

N444 Concept Synthesis
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: **RN Comprehensive Predictor 2023**
Semester: Fall 2025

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	5. Basic Care and Comfort
2. Safety and Infection Control	6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
3. Health Promotion and Maintenance	7. Reduction of Risk Potential
4. Psychosocial Integrity	8. Physiological Adaptation
	9. Clinical Judgment
 - 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.

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.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Mental Health Concepts

Topic: Personality Disorders: Expected Manifestations in a Client Who Has Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder

- Indecisiveness and perfectionism with a focus on orderliness and control to the extent that the individuals might not be able to accomplish a given task.
- Individuals focus on perfection, control, and standards.
- Core signs: preoccupation with rules/order/detail, perfectionism, rigid, inflexible thinking, stubbornness, and the list goes on.

Subcategory: Sensory/Perceptual Alterations

Topic: Effective Communication: Responding to a Client Who Is Obese and Is Crying

- One of the most important thing a nurse could do is provide comfort and a safe place where they can express their feelings without being judged. Sitting next to them at eye level makes a difference.
- A nurse could offer tissues, a hug, or support without making it a big deal. And NEVER rushing or telling them to stop crying.
- The nurse can also recommend outside resource that a patient can do or reach out to get more help and/or support.

Subcategory: Chemical and Other Dependencies/Substance Use Disorder

Topic: Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Prescription for Nicotine Addiction

- A main go to brand is Chantix because it helps to reduce the craving that nicotine over time and not having the withdrawals.
- A patient can take these medications by pill, patches, or gum. Sometimes a patient can use some of these medication combined with others.
- If the patient uses the patches, they need to make sure that they rotate different spots to get the full effect.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alteration in Body Systems

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Recognizing Expected Findings for an Abruptio Placentae

- Common signs: vaginal bleeding, sharp abdominal pain, and tender rigid uterus.
- Premature separation of the placenta from the uterus, which can be partial or complete detachment.
- This would happen after 20 weeks of gestation (third trimester).

Topic: Chronic Neuromusculoskeletal Disorders: Teaching About Management of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

- This is a chronic autoimmune condition causing persistent joint inflammation in children.
- Typically if someone who has this condition, they would need to do physical and occupational therapy to maintain range of motions.
- There are different types of medication that a child can take. They are the following NSAIDs, disease-modifying anto-rheumatic drugs, biologic therapies, and/or corticosteroids.

Topic: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, and Fibromyalgia: Acute Exacerbation Expected Findings

- Joint-Related: painful joints, stiffness, decrease range of motions, limp walking, tenderness, trouble grasping object, and more.
- Systemic symptoms: low-grade fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, increase emotional distress, and weight loss.
- Labs: increased ESR, CRP, platelets counter. Anemia of chronic inflammation, positive ANA/RF.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance

Topic: Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Continuous Infusion for a Client Who Has Diabetic Ketoacidosis

- The use for this is to stop ketone production, lower blood glucose gradually, correct acidosis, and restore normal metabolism.
- Take measures to decrease the risk of dehydration

- Consume liquids with carbohydrates and electrolytes when unable to eat solid foods.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Lupus Erythematosus, Gout, and Fibromyalgia: Acute Exacerbation Expected Finding

- Functional changes: reduced ability to perform daily activities and avoidance of movement due to pain.
- Erythematous “butterfly” rash on the nose and cheeks
- Discoid: coin shaped lesions on body areas exposed to sun

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Providing care to a toddler who has a respiratory illness

- Closely monitor progression of illness and ensuing respiratory distress. Observe for increased heart and respiratory rate, retractions, nasal flaring, and restlessness.
- Use a cool-air vaporizer to provide humidity.
- Maintain adequate fluid intake.

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Analyzing Findings to Determine Potential Complications

- First trimester: this could indicate miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, or hydatidiform mole.
- Second/third trimester placenta previa, placental abruption, or vasa previa.
- Assess for bleeding: amount of blood, color, timing and gestational age, pain characteristics, maternal status, and fetal status.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Acute or Chronic Gastrointestinal Disorders

- Acute appendicitis: McBurney’s point, rebound tenderness, low-grade fever, nausea, vomiting, decreased appetite, and elevated WBC.
- Crohn’s Disease: chronic diarrhea, crampy abdominal pain, fever, fatigue, weight low, and malabsorption.
- Celiac Disease: chronic diarrhea, abdominal bloating/pain. Flatulence, weight loss, failure to thrive.

Subcategory: Take Action

Topic: Bipolar Disorders: Providing Care for a Client Who Has Mania

- Provide a safe environment during the acute phase.
- Assess the client regularly for suicidal thoughts, intentions, and escalating behavior.
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Topic: Pain Management: Caring for a Client Who is Receiving Epidural Anesthesia

- Assess the client regularly for suicidal thoughts, intentions, and escalating behavior.
- Help position and steady the client into a sitting or side-lying modified Sims’ position with the back curved to widen the intervertebral space for insertion of the epidural catheter
- Coach the client in pushing efforts, and request an evaluation of epidural pain management by anesthesia personnel if pushing efforts are ineffective.

Topic: Postpartum Infections: Actions to Take for a Client Who Has Endometritis

- Endometritis is an infection of the uterine lining or endometrium. It is the most frequently occurring puerperal infection
- Collect vaginal and blood cultures if prescribed.
- Administer IV antibiotics and analgesics.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Bipolar Disorders: Evaluating Findings That Indicate an Improvement in a Client’s Condition

- The patients mood would be stabilized. Decreased mood swings, elevated, irritable, and depressed moods.
- Improves in the thought process. More logical, organized, realistic thinking, reduced flight ideas, and improved ability of ideas.
- Better sleeping and energy patterns. Someone would have a more consistent sleep schedule, reduced

insomnia, increased energy in depression but at a normal level.

Topic: Kidney Disorders: Providing Care for a Child Who Has Kidney Dysfunction

- Monitor I&O as well as characteristics of the urine.
- Monitor neurologic status and observe for behavior changes, especially in children who have edema, hypertension, and gross hematuria. Implement seizure precautions if condition indicates.
- Manage fluid and dietary restrictions as prescribed. Fluids and sodium can be limited during periods of edema and hypertension

Topic: Medical Conditions: Evaluating Client Response to Treatment

- The individual medical condition would improve over time.
- The nurse would determine if the goal that was set has been met or not. It can be fully, partially, or not met at all.
- Lastly, the nurse can determine if the treatment should be continued or modified, or escalated depending on the outcome.