levothyroxine is safe to use during pregnancy.
- During lactation period, use levothyroxine with caution.
- Levothyroxine is contraindicated for clients who have thyrotoxicosis and adrenal insufficiency.

#### Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Identifying Adverse Effects of Losartan

- Losartan can cause patients to become dizzy or lightheaded.
- An adverse effect of Losartan is hyperkalemia, which are elevated amounts of potassium in the body.
- Losartan can cause chest pain in patients, and that would be considered an adverse effect.

### **Subcategory: Medication Administration**

#### **Topic: Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Providing Client Education About Tetracycline**

- Tetracycline's are broad-spectrum antibiotics that inhibit micro-organism growth by preventing protein synthesis.
- Therapeutic uses for Tetracycline include: periodontal disease, Brucellosis and Lyme disease.
- Some complications with Tetracycline include GI discomfort, such as, cramping, nausea and vomiting.

#### **Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Mixing Insulin's in the Same Syringe**

- When mixing short-acting insulin with longer-acting insulin, draw the short-acting insulin up into the syringe first, then the longer-acting insulin.
- For insulin suspensions, gently rotate the vial between the palms to disperse the particles throughout the vial prior to withdrawing insulin.
- NPH and premixed insulin's should appear cloudy.

#### **Topic: Medications for Psychotic Disorders: Finding to Report Prior to Administering Clozapine**

- Clozapine is the first atypical antipsychotic developed, and it is no longer considered a first-line medication for schizophrenia spectrum disorders due to its adverse effects.
- Clozapine typically comes in two forms, tablets and orally disintegrating tablets.
- Nursing actions of Clozapine include: low risk of EPS, high risk of weight gain, diabetes, and dyslipidemia.

### **Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies**

#### **Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Obtaining a Client's Blood Pressure**

- Cardiovascular diagnostic procedures evaluate the functioning of the heart by monitoring for enzymes in the blood; using ultrasound to visualize the heart; determining the heart's response to exercise; and using catheters to determine blood volume, perfusion, fluid status, how the heart is pumping, and the degree of artery blockage.
- Cardiac enzymes are released into the bloodstream when the heart muscle is injured.
- For the preprocedure, it is recommended to fast for 12-14 hours prior to lipid profile sampling.

### **References (1):**

- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., & Lemon, T. (2019). *Nursing leadership and management* (8<sup>th</sup> ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H. C., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Morris, C., Leehy, P., & Hertel, R. (2019). *Fundamentals for nursing* (10<sup>th</sup> ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.
- Holman, H., Williams, D., Sommer, S., Johnson, J., Ball, B. S., Wheless, L., Leehy, P., & Lemon, T. (2019). *RN adult medical surgical nursing* (11<sup>th</sup> ed.). Assessment Technologies Institute, LLC.