

N433 Infant, Child, and Adolescent 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 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

- 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.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Hematologic Disorders: Providing Discharge Teaching About Sickle Cell Anemia

- Provide emotional support for the patient and family.
- Ensure patient and family understand the need for rest and adequate nutrition.
- Drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration.

Subcategory: Collaboration with Multidisciplinary Team

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus: Recommendation for an Adolescent Who Has a New Diagnosis of Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

- Encourage the child to monitor their blood sugar closely, at least before meals and bedtime.
- Caution them about wearing sandals, walking barefoot, or wearing shoes without socks.
- Help assist them in making an exercise plan and when to eat when working out.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Aging Process

Topic: Nutrition Across the Lifespan: Teaching About Care for an Infant Who Has Colic

- If breastfeeding, avoid foods such as cauliflower, broccoli, cow's milk, onion, chocolate, and nicotine.
- Burp the infant in an upright position.
- The crying is often accompanied by a tense abdomen and legs are often drawn up to the belly.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying a Positive Response to Digoxin

- A positive response would be a decreased heart rate, which is why it is important to determine the apical pulse before administration of digoxin.
- The medication will improve myocardial contractility.
- The medication lowers the heart rate. If it is lowered too much, this could be caused by digoxin toxicity.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Maintaining a Gastrostomy Tube

- Get the feeding ready- check expiration date, mix the formula, and prime the tubing.
- Elevate the head of the bed to at least 30 degrees.
- Monitor the tube placement by checking the pH of the gastric contents.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Planning Care for an Infant Who Has Bronchiolitis

- Measure their oxygen and use supplemental oxygen so their O₂ saturation is greater than 90%.
- Encourage fluid by mouth. If they cannot tolerate oral fluids, they need IV fluids.
- Suction as needed to remove the secretions.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Assessing an Infant Who Has Moderate Dehydration

- Infants will have a decrease of six to nine percent weight loss. Children will have a decrease in six to eight percent weight loss.
- Dry mucous membranes and decreased tears.
- Sunken anterior fontanel on infants.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Head Injury: Expected Findings of a Minor Head Injury

- One expected finding is possible loss of consciousness and temporary period of confusion.
- The child may vomit or be irritable.
- They may be very drowsy and lethargic.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Acute Neurological Disorders: Identifying Findings That Require Immediate Follow-Up

- The presence of petechiae requires immediate medical attention. The patient will be placed on droplet precautions.
- If increased intracranial pressure is suspected, this will require immediate follow-up with the provider.
- If lumbar puncture insertion site will not stop bleeding, looks infected, or develops a hematoma, the provider needs to know immediately.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Analyzing Respiratory Findings for a 3-Year-Old Child

- A three-year-old may have a sore throat and a cough.
- They may have difficulty breathing and experience shortness of breath.
- They may have a decreased appetite and be fatigued.

Topic: Acute and Infectious Respiratory Illnesses: Caring for an Adolescent Who is Receiving Tube

Feeding

- Make sure they receive the feeds that are catered to their needs, such as right amount of calories, protein, and fats.
- Make sure the head of the bed is at least thirty degrees.
- Check placement before administering feeds.

Topic: Acute Neurological Disorders: Identifying Conditions Related to Assessment Findings

- Some expected findings of meningitis is photophobia, vomiting, irritability, and headache.
- Some expected findings for increased intracranial pressure is bulging fontanel, increased head circumference, bradycardia, headache, seizures, or respiratory changes.
- Labs supporting bacterial meningitis is cloudy CSF, elevated WBC count in the CSF, elevated protein in the CSF, decreased glucose in the CSF, and a positive gram stain of the CSF.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes**Topic: Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Caring for a Toddler Who Has a Gastrointestinal Inflammatory Disorder**

- Make sure they eat sitting up and continue to have them sit up even after they eat.
- If they develop intussusception, prepare them for surgery. Ensure they have their family, such as their parents, with them.
- If a child develops Hirschsprung's Disease, they will need surgery. Prepare them for that. Also, they will need a diet change- high protein, high calories, and a low fiber diet.