

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

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**Assessment Name:** RN Pediatric Nursing 2023

**Semester:** Fall 2024

Instructions:

- Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
- The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
  - Categories
    - These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
      - Management of Care
      - Safety and Infection Control
      - Health Promotion and Maintenance
      - Psychosocial Integrity
      - Basic Care and Comfort
      - Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
      - Reduction of Risk Potential
      - Physiological Adaptation
  - Subcategories
  - Topics
- Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
  - Main Category
    - Subcategories for each main category
      - Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
        - Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
  - 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.***
- In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
  - 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"
- 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**

- 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: N/A**

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: N/A**

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**

**Subcategory: Aging Process**

**Topic: Immunizations for Preschooler**

- Preschoolers between ages 4-6 years should get DTaP, IPV, MMR, and VAR vaccines.
- The DTaP and IPV should be the child's final doses unless a dose was started late.
- The MMR and VAR vaccines are the child's second doses of their immunization schedule.

**Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions**

**Topic: Health Promotion of Infants**

- Posterior fontanel closes by 2 months and the anterior fontanel closes by 12 to 18 months.
- Erickson's "trust vs mistrust" occurs from birth to 1 year where achieving the task is based on the quality of the caregiver-infant relationship.
- Exposure to lead paint should be avoided and toxins and plants kept out of reach.

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention****Topic: Immunizations Teaching**

- The purpose is to decrease or eliminate certain infectious diseases in society and to prevent them and their complications.
- Nurses must ensure consent has been obtained from the child's guardian prior to administration.
- IM injections are given in the vastus lateralis or the ventrogluteal muscle in infants and young children, and into the deltoid for older children and adolescents.

**Subcategory: Health Screening****Topic: Cognitive and Sensory Impairments**

- Sensory impairments most affect the eyes and ears, causing complications in normal growth and development.
- Common visual impairments include myopia, hyperopia, astigmatism, cataracts, and glaucoma.
- Risk factors include prenatal prematurity or postnatal conditions, infections, or chronic illnesses.

**Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity****Subcategory: N/A****Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort****Subcategory: N/A****Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies****Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions****Topic: Airflow Disorders/Prednisone**

- Can cause suppression of adrenal gland function decreasing the ability of the adrenal cortex to produce glucocorticoids.
- Suppression may lead to bone loss, hyperglycemia, myopathy, or peptic ulcers.
- Nursing interventions may include administering oral glucocorticoids on alternate-day dosing, monitoring blood glucose levels, and not stopping the medication abruptly.

**Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential****Subcategory: Laboratory Values****Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders/Lab Tests**

- Throat and skin swab are performed to check for group A streptococcal infection.
- An echocardiogram may be ordered by the provider to check for leaking heart valves, fluid in the sac around the heart, or poor heart ejection fraction.
- Other test include WBC count, blood cultures, rapid antigen test, and a molecular test.

**Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures****Topic: Urinary Elimination**

- Urinary elimination is a precise system of filtration, reabsorption, and excretion to help maintain fluid and electrolyte balance while filtering waste.
- Nursing interventions involves monitoring a stoma and peristomal skin for indications of breakdown.

- Poor abdominal and pelvic tone, acute and chronic disorders, and spinal cord injury all affect urinary elimination.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Hemodynamics

#### Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders/Digoxin

- Digoxin is used for abnormal heart rhythms, CHF, and single ventricle patients.
- Contact the provider if a child has decreased appetite, fainting, brady/tachycardia, or difficulty breathing following administration.
- You should check the child's pulse prior to administration of digoxin to ensure it should be administered.

#### Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders/Nutrition

- Infants with heart failure may need extra calories to grow so you can use fortified breast milk or formula.
- A feeding tube may be necessary to help a child get the extra nutrition required for healthy development.
- For more severe heart failure, it is important to limit the amount of salt and fluids the child intakes.

### Subcategory: Illness Management

#### Topic: Enuresis Response Evaluation

- The nurse must perform a thorough assessment of bedwetting frequency, timing, and volume.
- Educate parents on importance of keeping a bladder diary, a detailed recording of voiding patterns including day and nighttime urination and associated symptoms.
- Education on how a child's commitment to the treatment plan can significantly impact the outcome. Setting a routine pattern using alarms or medications is seen as most effective.

