Student Name: Lillian Ljubojevic
Assessment Name: Proctored ATI Remediation
Semester: 4, 4/17/25

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: Advocacy

Topic: Practice Settings and Nursing Roles in the Community: Discussing Legislative Advocacy
- The community nurse monitor the reaction of the members of community to the programs in the community.
- The community nurse makes the future programs based on the needs of community after a thorough assessment of the community.
- Nurse advocacy is a process of persuading someone in power to see the problem in the community and help change it.

Topic: Social Determinants of Health: Providing Care for a Client who Speaks a Different Language Than the Nurse
- Social determinants in the community affects the health of people in the community.
- Social determinants of health are: access to quality food, education, and health care.
- Other determinants are neighborhood build and economic strength.
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Topic:
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Subcategory: Concepts of management
Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning to meet community needs

- A nurse needs to assess the community for environmental and occupational exposures and other prblems.
- Good assessment of a community will clarify what the needs of the community are and how to satisfy them.
- Identifying the resources is important part of the community assessment.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Continuity of Care: Providing care within the scope of practice

Continuity of care decreases emergency department visits and hospitals visits.

Continuity of care is ongoing health care management between members of a health care team.

Continuity of care model is important because of the complexity of people's health problems.

Subcategory: Client rights

Topic: Skin infections: Natural treatment for lice

Natural treatment of lice is done in home settings.

Different oils can be used for lice treatment at home like olive oil, Baby oil and many other oils.

Salt solution can be used to kill lice.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury prevention

Topic: Home safety- preventing an electrical hazard
- Main causes of electrical accidents in home are overloaded circuits, electrical cords under carpet will cause overheating, outdated vires.
- In order to prevent problems, do regular electrical inspection, ask for professionals.
- Provide child proofing electrical outlets and cords to protect children from touching outlets.

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Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Overview of Community Health Nursing: Identifying Phases of the Disaster Management Cycle
- Phases of disaster management cycle are: mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery.
- Mitigation is about preventing future emergencies or minimize their effect.
- Preparedness is making plans for emergency situation, take steps to be ready.

- Response is about protecting lives and property of people in the community.
- Recovery is about rebuilding the community.

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Subcategory:

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/ Disease Prevention

Topic: Community assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Educating Young adults about STI Prevention
- Vaccination against some STIs is possible. Example for that is hepatitis B and HPV.
- Young adults could prevent STIs by practicing abstinence.
- Teaching young adults to use protection.
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Topic: Community Assessment, Education, and Program Planning: Primary Prevention for Schools
- Injury prevention from fire, water, seat belts use, are the ways to do that.
- Teaching school age children about hand hygiene and oral hygiene are primary disease preventions.
- Healthy nutrition is one of the ways to prevent diseases in children.
- Immunizations prevents many communicable diseases.

Topic: Heart failure and Pulmonary Edema: Teaching Clients About Managing Heart failure
- Patients should take their heart medications as prescribed.
- Patients should monitor eating habits to be low on fat and salt.
- Patient should check his blood pressure regularly.

Topic: Social Determinants of Health: Identifying Safety Concerns in a Community
   Pollution in the community can affect the health of people who live in the area.
   Health problems in the community have to be addressed because of possibility of epidemics.
   Regarding crime issues person should call only 911 and report it. Injuries by guns are part of questions of safety.

Subcategory:

Topic:
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Subcategory:

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Abuse or Neglect

Topic: Care of Vulnerable Populations: Identifying Potential Indicators of Child Maltreatment
- Child maltreatment is neglect and maltreatment of individuals younger than 18.
- Fractures and bruises in a child could be signs of child abuse.
- Cigarette burns may indicate child maltreatment.
- Human bite marks may indicate child abuse.

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Subcategory:

Subcategory:

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort
Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Complementary and Alternative therapies: Evaluate Client Response to Tea Tree Essential Oil
   •   Tea tree essential oil can be used for acne, psoriasis and eczema treatment.
   •   This oil can be used for toe nail fungus treatment.
   •   Tea tree oil can be used in asthma treatment.
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Subcategory:
Subcategory:

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Take actions

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Caring for adolescent with an STI
- Testing for STI is the best way to diagnose Disease in adolescents.
- Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Herpes are the most common STI diseases.
- Chlamydia infection can cause infertility in females.

Topic:
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Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Epidemiology and communicable diseases: Identifying Notifiable Conditions
- Syphilis is a notifiable disease.
  TB is a notifiable disease.
- Small pox is notifiable disease.
- Cholera is a notifiable disease.

Topic: Pediatric emergencies: Assessing home Environment when caring for newborn
- Collect vitals from newborn in well lit place and worm environment.
- Newborn should sleep in supine position.
- Newborn should not be covered over the face.
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Topic:
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Subcategory: General solution

Topic: Emergency Preparedness: Identifying interventions to include Emergency Response Plan

- In emergency like fire, nurse should take a patient to the safe environment.
- Make a plan to follow in the case of emergency.
- Prevent physical injuries during evacuation.
- Prevent domino effect.
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Topic:
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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
Subcategory:

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Subcategory:
Subcategory:

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation
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