

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2019**
Semester: Fall 2024

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:

1. Management of Care	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	8. Physiological Adaptation
	9. Clinical Judgment
 - b. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - 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 main categories listed under the “Topics to Review” section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A” → There may be main categories that you don’t have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put “N/A”
5. 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.

6. 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 to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advance Directives

Topic: Ethical decision making

- Some state nurse associations offer protection to nurses who report unethical practice.
- A problem is an ethical dilemma if it cannot be solved solely by a review of scientific data.
- The Code of Ethics for Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurses issued by the National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Services also serves as a set of standards for Nursing Practice.

Topic: living will

- Types of treatments that are often addressed in a living will are those that have the capacity to prolong life.
- Nurses need to be familiar with their state statute and facility policies as they can vary state to state.
- The majority of state laws include provisions that shield healthcare providers from liability when they comply with the instructions outlined in a living will.

Topic: Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care

- a legal document that designates a health care surrogate, who is an individual authorized to make health care decisions for a client who is unable.
- The healthcare surrogate must know the client's wishes well.
- A durable power of attorney for healthcare, alongside a living will, can better ensure the client's healthcare decisions are honored.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation, and Supervision

Topic: Nurse Practice Act

- The nurse practice acts govern nursing practice and legal guidelines for practice and are enforced by each states board of nursing.
- Nurse practice acts vary state to state.
- Published standards of nursing practice are developed by organizations such as the American nurse association and national association of practical nurse education and services.

Topic: Health care facility policies and procedures

- Policies and procedures establish the standard of practice for employees for institutions.
- The manuals provide detailed information on how a nurse should respond in specific situations.
- Nurses who practice according to the institutional policy are legally protected if that standard still results in an injury.

Topic: Standards of care

- Standards of care define and guide the level of care that should be given.
- Nurses should refuse to practice beyond their legal scope of practice and outside of their areas of competency.
- Nurses should use the formal chain of command to verbalize concerns related to their assignment.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Principles of Case Management

- A case manager works with the interprofessional healthcare team to assess a client's needs, plan care, and monitor progress toward desired outcomes within set timeframes.
- Case manager nurses do not usually provide direct client care but can be a nurse, social worker, or other health care professionals.
- Community case managers coordinate resources and services for clients receiving care in residential settings.

Topic: Nursing Role in Case Management

- Coordinating care
- Limiting unnecessary costs and lengthy stays
- Advocate for the client and family

Topic: Critical Pathways

- A critical or clinical pathway or care map can be used to support the implementation of clinical guidelines and protocols.

- Case managers often initiate critical pathways.
- Critical pathways are often specific to a diagnosis and outline the typical length of stay and treatments.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: standard precautions/transmission based precautions and surgical asepsis

Topic: infection control

- Facility policies and procedures should guide the proper implementation of infection prevention and control.
- Any client suspected of having or confirmed to have a communicable disease should be placed in the appropriate isolation.
- Four levels of precautions known as standard, airborne, droplet, and contact are recommended for those interacting with clients carrying infectious organisms.

Topic: needlesticks

- The nurse should use safety needles or needle-less IV systems to prevent injuries to both clients and staff from improper handling.
- If a needlestick occurs, the nurse should report it to facility risk management in accordance with facility policy and state law.
- The nurse should dispose of biomedical waste in sharps containers immediately after use.

Topic: Hand Hygiene

- Healthcare personnel must perform hand hygiene before and after client contact and glove removal, using either alcohol-based products or soap and water.
- Wash hands with soap and water for at least 15 seconds, or up to 2 minutes if soiled. Rinse, dry with a paper towel, and use it to turn off the faucet if no foot or knee pedals are available.
- For alcohol-based hand hygiene dispense the recommended amount of alcohol-based product into the palm, rub hands together covering all surfaces, and continue rubbing until hands are dry.

Subcategory: accident/error/injury prevention

Topic: Fall prevention

- Maintain beds in a low position.
- Place at risk clients closer to the nurse's station.
- Use chair or bed alarms to alert staff for clients at risk of getting up unattended.

Topic: Preventing Injury

- Keep objects close and bend your knees when lifting to maintain balance.
- Plan activities involving lifting, transferring, or ambulating a client, and ensure other staff are ready to assist when needed.
- Know your agency's policies regarding lifting.

