

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Maggie Casey

Assessment Name: **ATI Capstone Comprehensive Assessment Form A**

Semester: Spring 2025

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. Determine your three (3) **weakest or lowest scoring** main categories as these are the areas you will be remediating on in the chart below. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
  - a. Management of Care
  - b. Safety and Infection Control
  - c. Health Promotion and Maintenance
  - d. Psychosocial Integrity
  - e. Basic Care and Comfort
  - f. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
  - g. Reduction of Risk Potential
  - h. Physiological Adaptation
  - i. Clinical Judgment
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
  - a. Main Category #1, 2, and 3
    - 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 three (3) main categories you are completing the remediation for.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add columns into the table to accommodate this
5. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those columns from the table to accommodate this OR put "N/A"
6. An example is provided below:

|   |
|---|
| <b>SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care</b>   |
| <b>SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management</b>  |
| <b>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</li></ul> |

7. 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 using the instructions provided by the Course Coordinator (dropbox, discussion post, etc.)

## Main Category #1: Safety and Infection Control

### Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

#### Topic: Acute Neurologic Disorders: Identifying a Client Who Requires Seizure Precautions

- The nurse should note the duration and type of seizure when witnessed.
- The nurse should maintain airway patency.
- The nurse should remove any objects that the client may hurt themselves with during a seizure.

### Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

#### Topic: Facility Protocols: Recommending a Client for Discharge Due to a Mass Casualty Event

- A mass causality event involves several patients.
- During a mass causality event, patients are seen in the order of the seriousness of their injuries coupled with their chances for survival.
- The highest priority is a client who has life threatening injuries but also has a high chance for survival with the right treatment.

### Subcategory: Home Safety

#### Topic: Family and Community Violence: Safety Planning Following Partner Violence

- Types of violence include physical, sexual, and emotional violence.
- The nurse should help the affected patient develop a safety plan.
- Crisis intervention techniques should be utilized to resolve violent situations.

### Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

#### Topic: Facility Protocols: Reporting a medication error

- Medication errors, procedure errors, equipment injuries, client falls, needlestick errors, and threats made to staff or clients are examples of incidents that the nurse must report.
- Reports should be objective and factual and made within twenty-four hours of the incident.
- The report should be forwarded to the risk management department.

### Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

#### Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Teaching About Precautions for a Client Who Has Neutropenia

- A patient with neutropenia should have a private room removed of any live plants.
- The nurse should keep equipment such as a designated stethoscope and blood pressure cuff in the client room.
- The nurse should instruct the client to frequently wash hands and avoid crowds to prevent infection.

### Subcategory: Use of Restraints/Safety Devices

#### Topic: Crisis and Anger Management: Use of Mechanical Restraints

- The nurse needs a provider order to implement mechanical restraints.
- Continuous monitoring of the client's restraints is required.
- Range of motion exercises must be preformed every two hours to a client in mechanical restraints.

## Main Category #2: Management of Care

### Subcategory: Advance directives/Self-determination/Life Planning

#### Topic: Professional Practice: Admission Requirements from the Patient Self-Determination Act

- APRN's are advanced practice nurses which require extra certification.
- A nurse supporting self-determination of care protects the clients right to autonomy.

- The self-determination act is a federal law.

#### Subcategory: Advocacy

##### Topic: Therapeutic Communication: Responding to a Client Who Wants to Discontinue Treatment

- Communication is a skill the nurse must learn to establish quality and therapeutic care.
- The nurse should use non-judgmental language when communicating with the client.
- The nurse should explore the patient's feelings about wanting to discontinue care

#### Subcategory: Collaboration with Multidisciplinary Team

##### Topic: Neurocognitive Disorders: Priority Finding to Report for a Client Who Has Alzheimer's Disease

- The nurse should report suspected abuse of a patient with Alzheimer's disease.
- Nurses are mandated reporters of abuse and/or neglect.
- The nurse should report if they suspect the patient with Alzheimer's disease is in pain.

#### Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

##### Topic: Professional Practice: Maintaining Client Confidentiality

- The nurse may only share information to healthcare staff directly involved in the client's care.
- The nurse may only share client information to friends or family if the client has expressed consent.
- The nurse should not leave paper or electronic client information exposed and leave the area.

#### Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

##### Topic: Medical Conditional: Prioritizing Antepartum Client Care

- Infections, ketoacidosis, Hypoglycemia, and Hyperglycemia pose risk to the fetus.
- Preeclampsia describes high blood pressure of the pregnant mother sometimes caused by high levels of protein in the blood.
- The nurse should investigate moderate to significant weight loss of a pregnant mother.

##### Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Prioritizing Steps of Eye drop administration

- The client should be upright or lying supine with their head tilted up during administration of eye drops.
- Aseptic technique should be used when administering eye drops.
- Avoid placing the eye drops directly to the cornea.

### Main Category #3: Basic Care and Comfort

#### Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

##### Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Dietary Recommendations for a Preschooler who has Celiac Disease

- For a client with Celiac Disease, they are unable to process the protein in gluten.
- The client will need to avoid wheat, barley, rye, white and wheat bread, and more.
- Avoidance of gluten is the only treatment of Celiac Disease.

##### Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders: Evaluating Client Understanding of Dietary Restrictions for GERD

- The client should be educated to avoid eating three hours before lying down.
- The client should be educated to avoid citrusy, carbonated, spicy foods as well as caffeine, alcohol, cigarette smoke, and chocolate.
- GERD can present as indigestion or heartburn.

##### Topic: Modified Diets: Selecting Foods for a Client Who Has Dysphagia

- A client with dysphagia is at risk for pocketing food and choking.

- The diet for a client with dysphagia should be a liquid diet that may gradually increase to thick liquid or soft foods.
- Oatmeal and Mac-and-cheese are examples of soft foods that may be included in the diet.

**References (1):**

Hinkle, J. L., Overbaugh, K. J., & Cheever, K. H. (2022). Brunner and Suddarth's textbook of medical-surgical nursing. Wolters Kluwer.