

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

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Assessment Name: ATI Pediatric Remediation, Level 2.

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 (1)

Subcategory: Collaboration with Multidisciplinary Team

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Initiating a Referral to the Interprofessional Team (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

- Nurses are accountable for protecting the rights of their patients. Situations that need priority attention are when informed consent is needed, refusal of treatment, advance directives, confidential and information security.
- If the patient refuses treatment or a procedure, they are asked to sign a document indicating that they understand the risks that are involved if treatment is not received.
- Nurses are advocates for their patients, they need to make sure the patient is informed of their rights and have adequate information on which to base health care decisions.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control – HAVE NONE TO REVIEW

Subcategory: HAVE NONE TO REVIEW

Topic:

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance (3)

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended Schedule for a Preschooler (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- The purpose of immunization is to decrease or eliminate certain infectious diseases in society.
- Hep B is given at birth, 1 to 2 months, and 6 to 18 months. There is a minimum of 4 weeks between doses one and two. Minimum of 8 weeks between doses two and three. And the final dose is given no earlier than 24 weeks.
- The first dose of RV is given at 6 weeks. It is given twice at 2 and 4 months, or it could be administered in three doses at 2, 4, and 6 months.

Subcategory: Developmental stages and transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 Days to 1 Year): Reportable Finding for a 4-Month-Old Infant (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development)

- An infant's posterior fontanel closes by 2 months of age and the anterior fontanel closes by 12 to 18 months of age.
- An infant's weight gain should be approximately 1.5 lb per month during the first 5 months of their life. The average weight of a 6-month-old infant is 16 lb.
- An infant should grow approximately 2.5 cm per month in the first 6 months of life. Growth can occur in spurts after the age of 6 months.

Subcategory: health promotion/disease prevention

Topic: Immunizations: Teaching About Initial Immunization for a 12-Month-Old Infant (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

- The DTaP immunization is first given at 6 weeks. There are 5 doses at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 15 to 18 months, and 4 to 6 years.
- The Tdap immunization is given once at 11 years old, and then boosters are required every 10 years after.
- The Hib immunization is first given at 6 weeks. This immunization requires 4 doses at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, and 12 to 15 months.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity (2)

Subcategory: Therapeutic communication

Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Preparing a Toddler for an Injection (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development)

- During hospital stays, infants could experience stranger anxiety between 6 to 8 months of age.
- Toddlers have a limited ability to describe illness, have poorly developed sense of body image and boundaries, and have a limited understanding of the need for the therapeutic procedures.
- Preschoolers could experience separation anxiety, harbor fears of bodily harm and might believe that being in the hospital is a punishment rather than a safe place during their hospital experience.

Subcategory: Therapeutic environment

Topic: Psychosocial Issues of Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Planning Therapeutic Interventions (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

- Depression is difficult to detect in these ages and is often overlooked in school-aged children because children have limitations in expressing their feelings.
- Expected findings with depression could be sad facial expressions, tendency to remain alone, withdrawn from family, friends, and activities, fatigue, etc.
- The plan of care with these patients is individualized. The nurse needs to obtain a health history and growth and development information.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort (1)

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological comfort interventions**Topic: Pain Management: Pain Scale for a Toddler Who Is Cognitively Impaired (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)**

- Nurses can expect young infants to have loud cry, rigid body or thrashing, local reflex withdrawal from pain stimulus, etc.
- Nurses need to make sure they choose the appropriate pain tool that will adequately evaluate the infant or child's pain.
- The FLACC pain scale is for 2 months to 7 years. This is a pain rated scale from 0 to 10 when assessing behaviors of the child.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (1)

Subcategory: adverse effects/contraindications/side effects/interactions

Topic: Airflow Disorders: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Prednisolone (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Prednisone is used for 10 days or more and can result in suppression of adrenal gland function.
- Prednisone can occur in bone loss with inhaled agents and oral agents.
- Hyper or hypoglycemia can occur when taking this med for patients that have diabetes. They need to make sure their glucose is monitored closely.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential (2)

Subcategory: Laboratory values

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Laboratory Tests for Confirmation of Rheumatic Fever (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- Throat culture are a recommended screening for all school-aged children who have sore throats.
- Blood antistreptolysin O titer will be elevated or rising and is the most reliable diagnostic test.
- C-reactive protein will be elevated in response to an inflammatory reaction.

