

N443 Leadership and Management  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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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. 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>

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: Professional Practice**

##### **Topic: Discussing End-of-Life Documents With A Client**

- Documents in the client's chart have to be signed to be valid.
- A living will states the client's wishes for medical treatment.
- A living will is an advanced health care directive.

##### **Topic: Priority Action To Take When Floating**

- **Nurses are to answer for themselves and others based on their actions.**
- **The core of nursing is regulated by state law.**
- **Nurses are required to hold licensure in every state that they practice at.**

#### **Subcategory: Coordinating Client Care**

##### **Topic: Referral to Occupational Therapist**

- Physical, occupational, and speech therapists all deal with different clients.
- Occupational therapy may assist with new medical devices.
- OT can also help with ADLs.

##### **Topic: Assessing the Need for A Referral**

- **Patients who are being discharged may need referrals.**
- **Referrals can be in the acute setting or outside.**
- **If there is a need for a medical device, a referral may be made.**

##### **Topic: Referral to Assist Client With Obtaining Medical Equipment**

- **Nurses are responsible for coordinating every patient's care.**
- **Referrals and collaborating with the interprofessional team are part of coordinating care.**
- **A referral is a request for service by another healthcare provider.**

#### **Subcategory: Professional Practice**

##### **Topic: Priority Action to Take for A Client Who Is In Pain**

- The client should be asked to rate their pain.
- The nurse may ask for characteristics of the client's pain.
- Depending on how severe the pain is determines the medication the client will receive.

##### **Topic: Client Advocacy**

- **The nurse is to advocate for the protection and rights of every client.**
- **Individual, organizational, and interpersonal health should be advocated for.**
- **Nurses can advocate for better healthcare organizations.**

**Topic: Components of Consent**

- **The nurse is to witness a signature and assess client understanding.**
- **If the client has a question, the provider will answer it.**
- **The client should know the pros and cons of the procedure.**

**Main Category: Management of Care**

**Subcategory: Leading and Managing Client Care**

**Topic: Identifying Complications of COPD**

- Provide clients with education on identifying complications.
- Provide necessary equipment for clients with chronic conditions.
- Consult case management for referral to home health.

**Topic: Quality Improvement Tools for Tracking Outcomes**

- **Standards of care are baseline care that a client should receive.**
- **Algorithms are a series of treatments taken to assist a client.**
- **A clinical pathway is an estimated treatment plan.**

**Topic: Prioritizing Care For A Group of Clients**

- **Priority determines which client should be seen first.**
- **Priority is determined by the evidence obtained.**
- **Priority clients get interventions and assessments completed first.**

**Subcategory: Spinal Cord Injury**

**Topic: Discharge Planning for A Client Who Has Paraplegia**

- The client can lose motor function, sensory function, reflexes, and control of elimination.
- These cases involve several collaborations with different interprofessional teams.
- The level of the spinal cord involved determines how severe the damage is.

**Subcategory: Respiratory Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures**

**Topic: Assessing Client's Understanding of Pulmonary Function Tests**

- **These tests determine lung function and breathing abilities.**
- **These tests help identify clients who have lung diseases.**

- If the client is a smoker, stop smoking 6-8 hr before the test.

### **Subcategory: Airway Management**

#### **Topic: Discharge Planning For A Client Who Has A Tracheostomy**

- Encourage the client to cough before suctioning.
- Maintain surgical asepsis while suctioning.
- Ensure the client has all devices needed to maintain their tracheostomy.

## **Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

### **Subcategory: Culture of Safety in Delivering Care**

#### **Topic: Identifying Situations That Require an Incident Report**

- IRs are unexpected events that affect a client, employee, or visitor.
- An IR can be filed for a med error, needlestick, or client fall.
- IR should be completed by the nurse who witnessed the incident.

#### **Topic: Actions for Reporting Violation of Procedure**

- A culture of safety promotes openness and honesty.
- Reporting errors is part of a culture of safety.
- A sentinel event is made when operating on the wrong site.

### **Subcategory: Professional Practice**

#### **Topic: Action to Take For A Suspected Chemically Impaired Nurse**

- Nurses have a legal compliance to the law.
- Impaired healthcare workers pose a risk to clients.
- If suspected, report to management.

## **Main Category: Clinical Judgement**

### **Subcategory: Culture of Safety In Delivering Care**

#### **Topic: Identifying Need for Incident Report**

- Medication errors, treatment errors, and falls need to have an IR.
- Visitor injuries, threats, and loss of property need to have an IR.

- IRs are not placed in client charts.

**Subcategory: Leading and Managing Client Care**

**Topic: Delegating Tasks To an Assistive Personnel**

- Tasks designated to an AP have to be within their scope of practice.
- Part of being a nurse is delegating tasks to others.
- **Delegating is a time-saver.**

