

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

Student Name: Shoshana Zimmerman
Assessment Name: RN Pediatric Nursing 2023
Semester: Fall 2024

Individual Performance Profile

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ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

87.0%

TIME SPENT

47:04

Individual Name: Shoshana Zimmerman
Student Number: 7412798
Institution: Lakeview CON
Program Type: BSN
Test Completed Date: 12/4/2024 **# of Points:** 89

Focused Review Progress
View missed topics and launch study materials below.
Last accessed: 12/4/2024 **Time spent:** 01:29:30

[Review](#)

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 3	National 64.8%	Program 65.7%	National 98	Program 98

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

- 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
<p>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis</p> <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.
<p>Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pediatric Health 2023</p>
<p>Level 3= 90 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation = 10 points: • <i>Minimum 1-hour Focused Review</i> • <i>For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u></i>
<p>Level 2 = 80 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation = 10 points: • <i>Minimum 2-hour Focused Review</i> • <i>For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u></i>
<p>Level 1 = 70 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation = 10 points: • <i>Minimum 3-hour Focused Review</i> • <i>For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u></i>
<p>Below Level 1 = 60 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation = 10 points: • <i>Minimum 4-hour Focused Review</i> • <i>For each topic missed, complete an active learning template and/ or identify three critical points to remember. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u></i>

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

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

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

- A provider must order restraints or seclusion in writing after face-to-face contact with the patient.
- The prescription only lasts 4 hours for an adult, 2 hours for patients between the ages of 9 and 17, and 1 hour for patients younger than 9 years old.
- The nurse should secure the restraint to the side of the bed, not the bed rails, and use a quick-release knot if there is no buckle.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended Schedule for a Preschooler

- Hemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization can be given in three or four doses starting from the age of 6 weeks and ending when the child is between the ages of 12 to 15 months old.
- Inactivated poliovirus (IPV) immunization is a four-dose series that begins when the child is six weeks old, and the last dose is given between the ages of 4 to 6 years old.
- Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine is given when the child is 12 months old in two doses with the second dose between the ages of 4 and 6.

Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- The visual screening test can use the Snellen chart, tumbling E, or picture chart.
- The child should stand 10-15 feet away from the chart and they should wear their glasses.
- The child should cover one eye and read from the chart until they can no longer read a whole line and then repeat the process with the other eye.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Therapeutic Environment

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

- A child can experience depression, anxiety, or hyperactivity in response to medical treatment.
- It is important for the nurse to educate the parents on how to support their children through modeling effective coping mechanisms, open communication, and even appropriate consequences for certain behaviors.
- The nurse should also support the family to remain hopeful and offer a safe environment to work through issues.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Complications of Infants: Caring for a Newborn Who Is Receiving Phototherapy

- Keep an eye mask over the infant's eyes.
- The baby should not wear anything except a diaper.
- Avoid putting lotion on the baby's skin.
- Remove the baby from phototherapy every 4 hours and check their eyes and other signs of inflammation or jaundice.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- The infant should be on a 3-hour feeding schedule.

- They should be in a semi-upright position.
- The infant should have enough rest during feedings, and it may take 30 minutes to complete feeding.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- Enuresis is uncontrolled urination after the child is developmentally able to control their urine.
- Incontinence should be evaluated if a child over the age of 5 urinates at least 2 times a week for 3 consecutive months.
- Some methods a nurse may implement for the parents and child is to limit fluid intake 1 hour before bed, urinating in the toilet before bedtime, medications, bladder training and exercises.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Complications of Infants: Expected Findings of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- Intestinal mucosal cells die due to a lack of oxygen.
- The baby will have bloody stool, abdominal distention, and possible perforation.
- The baby may require a colostomy.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Symptoms of pneumonia include fever, cough, chest pain, rhonchi, fine crackles, irritability, and lethargy.
- Symptoms of acute laryngotracheobronchitis include a low-grade fever, a barking cough, dyspnea, stridor, and hoarseness.
- Pneumonia needs to be treated with antibiotics whereas croup is self-limiting and will resolve on its own.

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

- Vesicoureteral reflux can cause recurring urinary tract infections.
- It is a condition where the urine flows backwards from the bladder to the ureters.
- Treatment can include antibiotics to control infections, surgery, or it can resolve on its own.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- The nurse should get a urine specimen and not allow the child to ingest too much fluid beforehand.
- The nurse should encourage frequent voiding and completely emptying the bladder.
- The nurse can administer a mild analgesic.

Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- The nurse should promote rest and decrease oxygen consumption.
- An IV fluid replacement should be administered.
- Vaccines such as pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, meningococcal vaccine, and Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccines should be up to date.