

N433 Infant, Child, and Adolescent Health  
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Isabella Leevey  
Assessment Name: Pediatric Comprehensive 2023  
Semester: 3

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:

<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 Sick 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>
<b>Proctored ATI Grading Scale – RN Pediatric Health 2023</b>

**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: Establishing Priorities**

**Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Prioritizing Care**

- Discourage coughing, throat clearing, and nose blowing to protect surgical site.
- Avoid straws because this can damage the surgical site.
- Alert guardians that there can be clots or blood-tinged mucus in vomit.

Did not have to do remediation on Basic Comfort and Care.

**Main Category: Safety and Infection Control**

**Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention**

**Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years): Injury Prevention**

- Balloons should be kept away from toddlers.
- Sharp objects should be kept out of reach.
- Working smoke detectors should be installed in the home.

**Subcategory: Home Safety****Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 years): Teaching About Home Safety**

- Sharp objects should be kept out of reach.
- Temperature of bath water should be checked.
- Doors and windows should be locked.

**Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis****Topic: Infections: Teaching About Syphilis**

- Using protection is important.
- Refrain from having multiple sex partners.
- Get treated and take all antibiotics as prescribed.

**Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance****Subcategory: Aging Process****Topic: Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years): Evaluating Parent Understanding About Sun Protection**

- Toddlers should wear sunscreen when they are outside.
- They should be shielded from the sun as much as possible.
- Assess temperature outside before allowing the toddler to go outside.

**Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention****Topic: Psychosocial Issues of Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Evaluating an Understanding of Coping Techniques for Depression**

- Plan care that is individualized for the patient.
- Assist with coping strategies.
- Encourage peer group discussion, mentoring, and counseling.

## **Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**

### **Subcategory: Grief and Loss**

#### **Topic: Death and Dying: Assisting a School-Age Child With the Death of a Sibling**

- Grief differs from parental grief.
- Reactions depend on age and developmental stage.
- Dysfunctional grieving can happen because of lack of a support system or the presence of inadequate coping skills.

### **Subcategory: Stress Management**

#### **Topic: Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Identifying Stages of Separation Anxiety**

- Protest: screaming, clinging to parents, verbal and physical aggression towards strangers.
- Despair: withdrawal from others, depression, decreased communication, developmental regression.
- Detachment: interacting with strangers, forming new relationships, happy appearance

## **Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

### **Subcategory: Medication Administration**

#### **Topic: Safe Administration of Medication: Injection Site for a 15-Month-Old Toddler**

- Avoid tracking of medication.
- Assess the need for assistance.
- Secure the infant or child prior to the injection.

### **Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management**

#### **Topic: Pain Management: Assessing the Pain Level of a 4-Year-Old Child**

- Verbal expressions of pain.
- Attempting to push away or avoid stimulus.
- Noncooperation.

## Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

### Subcategory: Lab Values

#### Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Expected Laboratory Findings of Rheumatic Fever

- This is an inflammatory disease that occurs as a reaction to Group a beta-hemolytic strep infection of the throat.
- Labs: throat culture for GABHS, blood ant streptolysin O titer, c-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
- Administer antibiotic as prescribed.

### Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

#### Topic: Physical Assessment Findings: Assessing Cranial Nerves

- Spinal accessory: moves shoulders symmetrically
- Hypoglossal: has no difficulties swallowing, opens mouth when nares are occluded.
- Vagus: has no difficulties swallowing.

## Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

### Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

#### Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Postoperative Care Following a Tonsillectomy

- Place in a position to facilitate drainage.
- Elevate head of bed when child is fully awake.
- Assess for evidence of bleeding.

#### Topic: Asthma: Lesions in the Mouth

- Rinse mouth after using inhaler.
- Report to the provider for sores or redness in the mouth.
- Drink plenty of fluids to promote hydration.

#### Topic: Health Promotion of Infants (2 days to 1 year): Nutritional Support for an Infant

- Infant gains 1.5 pounds per month.
- Cow's milk is not recommended for this age group.
- Begin vitamin D supplements within the first few days of life to prevent vitamin D deficiency.

### Subcategory: Pathophysiology

#### Topic: Cushing's Disease/Syndrome: Identifying Manifestations

- Thin fragile skin.
- Bruising and petechiae.
- Hypertension

### Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

#### Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for a Child Following a Cardiac Catheterization

- Assess heart and respiratory rate for one full minute.
- Assess pulses for equality and symmetry.
- Encourage oral intake, starting with clear fluids