#### Topic: Kidney Disorders

- Acute glomerulonephritis is a benign inflammation of the glomeruli which causes intravascular coagulation that lasts around 1 to 2 weeks.
- Nephrotic syndrome expected findings include weight gain over a period of days or weeks, facial edema, ascites, pale skin color, and irritability.
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome is an acute kidney condition characterized by acute kidney injury, hemolytic anemia, and thrombocytopenia.

### Subcategory: Pathophysiology

#### Topic: Complications of Infants with Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- Treatment may include discontinuing feedings, inserting an orogastric tube, administering IV fluids and antibiotics, or performing frequent serial examinations and x-rays to the abdomen.
- Infants may have blood stools, not tolerate feedings, decreased respiratory rate, lethargy, or decreased blood pressure.
- Scarring and narrowing of the bowel may develop and can lead to future intestinal obstruction.

### Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

#### Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders/Catheterization

- Educating parents on no tub baths, swimming pools, or hot tubs for at least 3 days following the procedure.
- Educating on minimal bleeding is normal; however, if bleeding is worse to have the child lie down and hold pressure to the area for 15 minutes if the bleeding does not stop seek medical attention immediately.
- The child may experience pain at the catheter site for around a week, and Tylenol and ibuprofen are

okay to help with the pain.

**Topic: Fractures**

- Fractures occur when the resistance between bone and an applied stress yields to the stress, resulting in a disruption to the integrity of the bone.
- Risk factors include obesity, poor nutrition, and physically bearing activities.
- Expected findings include pain, crepitus, deformity, edema, ecchymosis, and decreased use of affected area.

**Main Category: Clinical Judgement**

**Subcategory: Analyzing Cues**

**Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Analyzing Respiratory Findings for a 3-year-old**

- Seeking medical attention if a child is having severe difficulty breathing, is grunting with effort to breathe, tachypnea, or accessory muscle use.
- Respiratory illnesses most commonly affect the child's nose, sinuses, throat, airways, and lungs.
- Signs or symptoms may include runny nose, coughing, fever, sore throat, earache, weakness, noisy breathing, decreased appetite, or difficulty breathing.

**Topic: Cystic Fibrosis/Medications**

- Commonly used meds are antibiotics, bronchodilators, mucus thinners, steroids, and CFTR modulators.
- Antibiotics most used include Amoxicillin Cefdinir, Ciprofloxacin, Rifampin, and Bactrim.
- In some cases, other interventions such as nasal or sinus surgery, oxygen therapy, feeding tube, lung transplant, liver transplant, or bowel surgery may be recommended.

**Topic: Enuresis and UTI's/Vesicoureteral Reflux**

- Can cause permanent damage and is graded based on a 1 to 5 degree of reflux.
- Majority of children grade 1 – 3 do not need any intense therapy and the reflux will go away over time.
- Grades 4 – 5 may need reflux surgery where the surgeon to create a flap-valve device for the ureter.

**Subcategory: Generate Solutions**

**Topic: Enuresis and UTI's/ Planning Care**

- Methods to prevent UTI's include drinking plenty of fluids, having good bathroom/diapering habits, and wearing loose-fitted clothes.
- Constipation can cause hard stools to press against the urinary tract and block the flow of urine to allow bacterial growth.
- Cotton underwear is more breathable and loos-fitted clothing helps to reduce risk of infection. It is also important to always keep the urethra dry.

**Subcategory: Take Actions**

**Topic: Dermatitis/Discharge**

- Educate on not allowing a child to scratch, washing the area with water only, and putting a cold/wet cloth on the rash to reduce itching.
- Importance of keeping the child's nails trimmed short or filed smooth to prevent excess skin irritation.
- Call a provider if there is increased pain, swelling, warmth, redness, red streaks from the rash, fever, or purulent drainage.

**Topic: Hematologic Disorder/Vaso Occlusive Crisis**

- Hydration is key and fluids should be encouraged to correct dehydration or fluid loss. Dehydration can trigger Vaso-occlusive crisis
- Encouraging rest and use of pain medication depending on the severity of the crisis.
- Avoid cold therapy at home due to cold therapy causing vasoconstriction making the pain even worse.

### **Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**

#### **Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders/Caring for Infant with Heart Failure**

- Signs of symptoms may include shortness of breath, clothes or shoes feeling tight, low energy level, or wet coughing.
- Monitoring at home may include writing down results of home checks to share with a provider or seeking use of in-home telemetry to gather vital information away from a healthcare setting.
- Infants may be working extra hard with heart failure, so formula is often suggested to give them needed nutrients when they are too tired to breastfeed.