

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

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Assessment Name: RN Pediatric Nursing 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:

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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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: Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis: teaching about hemodialysis

- This rids the body of excess fluid and electrolytes.
- This restores internal hemostasis by osmosis, diffusion, and ultrafiltration.
- Monitor for complications such as air bubbles, hypotension, cramping, bleeding at site, or contamination of equipment.

Subcategory: Case management

Topic: Chronic neuromusculoskeletal disorders: identifying client need for ankle-foot braces

- Spastic cerebral palsy can lead to hypertonic, increased deep tendon reflexed, poor muscle control and posture.
- There are impairments of fine and gross motor skills.
- Physical therapy can assist with ROM, promoting endurance, use of orthotic devices, braces, and splints.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/error/injury prevention

Topic: Health promotion of infants (2 days to 1 year): teaching about infant safety

- Clothing should be checked for loose clothing.
- Sharp objects should be kept out of reach.
- Do not put formula in the microwave.

Topic: Health promotion of toddlers (1 to 3 years): injury prevention

- Toys that that small parts should be kept out of reach
- Small objects that can be lodged in the throat should be avoided.
- Firearms should be in a locked compartment.

Subcategory: Home safety

Topic: Health promotion of toddlers (1 to 3 years): teaching about home safety

- Hot water heaters should be turned down less than 120 degrees
- Smoke detectors should be working and kept in the home
- Electrical outlets should be covered.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health promotion/disease prevention

Topic: Psychosocial issues of infants, children, and adolescents: evaluating an understanding of coping techniques for depression.

- Encourage peer group discussion, mentoring, and counseling.
- Assist with coping strategies.
- Have a plan of care that is individualized.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Grief and loss

Topic: Death and dying: assisting a school-age child with the death of a sibling

- Begin to have adult concept of death
- Fear often displayed through uncooperative behavior.
- Can be curious about funerals and what happened to the body after death

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Gastrointestinal structural and inflammatory disorders: expected findings of infants who have intussusception

- Tender, distended abdomen.
- Abdominal mass that is sausage shape.
- Fever and vomiting.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Pharmacological pain management

Topic: Pain management: assessing the pain level of a 4-year-old child

- Self-report is used in a 4-year-old.
- Use the FLACC scale or FACES scale
- Reassess the pain frequently and use pharmacological and nonpharmacological approaches to manage pain.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory values

Topic: Cardiovascular disorders: expected laboratory findings of rheumatic fever

- Fever, large joints, tachycardia, cardiomegaly, muffled heart sounds, and report of chest pain.
- Elevated blood antistreptolysin O titer.
- Elevated CRP and ESR.

Subcategory: Potential for complications of diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures

Topic: Enteral nutrition: caring for an infant who requires tube feedings

- The delivery method is dependent on the type and location of the feeding tube, type of formula administers, and the clients history and GI function.
- Feeding tubes should be flushed with 30 mL of water every 4 hours to maintain patency and hydration.
- Intermittent tube feeding is administered every 4-6 hours in equal portions over 30-60 minutes.

Subcategory: System-specific assessments

Topic: Physical assessment findings: assessing cranial nerves

- Accessory nerve can be tested by asking them to shrug their shoulders.
- Trigeminal can be tested by asking them to clench their teeth together.
- Olfactory can be tested by asking them to identify smell through each nostril individually.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

Topic: Acute and infectious respiratory illnesses: postoperative care following a tonsillectomy

- Position the child in a position to facilitate drainage.
- Elevate the head of bed until the child is awake .
- Avoid coughing, using straws, and alert guardians there can be clots.

Topic: Asthma: lesions in the mouth

- Rinse mouth out after the use of a corticosteroid inhaler.
- Watch for redness, white patches, or sores and report to the provider.
- Observe the oral mucosa for infection secondary to use of inhaled medication.

Topic: Oxygen and inhalation therapy: planning care for a child who has a tracheostomy

- Hyper oxygenate and hyperventilate the child using a bag-valve-mask resuscitator or specialized

ventilator.

- Obtain baseline breath sounds and vitals, including oxygen saturation by pulse oximeter.
- Perform hand hygiene, provide privacy, and explain the procedure to the child.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Hematologic disorders: planning care for a child who is experiencing sickle cell crisis

- The child will have severe pain in the joints, bones, and abdomen.
- Promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption and administer oxygen if needed.
- Monitor I&O, give oral fluids, and administer IV fluids with electrolyte replacement.

Subcategory: Unexpected response to therapies

Topic: Cardiovascular disorders: caring for a child following a cardiac catheterization

- Provide continuous cardiac monitoring and oxygen saturation to assess for bradycardia, hypotension, hypoxemia, dysrhythmias.
- Assess the heart and respiratory rate for a full minute.
- Assess temperature and color of affected extremity.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Cushing disease/syndrome

- Oversecretion of the hormones of the adrenal cortex.
- This can be a result of a tumor in the pituitary glands resulting in release of the hormone ACTH.
- Weakness, fatigue, back pain, joint pain, decreased libido, and altered emotional state.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize cues

Topic: Acute infectious gastrointestinal disorders: identifying that require immediate follow-up

- If there is bloody diarrhea.
- Any signs of infection such as a fever.
- Signs of severe dehydration.

Subcategory: Analyze cues

Topic: Acute neurological disorders: identifying conditions related to assessment findings

- Meningitis can present with photophobia, vomiting, headache, and irritability.
- Meningitis can cause seizures, nuchal rigidity, and positive Brudzinski's sign in a 2-year-old and adolescence.
- Newborns can have no illness present at birth but it progresses within a few days with meningitis.

Subcategory: Take action

Topic: Hematological disorders: caring for a school-age child who has a poor memory and attention

- Be consistent.
- Use visual and verbal cues.
- Utilize memory aids.

Subcategory: Evaluate outcomes

Topic: Acute and infectious respiratory illness: evaluating effectiveness of treatment for a child who has acute laryngotracheobronchitis

- Provide cool mist in the child's room at home.
- Advise guardians to run a hot shower and sit with the child in a steamy environment.
- Encourage oral intake.

Subcategory: Immune and infectious disorders.

Topic: Communicable diseases: caring for child who has a rash and a fever.

- Measles is spread by direct or indirect contact with respiratory secretions.

- Chickenpox is spread direct or indirect with respiratory secretions.
- Measles rash can appear in 3-4 days following the fever development.