

## **ATI Remediations**

### **1. Types of Communication**

- a. Types of Communication: Components of Verbal Communication
- b. Types of Communication: Components of Verbal Communication During Initial Assessment
- c. Types of Communication: Modes of Communication for Beneficial Client Outcome

Understanding the various types of communication—such as verbal, nonverbal, and written—and the components that make communication effective is essential in nursing. During initial assessments, verbal communication helps gather vital information about a patient's needs, symptoms, and concerns. Using appropriate modes of communication ensures clear and beneficial interactions, ultimately influencing client outcomes.

### **2. Therapeutic Communication**

- a. Therapeutic Communication: Nontherapeutic Communication Minimizing Client's Feelings

Therapeutic communication is key to building rapport and trust with patients. It involves strategies like active listening, empathy, and validation, which help patients feel understood and cared for. Avoiding nontherapeutic communication, such as minimizing a client's feelings or focusing too much on oneself, prevents misunderstandings and helps in building a stronger nurse-patient relationship.

### **3. Factors that Affect Communication with Individuals and Groups**

- a. Factors that Affect Communication with Individuals and Groups: Cultural Factors that Affect Communication
- b. Factors that Affect Communication with Individuals and Groups: Demonstrating Cultural Sensitivity Through Clarifying Information
- c. Factors that Affect Communication with Individuals and Groups: Developmental Topics for Older Adult Client

- d. Factors that Affect Communication with Individuals and Groups: Strategies that Affect Communication
- e. Therapeutic Communication: Nontherapeutic Communication Focus on Self

Factors like cultural background, age, and developmental stage can greatly influence how individuals communicate. By understanding these, nurses can adjust their communication to ensure understanding and respect. Demonstrating cultural sensitivity, clarifying information, and using age-appropriate strategies for older adults improve comprehension and comfort, fostering a trusting environment for patients from all backgrounds.

#### **4. Organizational Communication**

- a. Organizational Communication: Identifying Components of SBAR Technique
- b. Organizational Communication: Organizational Structure and Discussing Progression of Orienting Nurse
- c. Organizational Communication: Preparing for Telephone Report to Provider
- d. Organizational Communication: Using SBAR Technique

Effective communication within the healthcare team is crucial for safety and patient care coordination. The SBAR (Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation) technique provides a structured way to communicate essential information about patient care. Knowing how to give organized information—whether in person, over the phone, or through documentation—reduces errors, especially during shift changes or patient handoffs.

#### **5. Client Education**

- a. Client Education: Evaluating Factors Affecting Client Learning
- b. Client Education: Identifying Factors that Interfere with Client Learning
- c. Client Education: Teaching Clients who have Hearing Loss

Educating clients about their health is a major part of nursing care. Understanding factors that impact learning, such as hearing loss or other barriers, helps nurses adapt their teaching

approach. When patients comprehend their condition and the steps they need to take, they are more likely to engage in self-care and follow their care plans, leading to better health outcomes.