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

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Assessment Name: RN Pediatric Nursing 2023
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: Informed Consent
Topic: Obtaining Informed Consent • Verify that an informed consent is received. • The nurse should make sure the patient is educated on the procedure before obtaining informed consent. • The nurse may need to advocate for an informed consent for the patient.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
Topic: Health Promotion of School Age Children: Teaching about Bicycle Safety • A child should always wear a bicycle helmet while riding a bike.

- A child should always wear a helmet when riding a bicycle, even with a parent.
- A child should never be without a helmet while riding any motorized or petaled device.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Immunizations Recommendations for a Preschooler

- The final dose of IPV should be administered during the age of 4-6 years old.
- The second dose of MMR should be administered during the age of 4-6 years old.
- The DTap final dose should be administered during the age of 4-6 years old.

Subcategory: Developmental Stages and Transitions

Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 days to 1 year) Reportable finding for a 4 month-old

- The posterior fontanel on an infant closes by two months of age.
- A 4 month-old infant should make sounds back when you speak to them.
- A 4 month-old should be able to grasp objects with both hands.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Cognitive and Sensory Impairments: Testing a Preschooler's visual acuity

- All children should be screened children yearly for visual impairments.
- A common visual impairment in children is amblyopia.
- Amblyopia is also known as 'lazy-eye.'

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Therapeutic Environment

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

- A therapeutic plan of care for children should be individualized.
- A therapeutic plan of care is helping children with coping strategies.
- A therapeutic plan of care is encouraging peer group discussions with adolescents.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/side effects/ interactions

Topic: Airflow disorders: monitoring for adverse effects of Prednisolone

- Mood changes is an adverse effect of Prednisolone.
- Weight change is an adverse effect of Prednisolone.
- Headaches are an adverse effect of Prednisolone.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Teaching about Prednisone

- The client should take Prednisone exactly as prescribed.
- The client should take Prednisone in the morning.
- The client should know that Prednisone suppresses the immune system.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

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

- The parent should make sure the child is hydrated following a tonsillectomy.
- The child should eat soft foods, such as ice cream, following a tonsillectomy.
- The parent should make sure the child has pain medication to ensure pain level is down for recovery.

Topic: Musculoskeletal Congenital Disorders: Planning Care for an Adolescent Who Has Scoliosis

- The parent should discuss good posture alignment for the child with scoliosis.
- Adequate nutrition should be encouraged for a child with scoliosis.
- The parent should keep regular doctor’s visits for a child with scolosis.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Administering Digoxin

- Digoxin improves myocardial contractility.
- Monitor therapeutic ranges before administering Digoxin.
- A sign of Digoxin toxicity is nausea and vomiting.

Subcategory: Illness Management

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

- The nurse should monitor the intake and output of the child.
- The nurse should monitor for any adverse effects of the Enuresis treatment.
- The nurse should monitor the electrolytes in the patient during Enuresis treatment.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Fractures: Monitoring for Postoperative Complications

- The nurse should complete neuro checks postoperatively after a fracture surgery.
- The nurse should check the pulses on the patient after a fracture surgery.
- The nurse should check the temperature distal to the surgery to make sure it is not cold.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Complications of Infants: Expected Findings of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- The child may experience lethargy with Necrotizing Enterocolitis.
- The child may experience abdominal bloating if they have Necrotizing Enterocolitis.
- The child may have abdominal tenderness with Necrotizing Enterocolitis.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- There should be no wheezing or stridor in a 3 year old child.
- There should be no retractions on a 3 year old while breathing.
- There should be no accessory muscle usage on a 3 year old while breathing.

Topic: Cystic Fibrosis: Anticipated Prescribed Medications

- The child should be taught how to properly use a nebulizer.
- The child's mouth should be rinsed out after fluticasone.
- The child should be observed for dry mouth after medication administration.

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

- The nurse should monitor the child with vesicoureteral reflux for infection.
- The nurse should make sure the child with vesicoureteral reflux is properly hydrated.
- The nurse should make sure the parents know to keep up with doctor's appointments for the child with vesicoureteral reflux.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

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

- The urine specimen of a suspected urinary tract infection should be sent to the lab right away.
- The child with a urinary tract infection should be prepared for catheterization, if necessary.
- The nurse should monitor the urine output for a child with a suspected urinary tract infection.

Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- The child with dermatitis should be bathed in lukewarm water.
- The child's diapers should be changed frequently.
- The affected area of a child with dermatitis should be exposed to air to help promote healing.

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

- Pain management should be priority during a vaso-occlusive crisis.
- The patient should have adequate hydration during a vaso-occlusive crisis.
- The patient's oxygen level should be monitored continuously during a vaso-occlusive crisis.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

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

- Children who have congestive heart failure should reduce their salt intake.
- Children who have congestive heart failure should follow strict medication adherence.
- The child with congestive heart failure should be monitored for shortness of breath at home.