

N323 Mental and Behavioral Health
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name:
Assessment Name:
Semester:

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

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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 Subcategory: Case Management
<p>SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sickle Cell Crisis</p> <p>❑ SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.</p> <p>❑ 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.</p> <p>❑ SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.</p>

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 drop box

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention
<p>Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Evaluating Understanding of Car Seat Safety</p> <p>*</p> <p>* Choose a rear facing car seat, place it in the back seat, make sure harness is tight but not restrictive.</p> <p>*</p> <p>Topic:</p> <p>*</p> <p>* Avoid accessories that are not approved.</p> <p>*</p> <p>Topic:</p> <p>*</p> <p>* Make sure the car seat is not expired.</p> <p>*</p>
Subcategory:
<p>Topic:</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>Topic:</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>Topic:</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>
Subcategory
<p>Topic:</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/ and Post Partum Newborn Care

Topic:

***Attend all prenatal visits and go through with all recommended screenings.**

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Topic:

***Monitor for signs of labor complications.**

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Topic:

***Obtain APGAR score at 1 and 5 minutes.**

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Subcategory Lifestyle Choices

Topic:

***Breastfeed when possible.**

*** Use the proper mixing instructions when using formula.**

*** Place baby in a crib on their back with no extra blankets and no toys to sleep.**

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Chemical Dependence and Other Substance Disorders

Topic:

- * Know maternal history and what drugs were used.
- * Monitor closely.
- * Use swaddling, gentle rocking, and a quiet environment to soothe.

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects, Contraindications, Side Effects, Therapies

Topic:

*Total parenteral therapy can cause infection, liver dysfunction, electrolyte imbalances, and hyper or hypo glycemia.

* Central line placement can cause infection or thrombosis.

* Peripheral access may be difficult to manage in the newborn's tiny veins.

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Subcategory Medication Administration

Topic:

*Dosage goes by weight, always double check.

* Accurate timing is essential.

* Use infusion pumps to prevent dosage errors.

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Subcategory Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic:

*Watch for hypotension, bradycardia, and apnea.

* Titrate carefully.

* use N-PASS or CRIES to assess for pain.

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic:

- * **Essential for early detection of heal conditions.**
- * **Metabolic Screening done 24-28 hours after birth.**
- * **Recommended to follow doctors orders on which screenings to have done.**

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Subcategory Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic:

- * **Newborns have immature body systems are susceptible to imbalances and dysfunctions.**
- * **Early intervention and responses are essential.**
- * **Premature infants are at highest risk.**

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Subcategory Therapeutic Procedures

Topic:

- * **Phototherapy treats hyperbilirubinemia.**
- * **Blood transfusions are often needed in premature infants.**
- * **Medications administration such as antibiotics may be necessary.**

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Main Category: Physiological adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic:

- * Prone to seizures
- * Prone to respiratory distress
- * Prone to cardiac distress

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Subcategory Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic:

- * Fluid overload can cause pulmonary edema.
- * Caffeine can cause tachycardia.
- * Acetaminophen can cause liver toxicity.

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic:

- * Collect objective data
- * Monitor for subtle changes
- * Recognize early signs of deterioration

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