

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2023**
Semester: Spring 2025

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	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	8. Physiological Adaptation
	9. Clinical Judgment
 - 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: Management of Care

Subcategory: Advance Directives/Self-determination/Life Planning

Topic: Professional Practice: Teaching about Living Wills

- A living will contain patient's wishes for medical care to be used when they are unable to make the decision or express that decision.
- A living will is a legal document.
- The nurse should be aware of a client's living will.

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional Practice: Client Advocacy

- Health Advocacy is described as the staff supporting the patient's wishes and rights.
- Nurses are expected to be advocates for their patients.
- A nurse advocates for a patient when they do not preform interventions the patient does not want.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Appropriate Assignment for a Licensed Practical Nurse

- An appropriate task to delegate to an LPN is obtaining vital signs for a client following a cardiac catheterization.
- The nurse must identify the five rights of delegation to ensure it is appropriate.
- LPNs can assess the patient, but not preform the initial assessments.

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Appropriate Client Assignment for an Licensed Practical Nurse

- An LPN can care for a stable postoperative patient.
- An LPN can draw blood, draw labs, reinforce education, preform assessments, and preform hygiene care, among other things.
- LPNs cannot administer intravenous medications.

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Identifying Complications of COPD

- Complications of COPD include pneumonia, influenza, heart failure, etc.
- The charge nurse should ensure the nurse caring for a COPD patient is aware of possible complications of COPD.
- If a patient has increased work of breathing compared to their baseline, the nurse should inform the provider as well as respiratory therapy.

Subcategory: Continuity of Care

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Information to Include in a Transfer Report

- The nurse should include if the patient has assistive devices in the transfer report.
- The nurse is responsible for reporting the client's plan of care when transferring the client.
- The nurse is responsible for reporting the client's discharge plan when transferring the client.

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Priority Action for a Group of Clients

- If a client the nurse is receiving for the shift is having airway issues such as reports of trouble breathing, the nurse should prioritize this client.
- The nurse should use ABCs, airway, breathing, circulation, to assess who should receive care first.
- A stable client should not be the nurse's priority patient when the nurse has unstable patients as well.

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Assessing Client's Understanding of Pulmonary Function Tests

- Pulmonary function tests measure lung capacity, gas exchange, and airway resistance.
- Pulmonary function tests can identify lung disease.
- The nurse should instruct patients who smoke to abstain for six to eight hours prior to a pulmonary function test.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Professional Practice: Priority Action to Take When Floating

- The nurse must understand their abilities and limitations.
- The nurse must communicate their abilities and limitations to the nurse manager when floating.
- The nurse should not operate equipment they are not familiar with.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Assessing the Need for a Referral

- The nurse has the ability to provide a patient with referral information for discharging needs.
- The nurse is responsible for using community resources for the client's needs.
- A referral for care providers is used in situations when the patient requires a home health nurse.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Priority Nursing Action for Discharge

- At discharge, the nurse should consider the client's ability to perform ADLs and if necessary, facilitate a referral for physical therapy.
- The nurse should assess the client's need for equipment at the time of discharge.
- The nurse should refer the client to potential support groups in the community at discharge.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Referral for Dysphagia

- If the client is experiencing dysphagia, the nurse should contact speech pathology.
- The nurse should examine the client's ability to swallow in addition to speech pathology's assessment.
- The nurse should contact dietary if the client is NPO as a result of dysphagia.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Referral to Assist Client With Obtaining Medical Equipment

- A referral for equipment needs such as a cane or walker to be used at home occurs at the time of discharge.
- The nurse should be knowledgeable of community resources available for the patient.
- The nurse should understand why the client requires equipment and communicate their equipment needs when the patient is transferring to a new unit or facility.

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Referral to Occupational Therapist

- It is the nurse's responsibility to facilitate a referral to occupational therapy.
- In discharge planning, the nurse should review the need for referrals to occupational therapy.
- The nurse should refer the patient to OT for post-op hip and knee surgeries.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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

Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Action for Reporting Violation of Procedure

- A culture of safety promotes willingness to report.
- If a nurse believes they will be punished for the incident, they are less likely to report it.
- A culture of safety can be assessed through interviewing staff.

Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Situations Requiring an Incident Report

- The nurse should complete a needlestick incident report.
- A medication error requires an incident report.
- The nurse should not attempt to conceal an incident that should be reported.

Topic: Professional Practice: Action to Take for a Suspected Chemically Impaired Nurse

- The nurse who suspects a coworker of being intoxicated or chemically impaired has a duty to report

this to the indicated management which varies for different facilities.

- The nurse should firstly inform the charge nurse of this to promote patient safety.
- Depending on the state and situation, the nurses' license may or may not be retained.

Subcategory: Safe Use of Equipment

Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Nursing Actions for Faulty Equipment

- Nurses should ensure they have the proper equipment when caring for a patient.
- Nurses must clean and maintain shared equipment used on the unit.
- Nurses should ensure the equipment is returned to the designated area.

Subcategory: Security Plan

Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Disaster Triage Tagging

- A patient is tagged as red if they are the highest priority given their life-threatening injuries and are likely to survive.
- A patient is tagged black if they are expected to die due to their injuries.
- Yellow tagged patients have injuries that are not life threatening but require treatment.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Identifying Clients to Recommend for Discharge in a Disaster Situation

- The clients who are ambulatory or have minimal care needs should be discharged first.
- The clients whose care can be continued in another setting should be discharged during a disaster situation.
- Do not discharge clients who are in life threatening conditions.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Topic: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care: Identifying Need for Incidence Report

- A culture of safety allows staff to feel protected when reporting incident.
- An incident report should be completed for falls.
- An incident report should be completed if a threat is made against staff.

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Delegating Tasks to Assistive Personnel

- Delegating to assistive personnel is a good way to save time when done properly.
- The nurse should consider the assistive personnel's abilities.
- The nurse should consider the acuity of the patient they are considering delegating tasks for.

Subcategory: Take Action

Topic: Leading and Managing Client Care: Delegating Tasks to an AP for Four Clients

- The nurse must be knowledgeable about the nurse practice act when delegating.
- The nurse can delegate ADLs to assistive personnel such as a CNA.
- The nurse can delegate administration of feedings to assistive personnel such as a CNA.
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Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Coordinating Client Care: Evaluate Client Findings Which Indicate Worsening Condition

- An increase in temperature can indicate an infection and should be monitored.
- An increase in pain can be a indication of a worsening condition.
- An decrease in pain can also indicate a worsening condition, such as in cases of appendicitis.