

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:

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

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:

<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: Health Promotion and Maintenance

### Subcategory: Assessing a client's knowledge of postpartum care

#### Topic: Perineal care

- Cleanse the perineal area from front to back with warm water, after each voiding and bowel movement.
- Blot perineal area from front to back.
- Remove and apply perineal pads from front to back.

#### Topic: Breast care for clients who plan to breastfeed

- Wear a well-fitting, non-binding bra if breast support is needed.
- Allow newborn to breastfeed on demand, which would be about 8-12 times in 24 hours.
- To relieve breast engorgement, take a warm shower or apply warm compresses before breastfeeding to promote letdown and milk flow.

#### Topic: Breast care for clients who are not planning to breastfeed

- Wear a well-fitting, supportive bra continuously for the first 72 hours.
- Avoid breast stimulation and running warm water over breasts for prolonged periods until no longer lactating.
- For breast engorgement, which can occur on the third or fifth postpartum day, apply cold compresses 15 minutes on and 45 minutes off.

### Subcategory: Leading and managing client care

#### Topic: Leadership and management

- Management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating the work within an organization.
- Leadership is the ability to inspire others to achieve a desired outcome.
- An individual cannot be a leader without followers.

#### Topic: Leadership Theories

- Autocratic/Authoritarian makes decisions for the group, motivates by coercion, and communication occurs down the chain.
- Democratic: includes the group when a decision is being made, motivates by supporting staff, and communication occurs up and down the chain.
- Laissez-faire: makes very few decisions and does little planning, motivation is largely the responsibility of the individual staff members, and communication occurs up and down the chain.

#### Topic: Critical thinking

- Reflects on upon the meaning of statements, examines available data, and uses reasoning to make informed decisions.
- Necessary to reflect and evaluate from a broader scope of view.
- Sometimes must think "out of the box" to find solutions that are best for the clients and staff members.

### Subcategory: Community of care

#### Topic: Referrals

- Referrals for an individual in acute care settings typically are based on the medical diagnosis or other relevant clinical information.
- The nurse assists in linking the client with community resources and must have knowledge of individuals and organizations that can serve as resources.
- The nurse educates the client about community resources and self-care measures.

#### Topic: Steps in the referral process

- Engage in a working relationship with the client.
- Making the referral.
- Evaluating the outcome.

#### Topic: Discharge planning

- An essential component of the continuum of care and is an ongoing assessment that anticipates the future needs of the clients.

- Requires and ongoing communication between the client, nurse, providers, family, and other members of the interprofessional team.
- Begins at admission.

## Main Category #2: Management of Care

### Subcategory: Continuity of care

#### Topic: Case management

- Collaboration between clients, family members, community resources, payer sources, and health care professionals contributes to successful management of the client's health care needs.
- Case management nurses must possess excellent communication skills to facilitate communication among all parties involved.
- Case management nurses can face ethical dilemmas as they work with clients.

#### Topic: Technology and community nursing

- Have led to drastic changes in the delivery of health care.
- Some types of technology can assist with cost control.
- The nurse can use the technology as a tool to increase awareness and provide education to clients or to collect data.

#### Topic: Informatics

- Electronic health care records, electronic medical records, databases, and billing are commonly used within the current health care industry.
- Interprofessional teams and clients can hold meetings electronically.
- Nurses can use chat rooms and asynchronous discussions as alternative delivery methods for client health education.

### Subcategory: Cancer Disorders

#### Topic: Skin cancer characteristics

- Open lesion that does not heal within 4 weeks.
- Small, waxy nodule with superficial blood vessels, well-defined borders.
- Erythema and ulcerations.

#### Topic: Thyroid cancer

- Papillary carcinoma grows slowly and is the most common form of thyroid cancer.
- Follicular carcinoma affects the blood vessels, bone, and lung tissues. Often attaches to the trachea, muscles, vasculature, and skin.
- Medullary carcinoma often results of a familial endocrine disorder. Most often found in clients 50 years and older.

#### Topic: Lung cancer assessment

- Determine the pack-year history for clients who smoke.
- Monitor for a cough that changes in pattern.
- Evaluate use of other tobacco products.

