

Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: Foundations
Semester: 1

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.

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:

Subcategory: Management of Care

Topic: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

- **Critical Point #1:** Health care proxy is also known as durable power of attorney for health care.
- **Critical Point #2:** This appoints any competent adult the client chooses to make medical decisions when clients are no longer able to do so on their own behalf.
- **Critical Point #3:** This is a legal document that can direct end-of-life issues.

Topic: Continuity of Care

- **Critical Point #1:** Only abbreviations and symbols approved by The Joint Commission and the facility are acceptable.
- **Critical Point #2:** Nurses document the care they provide as documentation or charting and it should reflect the nursing process.
- **Critical Point #3:** Ensure all documentation is factual, accurate, concise, complete, and current.

Topic: Informed Consent

- **Critical Point #1:** Informed consent is a legal process by which a client or the client's legally appointed designee has given written permission for a procedure or treatment with a full understanding of the procedure or treatment.
- **Critical Point #2:** The nurse's role in the informed consent process is to witness the client's signature on the form and ensure the provider has obtained the form responsibly.
- **Critical Point #3:** Client's must consent to all care they receive in a health care facility. This includes implied consent, which is most aspects of nursing care.

Topic: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

- **Critical Point #1:** Nurses are accountable for practicing nursing within the confines of the law to shields themselves from liability, advocate for client's rights, provide care that is within their scope of practice, discern the responsibilities of nursing in relationship to the responsibilities of other member of health care.
- **Critical Point #2:** Nurses are required to provide safe, proficient care consistent with the standard of care.
- **Critical Point #3:** Standards of care are guidelines that establish a baseline for quality patient care and how nurses should act in their professional capacity.

Subcategory: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Topic: Developmental Stages and Transitions

- **Critical Point #1:** Assist a person during a stressful situation or crisis by regulating emotional distress.
- **Critical Point #2:** Factors influencing an individual's ability to cope include the number, duration, and intensity of stressors; the individual's past experiences, the current support system, and available resources.
- **Critical Point #3:** Coping describes how an individual deals with problems and issues. It is the behavioral and cognitive efforts of an individual to manage stress.

Topic: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

- **Critical Point #1:** Patients aged 45-75 should get fecal occult blood testing, or a flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years, or colonoscopy every 10 years to test for colorectal cancer.
- **Critical Point #2:** Heredity creates a predisposition for various disorders such as cancer.
- **Critical Point #3:** Various physiologic states and environmental factors can increase a person's likelihood of developing some cancers.

Topic: High-Risk Behaviors

- **Critical Point #1:** Increase calcium and Vitamin D intake.
- **Critical Point #2:** Increase weight-bearing exercises.
- **Critical Point #3:** Maintain a healthy weight and avoid falls.

Main Category:

Subcategory: Psychosocial Integrity

Topic: End of Life Care

- **Critical Point #1:** Maturation loss is normally expected due to the development processes of life. These losses are associated with normal life transitions.
- **Critical Point #2:** Kubler-Ross model of grief is denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance.
- **Critical Point #3:** Anticipatory grief is commonly associated with maturational loss and implies “letting go” of an object or person before the loss has occurred.

Topic: Therapeutic Communication

- **Critical Point #1:** Encourage appropriate relaxation techniques (breathing, exercises, massage, imagery, yoga, meditation).
- **Critical Point #2:** In combination of allopathic or biomedicine therapies, complementary and alternative therapies comprise integrative health care focusing on optimal health of the whole person.
- **Critical Point #3:** Alternative therapies are treatment approaches that become the primary treatment and replace allopathic medical care. Complimentary therapies are treatment approaches used in addition to or to enhance conventional medical care.

Topic: N/A

Subcategory: Basic Care and Comfort

Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration- Fluid Imbalance

- **Critical Point #1:** Rapid or severe dehydration can induce seizures.
- **Critical Point #2:** Older adults have an increased risk for dehydration due to multiple physiological factors including a decrease in total body mass, which includes total body water content and a decrease in the ability to detect thirst.
- **Critical Point #3:** Nurses should monitor vitals, daily weight, nausea and vomiting, I&O, labs, and neural status for changes to indicate hypo/hyper-volemia.

Topic: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

- **Critical Point #1:** Have patients tuck their chins when swallowing to help propel food down the esophagus.
- **Critical Point #2:** Observe for aspiration and pocketing of food in the cheeks or other areas of the mouth, as well as coughing, choking, gagging, and drooling of food.
- **Critical Point #3:** Position patient in high Fowler’s position or in a chair and keep them there for at least 1 hour after meals.

Topic: Mobility/Immobility

- **Critical Point #1:** Increased pressure on skin, which is aggravated by metabolic changes and decreased circulation to tissue, causes ischemia and can lead to pressure injury.
- **Critical Point #2:** Decreased respiratory movement results in decreased oxygenation and carbon dioxide exchange. It also leads to stasis of secretions and decreased and weakened respiratory muscles, resulting in atelectasis and hypostatic pneumonia.
- **Critical Point #3:** Immobility causes decreased cardiac output, leading to poor cardiac effectiveness, which results in increased cardiac workload.