Topic: Incident Reports

- Should be filed with a medication error, client fall, needlestick, and loss of property.
- It should be completed as soon as possible and must be within 24hrs of the incident.
- Must include the client's name, date, time and location of the incident and a description of the incident that occurred.

Subcategory: emergency response plan

Topic: fire safety

- Know the location of exits, alarms, fire extinguishers, and oxygen turnoff valves
- Know the evacuation plan for the unit and the facility
- Do not block fire doors and know what each fire extinguisher is used for.

Topic: Mass Casualty Triage

- Casualties are separated based on their potential for survival, and treatment is allocated accordingly

- Nurses can find this situation very stressful because clients who are not expected to survive are cared for last
- Red tags are the highest priority and have life threatening injuries but a high probability of survival, yellow tags are the second highest with major injuries, but non-life threatening, green tags are minor injuries, and black tags are clients who are not expected to live.

Topic: Active Shooter

- Running involves evacuating if a clear path of exit is present and keeps others from entering areas where a shooter may be present.
- Hiding is an option, and you should be sure to hide out of view, lock or block the entry to the location, and remain quiet.
- You can choose to confront the shooter if danger is imminent.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Critical Thinking

- Critical thinking involves analyzing the meaning of statements, evaluating data, and using reasoning to make informed decisions.
- Critical thinking is essential for reflecting and evaluating from a broader perspective.
- Sometimes, thinking "outside the box" is necessary to find the best solutions for clients, staff, and the organization.

Topic: Clinical Reasoning

- Clinical reasoning is the mental process of analyzing a clinical situation and making decisions based on that analysis.
- Clinical reasoning supports decision-making by guiding the nurse in assessing and organizing data, selecting relevant information, and applying nursing knowledge to make informed decisions about client care. Problem-solving is a key component of this process.
- Clinical reasoning is the development of skills and knowledge over time, which leads to effective clinical decision-making.

Topic: Clinical Judgement

- The decision made regarding a course of action based on a critical analysis of data.
- The nurse uses clinical judgment to analyze data, interpret evidence, apply knowledge, and determine client outcomes based on evidence-based practices.
- Clinical judgment involves adjusting actions or interventions based on the client's needs and response.

Subcategory: Recognizing Cues

Topic: Impaired Coworkers

- A nurse must report any suspicion of a coworker using substances at work to management as per policy.
- Healthcare providers found guilty of misappropriating-controlled substances may also face criminal charges related to the offense.
- If a nurse maintains licensure, they often face work restrictions, such as being limited to noncritical care areas and prohibited from administering controlled medications.

Topic: Abuse

- Nurses are required to report any suspected mistreatment according to facility policy.
- Many states require healthcare providers, including nurses, to report suspected violence or neglect of vulnerable adults.
- All 51 jurisdictions require reporting suspected child abuse, with statutes designating mandatory reporters, including nurses in many states.

Topic: Communicable Diseases

- Nurses are required to report a client's communicable disease diagnosis to the appropriate agency,

such as the local or state health department.

- A complete list of reportable diseases and the reporting system can be found on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website.
- Over 60 communicable diseases must be reported to public health departments to help ensure treatment, monitor outbreaks, plan control measures, identify epidemics, set priorities, and educate the community.

Subcategory: generating solutions

Topic: Planned Change

- Planned change in healthcare allows the team to replace unproven methods with evidence-based practices.
- Include people who will be affected by the change in the planning process to decrease resistance.
- Factors affecting successful change include willingness, competing demands, and the change's significance.

Topic: Legal practice and professional liability

- Understanding nursing laws helps nurses protect client rights and minimize the risk of liability.
- By practicing within the law, nurses ensure safe, competent care, advocate for clients' rights, and provide care within their scope of practice.
- Nurses must practice according to the laws governing nursing and ensure compliance with them.

Topic: Ethical Decision Making

- Ethical decision-making is the process of making a decision about an ethical issue.
- An ethical dilemma occurs when scientific data alone can't solve the issue, there's a conflict of moral imperatives, and the outcome significantly impacts the client.
- Nurses must advocate and report ethical issues, using the chain of command for protection. Some state nurse associations offer protection for reporting unethical practices.