

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

Student Name: Maggie Casey
Assessment Name:
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
 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

- 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: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for Toddlers Receiving Digoxin Therapy

- The nurse should monitor for toxicity which will present as bradycardia, dysrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, and anorexia.
- The nurse should determine the heart rate before administering digoxin, the rate at which the medication should be held is specified by the provider.
- Digoxin is typically administered every 12 hours.

Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Identifying a Client Who Needs Droplet Precautions

- A patient with rubella calls for droplet precautions.
- A patient with pertussis needs to be on droplet precautions.
- A client with fifth disease needs to be on droplet precautions.

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Interventions for a Child Who Has Varicella

- A child with varicella may experience fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, and headache.
- Calamine lotion can be applied to the child's skin to reduce itching.
- The child's fingernails should be kept short to avoid a secondary infection resulting from the child itching.

Topic: Infection Control: Identifying Common Sources of Health Care-Associated Infection

- Antibodies are produced by an outside source.
- A patient who has an infection from an endogenous source occurs when the client's flora is altered during their hospital stay.
- Hand hygiene is the most effective way to prevent hospital acquired infections.

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

Topic: Client Safety: Caring for a Child Who Is in Soft Limb Restraints

- An order for restraints last two hours for a client aged 9-17 and 1 hour if the client is under 9 years old.
- The nurse should offer range of motion exercises to the patient.
- The nurse needs to offer means for hygiene and elimination.

Subcategory:

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants

- The health assessment of the infant should include head circumference, weight, and height measurements.
- At two months old, the infant will have a head lag and hold their head up in a prone position.
- At four months the infant should push up on their elbows when in a prone position and hold their head up when being held.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Immunizations: Teaching About Initial Immunization for a 12-Month-Old Infant

- MMR should be given to a twelve-month-old if not already done.
- Varicella may be administered to a twelve-month-old.
- Hep A should be given to a twelve-month-old.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Cognitive and Sensory Impairments: Testing a Preschooler's Visual Acuity

- An HOTV test is useful for preschool-aged children while performing a visual screening.
- The child should be placed twenty feet away from the chart they are to read from.
- 20/70 – 20/200 is classified as partial visual impairment.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Family Dynamics

Topic: Baby-Friendly Care: Teaching About Sibling Adjustment

- The parents should assess for positive responses such as increased independence from the sibling.
- The parents should assess for adverse responses such as jealousy or aggression from the sibling.
- The sibling should be one of the first to see the newborn.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Environment

Topic: Psychosocial Issues of Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Planning Therapeutic Interventions

- Stimuli should be decreased in the environment.
- It is important for the child to feel safe in their environment.
- The nurse must report any proof of maltreatment.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Communication

Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a Toddler for an Injection

- The nurse must consider the child's developmental stage when providing care to a child.
- It may be helpful to demonstrate on a teddy bear or doll.
- A toddler has limited understanding of need for therapeutic procedures.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Mobility/Immobility

Topic: Fractures: Managing Care for a Client Who Has a Halo Vest Traction Device

- Body alignment should be maintained.
- The provider should be notified of extreme pain from muscle spasms.
- The nurse should assess the client's neurovascular status.

Subcategory:

-

Subcategory:

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Prednisolone

- Prevention of inflammation is a purpose for using prednisolone.
- Hyperglycemia is a possible adverse effect of prednisolone.
- Delayed wound healing is a possible adverse effect of prednisolone.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Furosemide

- Furosemide is a potassium wasting diuretic.
- The nurse should monitor the client's daily weight and encourage a high potassium diet.
- The patient's intake and output should be monitored.

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Teaching About Prednisone

- Prednisone is a corticosteroid that increases muscle strength.
- Prednisone may provide relief from inflammation and pain.
- Prednisone may be used in a child with dystrophy.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Laboratory Tests for Confirmation of Rheumatic Fever

- Rheumatic fever occurs as a result of group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus.
- Rheumatic fever occurs resulting from a respiratory infection when left untreated.
- Erythema marginatum rash occurs with rheumatic fever and can be confirmed from elevated C-reactive protein.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Pain Management: Performing a Venipuncture on a 4-Year-Old Child

- Lidocaine may be used for procedures in which the skin will be punctured.
- Topical lidocaine should be applied an hour prior to the procedure.
- Instruct the patient to administer medication at home prior to the procedure.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Postoperative Care Following a Tonsillectomy

- Antipyretic should be utilized when the child is experiencing pain post procedure.
- An NPO status should be implemented and maintained.
- The head of bed should be elevated to promote drainage.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Communicable Diseases: Locating Koplik Spots

- Koplik spots are white spots which appear two days before rash.
- This is an early indicator of measles.
- A fever may also be noted.

