

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

Student Name: Macy Clark
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 <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.
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: Collaboration with Multidisciplinary Team

Topic: Referral to Inter-professional Team

- A referral is made so that the client is able to access the care identified by the provider or consultant. The care can be in an acute setting or outside the facility as clients can still require care after being discharged.
- Discharge referrals are based on a client's needs in relation to actual and potential problems depending on the patient condition when discharged.
- The nurse is responsible for beginning discharge planning upon admission, involving the family in the planning, collaborating with other health care professionals to ensure needs are met, and completing referral forms to ensure proper reimbursement for prescribed services.

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Bicycle Safety for a School Age Child

- Caregivers should teach children to wear helmets and/or pads when roller skating, skateboarding, bicycling, riding scooters, skiing, and snowboarding.
- Caregivers should identify safe play areas/riding areas for children when riding bicycles.
- According to Erickson's, children should be taught that not everyone will master every skill.

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Immunizations: Recommended Schedule for a Preschooler

- The immunization recommendations for a preschooler include HepB at 12 months, Hib at 12 months, MMR at 12 months, Varicella at 12 months, HepA at 12 months, IPV third dose 6-18 months, DTaP fourth dose, and PVC13 all four doses.
- The MMR vaccine can be administered to infants age 6-11 months for a two-dose series can be given starting at 12-15 months with the second dose given at least 4 weeks after the first dose and before the age of 4.
- The inactivated influenza vaccine is available yearly for children older than 6 months if their parent consents. There is also a live, attenuated influenza vaccine for children older than 2 years.

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Topic: N/A

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Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Parenteral Therapies

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants: Reportable Finding for a 4-Month-Old Infant

- By 4 months, an infant should be able to push up onto their elbows when in prone position, hold head unsupported when being held, hold an object/toy when placed in hand, bring their hand to their mouth, grasp objects with both hands, and use palmer grasp dominantly.
- At 4 months, an infant should open their mouth when noticing breast or bottle when they are hungry and show interest in hands by observation.

- A 4 month old infant will smile, make cooing sounds, chuckle slightly, make sounds when you talk to them, and turn their head to a familiar voice or sound of a rattle.

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Subcategory: Health Screening

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

- A visual screening for a preschooler is completed using the picture chart (HOTV test).
- The child should be placed 10-20 feet from the chart, wearing glasses if appropriate.
- The child is asked to keep both eyes open and cover one eye. Starting at the bottom of the chart, the child reads each line until they pass a line. The child needs to identify 4 out of 6 characters in the line correctly to pass. The child will then start at the top and move down until they can no longer pass a line. This is repeated for both eyes.

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Pain Scale for a Toddler Who Is Cognitively Impaired

- Self-report of pain is used for children 4 years and older, as children under 4 years are unable to accurately report their pain.
- Non-communicating children’s pain checklist is used for kids 3 years and older. Behavior is observed for 10 minutes and scored on a scale of 0-3.
- Toddlers express pain by loud cries or screaming, verbal expressions, thrashing of extremities, attempt to push away or avoid stimuli, noncooperative, clinging to a significant person, behaviors occur in anticipation of painful stimuli, request physical comfort.

Topic: N/A

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Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Airflow Disorders (Prednisolone Adverse Effects)

- Prednisone when used for an extended amount of time can cause bone loss, suppression of adrenal gland function, hyperglycemia, glycosuria, myopathy, peptic ulcer disease, infection, and disturbances of fluid and electrolytes.
- Additional and less common side effects include increased appetite and weight gain and insomnia.
- Prednisone is contraindicated in clients who have received a live virus vaccine and those who have systemic fungal infections.

Topic: Adverse Effects of Morphine

- Common adverse effects of morphine include respiratory depression, constipation, orthostatic hypotension, urinary retention, cough suppression, sedation, biliary colic, nausea, and vomiting.
- Monitor vital signs and have naloxone and resuscitation equipment at the bedside.
- Stop the opioids if the client's respiratory rate is less than 12/min and notify the provider.

Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Pain Management: Venipuncture on a 4-year-old

- A 4 year old will self report pain.
- It is helpful to try and provide a distraction for the child when performing the venipuncture.
- Assessment of pain depends on the child's cognitive, emotional, and physical development.

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Subcategory: Lab Values

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

- An elevated or rising blood antistreptolysin O titer is the most reliable diagnostic test.
- Elevated C-reactive protein and ESR are a response to an inflammatory reaction.
- It is recommended that all school-aged children get a throat culture for GABHS if they have a sore throat.

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

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Administering Packed RBCs

- Packed RBCs may be ordered for excessive blood loss or kidney failure.

- Type and cross match is necessary for packed RBCs.
- Prime the blood administration set with 0.9% sodium chloride only.

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Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Planning Care for an Adolescent who has Scoliosis

- The nurse should assist with fitting the client with their brace.
- The nurse should frequently assess the patients skin.
- The nurse should promote the clients positive self image.

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Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Administering Digoxin

- Determine the heart rate prior to administration and hold the medication if the heart rate is below the hold rate.
- Monitor for signs of digoxin toxicity such as bradycardia, dysrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, and anorexia.
- Digoxin immune fab is the antidote for toxicity.

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Topic: N/A

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Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Blood Neoplasms: Identifying Effective Treatment for a Child Who Has Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

- Provide emotional support to the patient and the family.
- Introduce pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions to provide around-the-clock pain management.
- Assess pain using an age appropriate pain scale.

Topic: HIV/AIDS: Evaluating Parent Understanding

- This illness is chronic and it includes lifelong treatment.
- Use precaution and safe practices when using needles or syringes and when administering medications.
- Educate the client on various ways the disease is transmitted and ensure that they understand safe practice.

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Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Complications of Infants: Expected Findings of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- One expected finding of this disease is abdominal distention.
- Another expected finding of necrotizing enterocolitis is gastric residuals and bloody stools.
- New onset or worsening apnea is another expected finding.

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Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

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

- Obtain baseline vital signs before and then assess heart and respiratory for one full minute.
- Assess temperature and color of affected extremity.
- Keep the affected extremity straight for 4-8 hours to prevent bleeding complications.

Topic: Fractures: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications

- Compartment syndrome is compression of the muscles and nerves that causes ischemia.
- A fat embolism is formed from a piece of fat that breaks away from the bone marrow and enters the bloodstream.
- Osteomyelitis is a bone infection that is secondary to a bacterial infection from an outside source.

Topic: N/A

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Analyzing Respiratory Findings in a 3-year-old child

- Disorders can affect both upper and lower airways and there can be infections that affect more than just one area.
- Infants and toddlers may present with retractions when breathing, nasal flaring, stridor, and tachypnea when in respiratory distress.
- Children with asthma are at more risk for a seasonal infection.

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications

- Albuterol is a short-acting beta2 agonist that is taken by MDI, PEP, or nebulizer.
- Aerosol will decrease the amount of mucus to improve lung function.
- Antibiotics will be prescribed to treat pulmonary infections.

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

- Evaluate the client and the family's management of the condition and their routine.
- Establish support groups and resources for the family.
- Evaluate the child's self-esteem.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Planning Care for a Child who has a UTI

- Encourage the patient to void frequently and to empty the bladder completely when voiding.
- Encourage fluids and monitor intake and output.
- Administer prescribed analgesic and antibiotics.

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Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- Educate the family that their child must adhere to the care plan to prevent future complications.
- Educate on the importance of wearing sunscreen when being exposed to UV.
- Explain the importance of follow-up appointments.

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

- Treat any pain with prescribed acetaminophen or ibuprofen as needed.
- Apply warm packs to joints in pain.
- Monitor urine for blood.

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Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for an Infant who has Congestive Heart Failure

- Support the client and the family in their choice of treatment.
- Prepare the client for surgery if appropriate.
- Administer prescribed medications.

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