Student Name: Tracy Donaldson
Assessment Name: RN Leadership 2023
Semester: 4th (Spring '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 –

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. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u>*

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. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u>*

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. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u>*

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. <u>Must be a full sentence, not just bullet points.</u>*

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: Advance Directives/Self-Determination/Life Planning

Topic: Professional practice: discussing end of life documents with a client
- A nurse manager attending all the end-of-life care meetings shows fidelity.
- A nurse should listen and answer all questions from a client regarding end-of-life care.
- A nurse should respect any decisions a client makes about their end-of-life care.

Topic: Professional practice: evaluating teaching about advance directives
- The nurse should teach the client that anyone is allowed to be appointed to make end of life care decisions for the client.
- The nurses should let the client know that the advance directives will only be used if the client cannot make their own medical decisions.
- The nurse should understand that different cultures have different ways of planning their end-of-life care.

Topic: Professional practice: teaching about living wills
- A living will outline what specific medical treatment a client wishes to have.
- A living will is for when a client cannot communicate for themselves.
- A living will is a legal recognized document.

Subcategory: Confidentiality/Information Security

Topic: Professional practice: identifying a breach of confidentiality
- **Nurses should be able to identify if a breach of confidentiality is happening.**
- A nurse should know that a clients medical information should not be discussed in public.
- A nurse should recognize that if a client's medical record is seen it is a breach of confidentiality.

Topic: Intervening during a breach of confidentiality
- A nurse should intervene immediately if they notice a breach of confidentiality.
- A nurse should remind the nurse that what they are doing is a breach of confidentiality.
- The nurse should report the breach of confidentiality to the nurse manager right away

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Coordinating client care: Assessing the need for a referral
- A client can be discharged home and still need referrals.
- A physical therapist for a hip replacement is an example of needed referral.
- Involve the patient and family (if wanted by the patient) in the referral process.

Topic: Coordinating client care: Priority nursing action for discharge
- The nurse is responsible for discharge of a patient.
- The nurse should coordinate the discharge with the healthcare team.
- Discharge planning should begin upon admission of the client.

Topic: **Coordinating client care: Referral to the occupational therapist**
- Occupational therapists help with activities of daily living.
- Occupational therapists can help teach a person to eat again.
- Occupational therapists can help teach a person get dressed again.

Subcategory: Assignment, Delegation and Supervision

Topic: Leading and managing client care: identifying complications of COPD
- A client with COPD can have anxiety due to not being able to catch their breath.
- A client with COPD can have respiratory infections more often.
- A client with COPD can have sleep issues, including sleep apnea.

Subcategory: Concepts of Management

Topic: Leading and managing client care: quality improvement tools for tracking outcomes
- Nurse managers should use current data to make the most informed decision.
- Research from a variety of sources should be used in quality improvement.
- Use of evidence-based practice is necessary for quality improvement tools for tracking outcomes**.**

Subcategory: Advocacy

Topic: Professional practice: client advocacy
- Client advocacy involves supporting the patient's wishes for care.
- Client advocacy is speaking up if the patient is not getting the proper treatment.
- Client advocacy is putting the patient's best interest forward.

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Airway management: discharge planning for client who has tracheostomy
- Teach the client that the tracheostomy is the stoma/opening for the airway.
- Oral care is very important in a patient who has a tracheostomy.
- The incision for the tracheotomy is through the skin. muscles. and trachea and clean technique should be used when accessing it.

Topic: Spinal cord injury: discharge planning for a client who has paraplegia
- Therapy can be at home or at a facility for a client who has paraplegia.
- A wheelchair and assistive devices will be need for a paraplegic client
- The client's home environment should be modified for the client who has paraplegia.

Subcategory: Informed Consent

Topic: Professional practice: client advocacy
- An accountability as a basic role of a nurse is client advocacy.
- Advocacy is advocating for the protection and rights of a client.
- A nurse should be an advocate for a patient in regards to informed consent.

Topic: Respiratory diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: assessing client's understanding of pulmonary function tests
- Lung function is determined by a pulmonary function test.
- Breathing difficulties are determined by a pulmonary function test.
- A pulmonary function test measures lung volume and capacity.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

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

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: situations regarding an incident report
- If a needlestick occurs, an incident report is required.
- If there is a medication error, an incident report is required.
- If there is a fall or an injury to a client an incident report is required.

Subcategory: Security Plan

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: triage during a disaster drill
- A natural disaster can be a tornado or a flood.
- Victims are triaged using green, yellow, red, and black colors.
- Encourage personal preparedness for clients and families.

Subcategory: Safe Use of Equipment

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: triage during a disaster drill
- The nurse should make sure that the appropriate equipment is available during a disaster drill.
- The nurse should make sure that equipment is inspected regularly.
- Faulty equipment should be removed and reported immediately so it is ready during a disaster drill.

Subcategory: Accident/Error/injury Prevention

Topic: Inclusive and Evidence based care environment: teaching newly licensed nurse about restraint protocol
- Proper monitoring is necessary while a client is in restraints.
- Restraints should be a last resort if all other ways of de-escalation has been exhausted.
- Proper documentation is necessary while a client is in restraints.

Subcategory: Emergency Response Plan

Topic: Culture of safety in delivering care: triage during a disaster drill
- Clients are triaged based on how urgent their injuries are.
- Black is the patient is expected to die; they are not breathing and have massive injuries.
- A nurse should quickly assess the client for the ABC's (airway, breathing, and circulation).

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Leading and managing client care: evaluating room assignments of isolation precautions
- A client should be assigned a room based on the isolation precautions needed.
- If a client has C-Diff they should be on contact precautions.
- If a client has tuberculosis they should be on airborne precautions.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment
Subcategory: Take Actions

Topic: Leading and managing client care: delegating tasks to an AP for four clients
    •   An AP can measure intake and output for a client.
    •   An AP can help a client to the restroom.
    •   An AP is allowed to take vitals on a client.