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Identifying Manifestations of Hypoglycemia

- Hunger, lightheadedness, and shakiness may be noted as manifestations of hypoglycemia.
- Pallor and cool skin may be noted as manifestations of hypoglycemia.
- Slurred speech and blurred vision may be noted as manifestations of hypoglycemia.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for a Child Following a Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy

- An adenoidectomy is the removal of adenoids also known as pharyngeal tonsils.
- An NPO status should be maintained.
- The head of bed should be elevated to promote drainage.

Topic: Urinary Elimination: Teaching About 24-Hour Urine Collection

- Gloves should be worn for the collection of urine.
- The first void should be discarded.
- The specimen should be labeled prior to transportation.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Teaching About Nutrition for an Infant Who Has Heart Failure

- Poor diet can cause hyperlipidemia and heart failure.
- An obese child is at greater risk for heart disease as an adult.
- A dietitian should be consulted in addition to the nurse's education to educate the client on better eating habits.

Topic: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Evaluating Response to Enuresis Treatment

- A reward system may be implemented as well as Kegel exercises.
- Intake and output should be monitored for baseline and post treatment results.
- Electrolytes can be evaluated during treatment.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Nursing Actions for a Child Who Has Epiglottitis

- The patient's airway should be protected when the patient has epiglottitis.
- Humidified oxygen can be utilized for a patient with epiglottitis.
- The patient should be placed on droplet isolation precautions.

Topic: Hematologic Disorders: Identifying Priority Findings for Sickle Cell Anemia

- Sickle cell crisis is a painful exacerbation of sickle cell anemia.
- A family history is expected for someone with sickle cell anemia.
- Shortness of breath, fatigue, dizziness, headache, and pain are common expected findings for a patient with sickle cell anemia.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for a Child Following a Cardiac Catheterization

- The child should be checked for a shellfish allergy prior to the cardiac catheterization.
- The nurse should keep the site clean and dry.
- The nurse should monitor the insertion site for excessive bleeding which is not an expected finding.

Topic: Fractures: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications

- The nurse should provide emotional support to the client.
- The nurse should monitor the client's neurovascular status and report any changes.
- The nurse may administer pain medication as ordered.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Complications of Infants: Expected Findings of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- Abdominal distention and bloody stools are expected findings of necrotizing enterocolitis.
- Poor feeding, decreased urinary output, and hypotension are expected findings of necrotizing enterocolitis.
- Necrotizing enterocolitis is an inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal mucosa often caused by hypoxia or ischemia.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Analyzing Respiratory Findings for a 3-Year-Old Child

- In croup, expected findings include fever, restlessness, hoarseness, barking cough, inspiratory stridor, dyspnea, and retractions.
- In influenza, expected findings include fever, chills, dry cough, and fatigue.
- In covid, expected findings include sore throat, headache, cough, fever, shortness of breath, muscle aches, loss of taste or smell, and diarrhea.

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications

- IV antibiotic therapy may be prescribed for a child with cystic fibrosis.

- Albuterol may be prescribed for a child with cystic fibrosis.
- Tobramycin may be prescribed for a child with cystic fibrosis.

Topic: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Caring for a Child Who Has Vesicoureteral Reflux

- A catheter can assist with vesicourethral reflux.
- This condition may occur with a urinary tract infection.
- Antibiotics may be prescribed for a child with vesicoureteral reflux.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Priority Nursing Actions for a Toddler Who Ingested a Foreign Object

- An endoscopy will likely be performed for visualization and possible removal of the object.
- Surgical removal may be necessary.
- The nurse should educate the parents or guardians on avoidance of this situation.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- The nurse should ensure the child does not consume excessive amounts of fluids so that the bacterial count is accurate.
- The nurse should educate the caretaker and child on perineal care.
- The nurse should review the laboratory findings for a child with suspected uti.

Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Dermatitis and Acne: Planning Discharge Instructions for the Guardian of a Toddler

- The nurse should educate the caretaker that infrequent diaper changes may lead to dermatitis.
- Clotrimazole can be used to treat diaper dermatitis.
- The nurse should educate the caretaker on proper hand hygiene.

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

- Vaso-occlusive crisis is a painful episode for which the nurse may administer pain medication as ordered.
- The nurse should give fluids and electrolytes and monitor intake and output.
- Penicillin may be given.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for an Infant Who Has Congestive Heart Failure

- Diuretics may be used in the treatment of a patient with heart failure.
- Infants should be provided with extra calories.
- Beta blockers may be administered for a patient with heart failure.