

N442 Population and Global Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: ATI Proctored Exam
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
 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:

**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: Advanced Directives/Self-determination/Life Planning
<p>Topic: Greif, loss, and palliative care: Assisting the client with resolution of end-of-life issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-of-life care involves helping the client make decisions at a highly stressful time in their life. • Advanced directives includes the living will and the durable power of attorney documents. • Use therapeutic communication techniques like active listening, silence, open-ended questions, paraphrasing, clarifying, and summarizing.
Subcategory: Establishing Priorities
<p>Topic: Nursing Process: Priority Action for Infectious Diarrhea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The homeless population is at risk for multiple health disparities such as substance abuse, violence, and mental health issues. • Nurses should promote primary, secondary, and tertiary care for different populations based on their needs. • Nurses should advocate eliminating health disparities and promote safety for these populations.
Subcategory: Legal rights and responsibilities
<p>Topic: Continuity of Care: Providing care within the scope of practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of continuity of care involves referrals, case management, and discharge planning. • Referring a client for a consultation involves communicating with the provider in recommending alternative treatments with other healthcare professionals in other areas of expertise. • Referrals can be made for psychosocial services, faith centers, support services, support groups, or even medical equipment providers.
Subcategory: Client Rights
<p>Topic: Skin Infections and Infestations: Recommending a natural treatment for lice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet-combing is a method for removing lice from hair, which involves getting the hair wet and using a fine-toothed comb to pull the knits from the scalp through the hair. • Suffocating the lice with mayonnaise may be done, but it is difficult to remove from the hair, olive oil can be used instead. • Soak the comb in vinegar or bleach solution after using in hot water.
Subcategory: Confidentiality/ Information Security
<p>Topic: Information Technology: Protecting client information in the electronic health record</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic health records are password-protected, and staff must use their own passwords to access

patient charts.

- Healthcare staff should only communicate about patient health information in private places.
- Staff should log off the computer when stepping away from the computer in order to protect patient privacy and health data.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/ Error/ Injury Prevention

Topic: Social determinants of health: Assessing factors that affect client safety

- Neighborhood and built environments can affect patient safety because it involves violence in neighborhoods, crime, and having clean air and water access.
- Primary prevention includes education the population about the importance of clean air and water.
- Nurses should advocate for waste management programs and waste reduction.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/ Transmission-based precautions/ Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Epidemiology and communicable diseases: Identifying National and Identifiable diseases

- National notifiable diseases include anthrax, botulism, cholera, congenital rubella syndrome, COVID-19, diphtheria, giardiasis, gonorrhea, hepatitis ABC, HIV, Legionnaires disease, Lyme disease, malaria, meningococcal disease, mumps, pertussis, polio, rabies, rubella, etc.
- Public health nurses track certain diseases to manage outbreaks and find sources of origin and develop public health policies on disease management.
- State and local regulations mandate the report of illnesses, reporting to the CDC is voluntary.

Topic: Infection control: Implementing infection control in the home

- Nurses should assess each client for the risk for infection when they are discharged home.
- Educate the client on the importance of washing their hands frequently and getting their immunizations.
- Teach clients about cough etiquette and respiratory hygiene to prevent the spread of infection.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Identifying Risk Factors for Lead Poisoning

- Sources of lead in the home include paint, plaster, caulking, soil, water from lead pipes, cigarette butts, pottery, or window ledges.
- Children with iron deficiencies absorb more lead than children who eat enough iron.
- Lead poisoning above 5 mcg/dL may have symptoms of hyperactivity, lethargy, impulsiveness, loss of developmental progress, hearing impairment and difficulty learning.

Topic: Tuberculosis: Interpreting Mantoux Testing

- Mantoux test is used to test for the presence of latent TB, a positive reading does not necessarily mean that the patient has active TB.
- The more intense the reaction, the more likely the person is to have TB however.
- 0.1 ml of purified protein derivative is injected subcutaneously into the forearm of the patient and should be read between 48 and 72 hours after injection.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse or Neglect

Topic: Care of Vulnerable Populations: Identifying potential indicators of child maltreatment

- Risk factors for violence include the history of being exposed to violence, low self-esteem, being unable to trust others, poor social skills, isolation, poor coping skills and self-control.
- Unexplained injuries in children may indicate maltreatment as well as multiple fractures in different stages of healing, distrust of healthcare providers, hematomas, malnourishment, dehydration, or poor hygiene.
- The nurse should assess the child for immediate danger and focus on the client, not the situation, develop a plan for safety and call proper authorities.

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Continuity of Care: Priority Assessment of a Client Following a Traumatic Amputation

- The nurse should communicate with the care team to find the proper treatment for the client.
- The nurse should coordinate with multiple consultants and include them in the patient plan of care.
- The nurse should also communicate about self-care and explain who will be able to help the patient with different things, for example the physical therapist may be able to explain how to care for the prosthesis.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Generate Solutions

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Identifying Interventions to Include in Emergency Response Plan

- Primary prevention would include making sure that antibiotics and vaccines are available for prophylaxis, as well as identifying the chain of command and the role of the nurse in the event.
- Secondary prevention would be to immediately contain, disinfect, and quarantine the population.
- Tertiary prevention would be to rehabilitate survivors.

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases: Identifying Notifiable conditions

- Other notifiable conditions include smallpox, syphilis, tetanus, toxic shock syndrome, TB, VRE, MRSA and viral hemorrhagic fever.
- Health care goals include reducing the amount of people infected through food, HIV deaths, STD's, nosocomial infections, and vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Health care goals include increasing the number of people with HIV tested for TB, immunization rates, people who practice safe eating habits, and TB clients who complete treatment.

Topic: Pediatric Emergencies: Assessing home environment when caring for a newborn

- Newborns are at risk for SIDS if the parent smokes around the children, co-sleeps, the infant has a low birth weight, premature, low APGAR score, twins, history of SIDS, low heart rate, or poverty.
- Parents should place the infant to sleep on their back, use a firm mattress with no pillows, prevent overheating, breastfeed, use pacifiers, and maintain immunizations.
- Use syringe provided in medication, do not measure with teaspoon.