

N433 Infant, Child, and Adolescent Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Pediatric Nursing
Semester: 2024 Fall

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
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - 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.
Proctored ATI Grading Scale –

RN Pediatric Health 2023

Level 3= 90 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 1-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

Level 2 = 80 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 2-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

Level 1 = 70 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 3-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

Below Level 1 = 60 points

- **Remediation = 10 points:**
- Minimum 4-hour Focused Review
- For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. **Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.**

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.

7.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Coordinating Client Care

Topic: Initiating a Referral to the Interprofessional Team

- Nurses must make sure that clients understand their rights.
- Clients have the right to refuse any treatment.
- The nurse's role during informed consent is to witness a signature and that informed consent was given.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Health Promotion of School-Age Children (6-12 Years)

Topic: Teaching About Bicycle Safety

- Wear a helmet while riding a bicycle.
- An age-appropriate activity for a 6-9 year old child is jumping rope or riding a bike.
- School-aged children should go through a screening to detect scoliosis.

Subcategory: Infection Control

Topic: Identifying Common Sources of Health Care-Associated Infection

- There are five different types of pathogens: bacteria, viruses, fungi, prions, and parasites.
- Health care associated infections are acquired in the healthcare setting such as hospitals or clinics.
- Health care associated infections are most commonly acquired in the ICU.

Subcategory:

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Cognitive and Sensory Impairments

Topic: Testing a Preschooler's Visual Acuity

- Legal blindness is a visual acuity of 20/200, or worse.
- The child should be 10-20 feet from the chart while testing.
- The child should wear glasses during testing.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Psychosocial Issues of Infants, Children, and Adolescents

Topic: Planning Therapeutic Interventions

- Psychosocial issues can be a result of a physical illness.
- Depression is hard to detect and most of the time overlooked in children.
- Make referrals and perform interventions early.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Cystic Fibrosis

Topic: Anticipated Prescribed Medications

- Albuterol is a short-acting respiratory medication that can be given.
- An early manifestation of cystic fibrosis is wheezing.
- A bronchodilator should be administered as prescribed.

Subcategory: Cardiovascular Disorders

Topic: Caring for an Infant Who Has Congestive Heart Failure

- Remain calm while providing care for this patient.
- Perform strict I&O to monitor fluid status.
- Monitor the coping of the family members.

Subcategory: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses

Topic: Analyzing Respiratory Findings for a 3-Year-Old Child

- Enlarged tonsils can sometimes disrupt hearing.
- Respiratory disorders can affect the upper or lower respiratory tracts.
- Closely monitor respiratory distress.

Subcategory: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections

Topic: Caring for A Child Who Has Vesicoureteral Reflux

- A urinary tract infection can occur at any part of the urinary tract.
- Enuresis is accidental urination of an individual after being potty trained.
- A risk factor for enuresis is being a twin.

Topic: Planning Care for a Child Who Has a Urinary Tract Infection

- The child's self-esteem needs to be assessed.
- Encourage fluids for the child who has a UTI.
- Teach proper wiping mechanisms for the child.

Subcategory: Hematologic Disorder

Topic: Planning Care for an Adolescent Who is Experiencing a Vaso-Occlusive Crisis

- A patient experiencing a vaso-occlusive crisis is usually in severe pain.
- The vaso-occlusive patient may present with hematuria.
- Promote rest for the patient experiencing a vaso-occlusive crisis.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Airflow Disorders

Topic: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Prednisolone

- Prednisolone can be given orally or through an IV.
- Prednisone can result in suppression of adrenal gland function.
- Blood glucose levels should be monitored.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Urinary Elimination

Topic: Teaching About 24-Hour Urine Collection

- Most adults produce around 1,000-2,000 mL of urine per day.
- Urine should be collected for the full 24-hours.
- The first void of the day should be discarded.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Complications of Infants

Topic: Caring for A Newborn Who is Receiving Phototherapy

- Electrolyte levels should be checked for the patient receiving phototherapy.
- An eye mask should be placed over the newborn's eyes while receiving phototherapy.
- Reposition the newborn every 2 hours.

Topic: Expected Findings of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- Necrotizing Enterocolitis is an inflammatory disease of the mucosa in the gastrointestinal tract.
- Expected findings are abdominal distention and bloody stools.
- Digestion is interfered with in a patient with necrotizing enterocolitis.

Subcategory: Fractures

Topic: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications

- A risk factor for fractures is obesity.
- A cast can be applied to maintain immobilization
- Instruct the patient not to place foreign objects into the cast.

Subcategory: Health Promotion of Infants (2 days to 1 year)

Topic: Nutritional Support for an Infant

- Infants should only receive breastmilk for the first 6 months of life.
- Cow's milk is not an acceptable alternative to breast milk.
- Juice or water is not needed within the first 4 months of life.

Subcategory: Hematologic Disorders

Topic: Identifying Priority Findings for Sickle Cell Anemia

- Sickle Cell Anemia is the most common form of Sickle Cell Disease.
- RBCs are sickle-shaped, causing tissue hypoxia.
- An expected finding for a sickle cell anemia patient is that they have a family history of sickle cell anemia.

Subcategory: Cardiovascular Disorders

Topic: Caring for A Child Following A Cardiac Catheterization

- Cardiac Catheterization can evaluate dysrhythmias.
- Before the procedure, a physical exam should be done.
- The patient should be NPO for 4-6 hours before the procedure.

Subcategory: Blood Neoplasms

Topic: Identifying Effective Treatment for a Child Who Has Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

- Leukemia affects the bone marrow and the lymphatic system.
- Leukemia is classified by the WBCs.
- Leukemia causes an increase in immature WBCs.

Subcategory: HIV/AIDS

Topic: Evaluating Parent Understanding

- HIV significantly reduces the body's ability to fight off infections.
- Organ dysfunction is commonly seen in patients with HIV.
- A risk factor for HIV is being a sexual assault survivor.