Topic: Mobility/Immobility

- **Critical Point #1:** Make sure clients change positions in bed every 2 hours.
- **Critical Point #2:** Good body mechanics promote safety for both the staff and the patient.
- **Critical Point #3:** Logrolling minimizes spinal strain for the patient and can be performed with assistance from staff or family.

Subcategory: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Topic: Dosage Calculations

- **Critical Point #1:** Basic medication dose conversion and calculation skills are essential for providing safe nursing care.
- **Critical Point #2:** Nurses are responsible for administering the correct amount of medication by calculating the precise amount of medication to give.

- **Critical Point #3:** Types of calculations are solid oral medication, liquid oral medication, injectable medication, correct doses by weight, and IV infusion rates.
- **Critical Point #4:** Dosages by weight: a nurse is preparing to administer cefixime 8 mg/kg/day PO to divide equally every 12 hr to a toddler who weighs 22 lb. Available is a 100 mg/5ml suspension. How many mL should the nurse administer? $X = 2 \text{ mL}$. (I did an extra one because of the importance of this topic.)

Topic: N/A

Topic: N/A

Main Category:

Subcategory: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

- **Critical Point #1:** Hemorrhage or plasma loss can cause hypovolemia.
- **Critical Point #2:** Decrease Hct normally indicates dehydration and hypovolemia unless the fluid volume deficit is due to hemorrhage.
- **Critical Point #3:** Excessive administration of IV D5W; use of hypotonic solutions for irrigations.

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures

- **Critical Point #1:** Ostomies are surgically created bowel diversion openings made in the large intestine or small intestine that can be temporary or permanent.
- **Critical Point #2:** Inspect the stoma during every ostomy change and apply barrier cream if necessary to prevent skin breakdown.
- **Critical Point #3:** Clean the area with mild soap and water, cut the opening 0.15-0.3 cm larger than the stoma so only the stoma appears through the opening, fold the bottom of the pouch and place the closure clamp on the pouch.

Topic: N/A

Subcategory: Physiological Adaptation

Topic: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

- **Critical Point #1:** Risk factors for hypocalcemia are chronic diarrhea, laxative misuse, steatorrhea as with pancreatitis, Crohn's disease, vitamin D deficiency, or a calcium shift from ECF into bone.
- **Critical Point #2:** Common symptoms include muscle twitching, numbness, tingling, frequent/painful muscle spasms, Positive Chvostek's/Trousseau's sign, weak/thready pulse, cardiac dysrhythmias, tachycardia or bradycardia, hyperactive bowel sounds, and seizures can occur.
- **Critical Point #3:** Administer oral or IV calcium and vitamin D supplements.

Topic: Pathophysiology

- **Critical Point #1:** Allergies are an overactive immune response to the presence of a foreign protein or allergen.
- **Critical Point #2:** Four types of reactions are: rapid hypersensitivity reaction, cytotoxic reaction, immune complex reaction, and delayed hypersensitivity reaction.
- **Critical Point #3:** Obtain a complete medication and allergy history and monitor closely if a client is receiving a medication known to be highly allergenic.

Topic: N/A

Subcategory: Clinical Judgment

Topic: Analyze Cues

- **Critical Point #1:** Preoperative care takes place from the time a client is scheduled for surgery until care is transferred to the operating suite.
- **Critical Point #2:** Assessment of risk factors is one of the major aspects of preoperative care which includes the client's physical, emotional, and psychosocial status prior to surgery.
- **Critical Point #3:** Preoperative assessment include a detailed history, allergies, anxiety level, baseline data, venous thromboembolism risk, and many labs including a pregnancy test if needed and blood type and cross match.

Topic: Analyze Cues

- **Critical Point #1:** Ileostomies are urinary diversions created to reroute urine and are temporary or permanent.
- **Critical Point #2:** Urinary diversions include ureterostomy, nephrostomy, Kock pouch, and Neobladder.
- **Critical Point #3:** Nurses should closely monitor stoma and peristomal skin for indications of breakdown.

Topic: Take Actions

- **Critical Point #1:** Major risk factors for a urinary tract infection (UTI) include indwelling catheters and being a female due to the close location of urethral meatus and anus.
- **Critical Point #2:** Manifestations of a UTI include urgency/frequency/burning/painful/foul-smelling/cloudy/blood-tinged urine, flank pain, and suprapubic discomfort. Older adults may experience confusion, incontinence, falls, fatigue, and anorexia.
- **Critical Point #3:** Nurses should educate the patients about water intake, avoid wearing tight pants, taking the complete course of prescribed antibiotics, and how to properly perform perineal hygiene practices (especially in women).

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