

N444 Concept Synthesis  
Proctored ATI Remediation

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Assessment Name: **RN ATI Capstone Proctored Pre-Assessment**  
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<b>ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE</b>  <b>67.8%</b> <b>TIME SPENT</b> <b>01:03:57</b>	<b>Individual Name:</b> Shoshana Zimmerman <b>Student Number:</b> 7412798 <b>Institution:</b> Lakeview CON <b>Program Type:</b> BSN <b>Test Completed Date:</b> 8/22/2025 <b># of Points:</b> 110	<b>Focused Review Progress</b> View missed topics and launch study materials below. <b>Last accessed:</b> 8/25/2025 <b>Time spent:</b> 03:11:43 <a href="#">Review</a>
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**Main Category #1: Clinical Judgement**

**Subcategory: Recognize Cues**

**Topic: Complications related to the labor process: Findings that require immediate follow-up**

- Meconium-stained amniotic fluid may present with no fetal distress; however, if there are variable or late decelerations, it is not a good sign for the fetus, and the nurse should notify the neonatal resuscitation team and gather appropriate equipment (ATI, 2023).
- A prolapsed umbilical cord will present with the cord showing in the vaginal canal. The fetus may have variable or prolonged decelerations, so it is important for the nurse to stay with the patient and elevate the cord to prevent it from becoming pinched and leading to loss of oxygen to the fetus (ATI, 2023).
- A mother who experiences dystocia will have a lack in progression of the labor, and the nurse may prepare for an amniotomy and encourage the client to change positions, walk, use hydrotherapy, or even prepare for cesarean section (ATI, 2023).

**Subcategory: Analyze Cues**

**Topic: Communicable diseases: Differentiating manifestations of communicable diseases in infants**

- Erythema infectiosum is also called fifth's disease, and it presents with fever, runny nose, headache, and a telltale rash across the face that resembles slapped cheeks around the first to fourth day. Also, maculopapular spots appear within 1 week on extremities and form proximally to distally on the body with rash, especially on the soles of the feet (ATI, 2023)
- Measles symptoms include fever, conjunctivitis, fatigue, and cold symptoms. Koplik spots develop in the mouth a couple of days before a rash develops on the body, starting on the face and proceeding downward (ATI, 2023).
- Pertussis includes a mild fever, cold symptoms, and coughing fits that sound like a whooping when the child inhales (ATI, 2023).

**Topic: Complications related to the labor process: Identifying findings consistent with chorioamnionitis or preeclampsia**

- Chorioamnionitis is when the mother has an infection that affects the amniotic sac, fetus, or placenta. Symptoms include maternal fever, maternal or fetal tachycardia, elevated white blood cell count, purulent discharge, and uterine tenderness (Durham et al., 2023)
- Preeclampsia is the development of hypertension after 20 weeks of gestation, proteinuria, thrombocytopenia, decreased liver function, as well as epigastric pain, renal insufficiency, headache, and visual disturbances (Durham et al., 2023)
- Early onset preeclampsia develops before 34 weeks of gestation and is associated with a riskier and more severe pregnancy as well as preterm birth and intrauterine growth restriction (Durham et al., 2023)

**Subcategory: Prioritize hypotheses**

**Topic: Complications related to the labor process: Priority findings to report to the provider**

- Notify the provider about a prolapsed cord because the patient will need immediate interventions to maintain oxygenation to the fetus (ATI, 2023).
- Notify the provider about abnormal fetal heart rates like variable decelerations and prepare for orders like stopping oxytocin, or preparing for exams (ATI, 2023).
- Notify the provider of rapid or sudden chest pain or shortness of breath, which may indicate an amniotic fluid embolism (ATI, 2023).

**Subcategory: Generate Solutions****Topic: Complications related to the labor process: Identifying interventions as anticipated or contraindicated**

- When the fetal heart rate is below 110 or above 160, it is considered non-reassuring, and interventions may be done to help (ATI, 2023).
- The mother may be placed in her left side-lying position or given oxygen to increase oxygenation to the fetus (ATI, 2023).
- Hypertonic uterine contractions may be caused by administering too much oxytocin, which may lead to fetal hypoxia, so it is contraindicated to continue to administer oxytocin, and it is likely that oxytocin will be slowed (ATI, 2023).

**Subcategory: Take Actions****Topic: Fetal assessment during labor: Interventions for recurrent variable decelerations**

- Variable decelerations mean that the fetal heart rate will drop 15 or more beats per minute for at least 15 seconds and will be variable in rate, duration, and intensity (ATI, 2023).
- Variable decelerations may be caused by a prolapsed cord, umbilical cord compression, a knot in the cord, or nuchal cord compression (ATI, 2023).
- Interventions include repositioning the mother from side to side or with knees drawn up to her chest, stopping oxytocin infusion, assisting with vaginal exam, preparing for possible amniocentesis, and possibly administering oxygen by face mask (ATI, 2023).