### Subcategory: Legal and ethical issues

#### Topic: Legal rights of clients in the mental health setting

- The right to humane treatment and care.
- Right to informed consent and the right to refuse treatment.

- Right to communicate with individuals outside of the health facility.

**Topic: Ethical issues for clients in the mental health setting**

- Pharmacogenetic testing may be used to help predict side effects and efficacy with psychotropic medications.
- The nurse must use ethical principles to decide ethical issues.
- The nurse can experience situations where there will be conflict between two or more courses of action.

**Topic: Resources for solving ethical client issues**

- The nurse practice act.
- Facility policies.
- Members of the clergy and other spiritual or ethical counselors.

**Main Category #3: Pharmacological and parenteral therapies**

**Subcategory: Psychosocial issues of infants, and children, and adolescents**

**Topic: Posttraumatic stress disorder risk factors**

- Traumatic incident
- Sexual assault
- Natural disaster

**Topic: Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder**

- Common in childhood and can persist into adulthood.
- Inattentiveness hyperactivity, and impulsiveness, usually revealed prior to age 7.
- A child must meet diagnostic criteria for diagnosis of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.

**Topic: Autism spectrum disorder expected findings**

- Distress and routines are changed.
- Delayed or absent language development.
- Grunting or humming.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures to assist with labor and delivery**

**Topic: Cervical ripening**

- Can eliminate the need for oxytocin administration to induce labor, lower the dosage of oxytocin needed, and promote a more successful induction.
- Administration of a low dose infusion of oxytocin is used for cervical priming.
- A balloon catheter is inserted into the intracervical canal to dilate the cervix.

**Topic: Augmentation of labor**

- Stimulation of hypotonic contractions once labor has spontaneously begun.
- Some providers favor active management of labor to establish effective labor with the aggressive use of oxytocin or rupture of membranes.
- Risk factors requiring augmentation of labor is administration procedures, nursing assessments and interventions, and possible procedure complications are the same for labor induction.

**Topic: Amniotomy**

- The artificial rupture of the amniotic membranes by the provider using a hook, clamp.
- Labor typically begins within 12 hours after the membranes rupture and can decrease the duration of labor by up to 2 hours.

- The client is at an increased risk for cord prolapse or infection.

### Subcategory: Gastrointestinal disorders

#### Topic: Laxatives

- Helps soften fecal mass and increase bulk, which is identical to the action of dietary fiber.
- Temporary treatment for constipation.
- Control stool for clients who have an ileostomy or colostomy.

#### Topic: Antidiarrheals

- Activate opioid receptors in the GI tract to decrease intestinal motility and to increase the absorption of fluid and sodium in the intestine.
- High doses can cause opioid effects (euphoria and CNS depression).
- Clients who have severe cases of diarrhea can be hospitalized for management of dehydration.

#### Topic: Prokinetic agents

- Controls nausea and vomiting by blocking dopamine and serotonin receptors.
- Complications can be tardive dyskinesia, sedation, and extrapyramidal symptoms.
- Monitor CNS depression and EPS and medication can be given orally or IV.

### References (1):

Assessment Technologies Institute (2022). *RN ATI Capstone Proctored Comprehensive Assessment Form B*. Focused Review. <https://student.atitesting.com/ViewResult/AssessmentIPP/328651068>



Proctored Assessment: RN ATI Capstone Proctored Comprehensive Assessment Form B

### Individual Performance Profile

Download Report

Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

**63.1%**

TIME SPENT

53:21

Individual Name: Ragin Baker

Student Number: 7565963

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 10/18/2024 # of Points: 109

**Focused Review Progress**

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 10/21/2024 Time spent: 03:03:40

Review

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas

Show all topics to review  OFF

Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	Individual Score
+ Management of Care	6	11	45.5%
+ Safety and Infection Control	1	9	88.9%
+ Health Promotion and Maintenance	4	6	33.3%
+ Psychosocial Integrity	2	5	60.0%
+ Basic Care and Comfort	2	5	60.0%
+ Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	5	11	54.5%