Subcategory: therapeutic procedures

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Planning Care for an Adolescent Who Has Scoliosis (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)

- Bracing is used to customize slow progression of the curve. These braces are Milwaukee, TLSO, Wilmington, and Charleston.
- Nurses need to assist with fitting the adolescent/child with a brace and assess skin.
- The patient needs to understand that they have to wear the brace for 23 hours per day and only remove it for personal hygiene.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation (6)

Subcategory: alterations in body systems

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 days to 1 year): Nutritional Support for an Infant (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

- CDC recommends that infants receive breast milk solely until 6 months of age and breastfeeding should be continued while introducing complementary foods up to 2 years of age, or longer.
- It is recommended to begin vitamin D supplements within the first few days of life to prevent rickets and vitamin D deficiency.
- After the age of 6 months, 100% fruit juice should be limited to 4 to 6 oz per day.

Subcategory: illness management

Topic: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Evaluating Response to Enuresis Treatment (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- Antidiuretic hormones are used to reduce the volume of urine. It is administered orally. Intranasal route is not recommended for management of enuresis in children because of the risk of hyponatremia and seizures.
- The child's fluid intake should be restricted after dinner.
- Tricyclic antidepressants inhibit urination. Nurses need to monitor children for an increase in suicidality.

Topic: Kidney Disorders: Identifying Effective Treatment for a Child Who Has Acute Poststreptococcal Glomerulonephritis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- Children with blood pressure within the expected reference range and adequate urine output can be managed at home with close monitoring.
- Diuretics and antihypertensives help to remove accumulated fluid and manage hypertension.
- Antibiotics can be used to treat streptococcal infections.

Subcategory: pathophysiology

Topic: Complications of Infants: Expected Findings of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- Expected findings could be abdominal distention, gastric residuals, bloody stools, hypotension, lethargy, etc.
- Laboratory tests that need to be done are CBC with differential, ABGs, coagulation studies, blood cultures, and electrolytes.
- When an x-ray is done, sausage-shaped dilation of intestine will be shown.

Subcategory: unexpected response to therapies

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

Learning Template - System Disorder)

- Nurses need to monitor for possible complications. For example, bleeding, infection and thrombosis.
- The nurse needs to educate the patient to limit activity for 24 hours.
- Fluids need to be encouraged with these patients.

Topic: Fractures: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

- The patient's neurovascular assessment needs to be done. This assessment includes sensation, skin temperature, skin color, cap refill, pulses, and movement all need to be assessed.
- The nurse needs to assess pain frequently using an appropriate age-pain scale.
- The nurse should also reassure and provide comfort to the parents and child.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement (7)**Subcategory: analyze cues****Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Analyzing Respiratory Findings for a 3-Year-Old Child (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)**

- The nurse needs to contact the provider if the child has trouble breathing, lack of oral intake, increase in pain, and/or indications of infection.
- The nurse should report a sore throat, decreased activity level, chest pain, fatigue, difficulty breathing, SOB, cough, and decreased appetite.
- The patient needs to be closely monitored for the progression of illness and ensuing respiratory distress.

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Short-acting beta2 agonists (albuterol) are used and the nurse needs to monitor for tremors/tachycardia when the child is taking this.
- Antibiotics can be administered through IV or aerosol. This is used to specifically treat pulmonary infection.
- Pancreatic enzymes treat pancreatic insufficiency associated with this disease. This med should be administered with all meals and snacks.

Topic: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Caring for a Child Who Has Vesicoureteral Reflux (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- The nurse should evaluate the child's coping strategies and available support systems.
- Educate the family to have the child urinate prior to bedtime.
- The nurse should also make sure the family understands that the child should restrict fluid at least 2 hours before bed and avoid caffeinated drinks in the afternoon.

Subcategory: generate solutions**Topic: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Planning Care for a Child Who Has a Urinary Tract Infection (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)**

- The nurse should encourage frequent voiding and complete emptying of the bladder.
- The patient should be encouraged to drink fluids and urine output should be monitored.
- The nurse needs to administer a mild analgesic (acetaminophen) for pain management.

Subcategory: take actions**Topic: Dermatitis and Acne: Planning Discharge Instructions for the Guardian of a Toddler (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)**

- Education needs to be done to the family on the importance of medication and administering on schedule.
- Educate parents to change diapers when set or soiled.
- The child should be dressed in soft, cotton, one-piece, long-sleeved, long-pant outfits.

Topic: Hematologic Disorder: Planning Care for an Adolescent Who is Experiencing a Vaso-Occlusive Crisis (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- The nurse should promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption.
- The nurse needs to provide intense hydration therapy while maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance.

I&O need to be monitored.

- The nurse might need to administer blood products, usually packed RBCs, and exchange transfusion per facility protocol.

Subcategory: evaluate outcomes

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for an Infant Who Has Congestive Heart Failure (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

- The nurse will assist with the application of electrodes on their Telle pack.
- The child needs to be kept well-hydrated.
- The nurse should also conserve the child's energy by providing frequent rest periods, cluster care, providing small, frequent meals, bathing PRN, and try to keep crying to a minimum.