**Topic: Hyperthyroidism: expected nursing actions following a thyroidectomy**

- A thyroidectomy is the removal of part or all the thyroid gland (ATI, 2023).
- Before the procedure, the client should take propylthiouracil or methimazole 4 to 6 weeks beforehand and should be taking iodine 10 to 14 days before the surgery to decrease the size of the gland and to help stop excessive bleeding (ATI, 2023).
- After the surgery, the nurse should provide suctioning, place the client in semi-Fowler's position, monitor bleeding and vital signs, and respirations, because complications can include inserting a trach if it becomes compressed. Also monitor for hypocalcemia and have calcium gluconate and calcium chloride available (ATI, 2023).

**Topic: Pain management: nursing interventions for client following the administration of an epidural**

- An epidural consists of fentanyl and sufentanil, which provides a local anesthetic to the patient which allows them to continue to bear down during labor (ATI, 2023).
- The nurse should watch out for adverse reactions such as tachycardia, bradycardia, hypotension, N/V, respiratory depression, or allergic reactions (ATI, 2023).
- Safety precautions include putting the side rails up in bed, monitoring vomiting and providing an antiemetic, monitoring vital signs, and fetal heart rate (ATI, 2023).

**Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes****Topic: Fetal assessment during labor: evaluating effectiveness of interventions**

- Leopold maneuvers can identify and manipulate fetal lie such as vertex, breech, transverse, or longitudinal within the uterus. The head will feel firm and round against the palm of the hand, and the opposite side will feel soft and irregular (ATI, 2023).
- Auscultation and uterine contraction palpation are methods for checking on the progression of labor or to get the status of the fetus during contractions and should be done periodically depending on the different stages of labor (ATI, 2023).
- Normal findings should include a fetal heart rate between 110-160 with moderate variability (ATI,

2023).

**Topic: Substance use and addictive disorders: Identifying manifestations of a client**

- The effects of opioid intoxication include slurred speech, pupillary changes, impaired memory, decreased respirations, loss of consciousness, impaired judgement, and maladaptive behavior (ATI, 2023).
- The effects of alcohol intoxication are impaired speech, nystagmus, loss of consciousness, impaired judgement, respiratory arrest, decreased motor skills, with long term effects including liver damage, GI bleeding, pancreatitis, and heart damage (ATI, 2023).
- The effects of sedatives like benzodiazepines, hypnotics, and anxiolytics include drowsiness, nystagmus, disorientation, nausea, vomiting, and uncoordinated body movement (ATI, 2023).

**Main Category #2: Psychosocial Integrity**

**Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts**

**Topic: Stress and defense mechanisms: Identifying defense mechanisms**

- Defense mechanisms can either be healthy or maladaptive and the nurse should assess how the client uses a certain defense mechanism as well as the intensity, duration, and frequency of use (ATI, 2023).
- Altruism is always healthy because it takes personal stress and uses it to help others. Sublimation is also always healthy because it takes stressful feelings and uses it in a constructive way to release it (ATI, 2023).
- Denial may be healthy as an initial reaction to unsettling news or information, but it should not continue for an extended period or blown out of proportion to the situation, or it would be maladaptive (ATI, 2023).

**Subcategory: Support Systems**

**Topic: Neurocognitive disorders: teaching about dementia management at home**

- It is important to keep the client in a safe environment at home so that would mean removing rugs, creating clear pathways with enough light, using consistent routines, having locks on doors that are not easy to unlock, and installing handrails in bathrooms or hallways (ATI, 2023).
- The nurse should educate the family about the medications and side effects that the client is taking and things to look out for in emergencies (ATI, 2023).
- Communicating with clients with dementia may include speaking in a calm and reassuring tone, reinforcing reality but also not questioning hallucinations, using simple language in short sentences while making eye contact with the patient, and limiting choices the client has to make (ATI, 2023).

**Main Category #3: Reduction of Risk Potential**

**Subcategory: Laboratory values**

**Topic: Cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: obtaining a blood sample from a central venous access device**

- Central venous devices include PICC, CVC, or ports which are used as long-term devices to administer medications, or TPN, and to draw blood (ATI, 2023).
- A tunneled percutaneous central venous catheter is specifically used a long-term venous access device and has a catheter cuff which provides a barrier that blood does not flow through and does not need a clamp (ATI, 2023).
- A 10 ml syringe should be used to flush the device, before and after medication administration and a 20 ml syringe should be used to flush after drawing blood (ATI, 2023).

**Topic: Urinary elimination: providing instructions for a clean catch urine specimen**

- Fluid intake should be between 2000-3000 ml a day, urine output should be at least 30 ml/hr, when the bladder has at least 250 ml to 450 ml of fluid it will signal the brain that it is ready to urinate (ATI, 2023).
- For a clean catch urine specimen, the client should wash their hands and start to urinate and pass the

container midstream to collect the urine (ATI, 2023).

- It is important to empty the bladder and perform proper hygiene to prevent urinary tract infections (ATI, 2023).

### **Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures**

#### **Topic: Assessment of fetal well-being: evaluating teaching about quadruple marker screening test**

- The quadruple marker screening test is a blood test that tests for potential fetal birth defects (ATI, 2023).
- It is usually performed when the pregnancy is between 15- and 22-weeks' gestation and when the mother is at a high risk for having a baby with a birth defect (ATI, 2023).
- A low AFP may show Down's syndrome, a high AFP can show neural tube defects, high hcg and inhibin A, and low estriol are also signs for a Down's syndrome baby (ATI, 2023).

#### **References (1):**

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