

N443 Leadership and Management
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Shoshana Zimmerman
Assessment Name: **RN Leadership 2019**
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. 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: Advocacy

Topic: Professional practice: client advocacy

- Role accountability for nurses includes client safety, quality care, risk management, client advocacy, clinical care delivery, creating a healthy work environment, being accountable, following legal and regulatory compliance, and collaborating care.
- National safety goals include identifying the right client, communicating with staff, safe medication administration, preventing infections, risk identification, and preventing the wrong site in surgery.
- Nurses should refuse to work outside of their scope of practice or if they are not comfortable with a certain skill or area of expertise regardless if the hospital is short-staffed.

Subcategory: Assignment, delegation, and supervision

Topic: Leading and managing client care: Appropriate client assignment for a licensed practical nurse

- The 5 rights of delegation are: the right task, right circumstance, right person, right direction and communication, and right supervision and evaluation.
- An RN can delegate an LPN to monitor labs, reinforce client teaching, trach care, suction, check NG tube patency, give enteral feeding, insert a foley, and administer medications except IV medications.
- The nurse supervises that the task gets completed in a timely manner, that performance was satisfactory and documented, or if the task needs to be redelegated.

Subcategory: Case management

Topic: Airway management: discharge planning for client who has tracheostomy

- Bedside equipment for caring for a trach includes two extra trach tubes, an obturator, oxygen, suction, and a bag-valve mask.
- Oral care should be given every 2 hours, as well as humidification, and keeping the patient hydrated.
- Change non-disposable tubes every 6-8 weeks.

Subcategory: Concepts of management

Topic: Leading and managing client care: quality improvement tools for tracking outcomes

- The Joint Commission has quality standards that determine accreditation.
- Quality improvement is the process of measuring outcomes based on predetermined standards.
- Benchmarks are goals that determine what outcomes should measure up to.

Subcategory: confidentiality/ information security

Topic: professional practice: identifying a breach of confidentiality

- Nurses must follow regulatory laws like HIPAA which protect patient privacy.
- An example of a breach in confidentiality would be to talk about a patient in a public area, this would be considered a quasi-intentional tort.
- It is important for nurses to understand what laws surround patient care and to avoid breaking the law.

Topic: Professional practice: interviewing during a breach of confidentiality

- Nurses should follow standards of care, give competent care, communicate with the healthcare team and the client, and document care.
- Policy manuals should provide guidelines for nurses to follow regarding patient care and how to respond in a situation where patient care may be at risk.
- Standards of care are used in malpractice lawsuits to measure whether a healthcare provider follows the appropriate guidelines.

Subcategory: Informed consent

Topic: Professional practice: components of consent

- Informed consent can only be given after the patient is given all the information regarding a procedure that will be performed, including the explanation of the procedure and making sure the patient understands the risks and benefits.
- The consent must be signed by a competent adult, who is able to understand the consequences of the procedure.
- Consent can be given by a legal guardian, power of attorney, an emancipated or married minor, a parent of a minor, or through a court order.

Topic: Respiratory diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: assessing client's understanding of pulmonary function tests

- Pulmonary function tests measure lung volume, capacity, diffusion, gas exchange, airway resistance, and ventilation.
- This assessment can help determine if a patient has lung disease and is often recommended for people who have difficulty breathing.
- A smoker should avoid cigarettes 6-8 hours before the test, and a person should not use their inhaler 4-6 hours before the test.

Subcategory: Legal rights and responsibilities

Topic: Professional practice: priority action to take when floating

- Hospitals may employ float pools of nurses who work per diem.

- Many nurses don't feel comfortable floating unless they have had a proper orientation to the unit.
- Float pools may temporarily resolve staffing issues, but it creates a lack of staff continuity of care.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: coordinating client care: referral to assist clients with obtaining medical equipment

- The nurse should start discharge planning when the patient is admitted.
- The home environment should be evaluated prior to discharge.
- Family should be involved in the discharge planning.

Topic: Coordinating client care: referral to occupational therapist

- A referral is a provider order or request for services with another provider, facility, or service.
- An occupational therapist may be referred for a client who has difficulty performing activities of daily living, possibly due to a stroke for example.
- The nurse should have knowledge of resources in the community as well as online resources to make appropriate referrals for a client.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ error/ injury prevention

Topic: Inclusive and evidence-based care environment: teaching newly licensed nurses about restraint protocol

- Improper use of restraints can lead to false imprisonment of the patient, which is against the law.
- Restraints should be used within the parameters of the order and for the least amount of time necessary.
- Restraint orders cannot be written PRN.

Subcategory: Reporting of incident/ event/ irregular occurrence/ variance

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: actions for reporting violation of procedure

- Incident reports should be made when there is a medication error, an error in a procedure or treatment, injuries related to falls, equipment, needle sticks, visitors, threats on staff or visitors, and when patient property is lost.
- The first thing the nurse should do is assess the safety of the client and report within 24 hours.
- Incident reports are not placed in client charts, they are given to the risk manager.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze cues

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: identifying need for incident report

- Healthcare systems should foster a culture of safety where incident reports are made for certain events to prevent adverse events.
- A sentinel event is when a patient was injured or died due to an action or non-action of a healthcare provider.
- Providing patient safety is a QSEN competency that nurses should follow for evidence based care.