

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

- Manifestations and complications of SCA are the result of RBC sickling, which leads to increased blood viscosity, obstruction of blood flow, and tissue hypoxia. Manifestations of SCA are not usually apparent until later in infancy due to the presence of fetal Hgb.
- Tissue hypoxia causes tissue ischemia, which results in pain.
- Expected findings include family history of sickle cell anemia/trait, pain, SOB, fatigue, pallor, pale mucous membranes, jaundice, hands/feet cool to touch, dizziness, headache, severe pain in bones/joints/abdomen, swollen joints/hands/feet, hematuria, visual disturbances, increased risk of respiratory infections/osteomyelitis, retinal detachment and blindness, systolic murmurs, renal failure, cirrhosis, hepatomegaly, seizures, skeletal deformities, shoulder/hip avascular necrosis, and impaired blood flow.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Hospitalization, illness, and play: interviewing techniques for an adolescent

- Include adolescents in planning care to relieve feelings of powerlessness and lack of control.
- Encourage adolescents to express their feelings.
- Give factual information and provide resources for adolescents to help encourage decision making.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Family Dynamic

Topic: Health promotion of toddlers (1-3 years): evaluating the use of time-out

- Distraction and redirection should be used before time-out.
- Positive reinforcement works best with toddlers over negative.
- The child should be given a warning prior to a time-out.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Psychosocial issues of infants, children, and adolescents: expected findings for a child who has celiac disease

- Encourage clients to eat foods that are gluten free and be sure to read labels.
- This is a chronic, inherited disorder with autoimmune characteristics.
- Expected findings include bloating, diarrhea (steatorrhea, pale, foul-smelling), constipation, abdominal pain, poor growth, fatigue, low-weight/FTT/malnutrition, delayed puberty, headaches, skin rashes, iron deficiency anemia, irritability, moodiness, weak bones, and dental issues.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Cardiovascular disorders: identifying a positive response to Digoxin

- Improved myocardial contractility.
- Heart rate is within the prescribed threshold.
- Monitor for toxicity as evidenced by bradycardia, dysrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, or anorexia.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

Topic: Cardiovascular disorders: expected finding for a child who has patent ductus arteriosus

- A condition in which the normal fetal circulation conduit between the pulmonary artery and the aorta fails to close and results in increased pulmonary blood flow (left-to-right shunt)
- Expected findings include a systolic murmur, wide pulse pressure, bounding pulses, heart failure, rales, and sometime the patient is asymptomatic.
- Nonsurgical and surgical procedures include administration of indomethacin, insertion of coils to occlude PDA during cardiac catheterization, administration of diuretics, providing extra calories for infants, and thoracoscopic repair.

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

Topic: Nasogastric intubation and enteral feedings: maintaining a gastrostomy tube

- An NG tube is a hollow, flexible, cylindrical device the nurse inserts through the nasopharynx into the stomach.
- Indications for an NG tube are decompression, feeding, lavage, and compression.
- Review the prescription and purpose, plan for drainage or suction, and understand the need for placement for diagnostic purposes.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance

Topic: Acute infectious gastrointestinal disorders: assessing an infant who has moderate dehydration

- Obtain a baseline height and weight and weight the infant at the same time each day.
- Moderate dehydration is a 6-9% weight loss in infants.
- Manifestations include capillary refill between 2-4 seconds, thirst, irritability, pulse slightly increased, dry mucous membranes, decreased tears and skin turgor, slight tachypnea, and normal to sunken anterior fontanel.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Hematologic disorders: providing education on sickle cell anemia

- Educate on the signs and symptoms of a crisis or infection and notify the provider promptly.
- Promote rest and provide adequate nutrition and fluid intake requirements.
- Discuss participation in sports and physical activity with provider to determine individual risks.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- Manifestations of viral and bacterial meningitis are similar.
- Assessment findings for meningitis include photophobia, vomiting, irritability, headache, seizures, poor motor function, fever, bulging fontanel, nuchal rigidity, poor feeding, chills, delirium/stupor/coma, petechiae, chronic draining ear, and involvement of joints.
- Increased intracranial pressure can occur with acute neurological conditions.

Topic: Enuresis and urinary tract infections: caring for a child who has vesicoureteral reflux

- Vesicoureteral reflux increases the risk for UTI.
- Evaluate the family and patient's coping and provide support.
- Causes of vesicoureteral reflux include congenital abnormalities/obstructions of the urinary tract, genetics, and neurological tube defects.

Subcategory: Recognizing Cues

Topic: Acute neurological disorders: identifying findings that require immediate follow-up

- The presence of petechiae or a purpuric-type rash requires immediate medical attention.
- Observing assessment findings and labs to achieve a proper diagnosis and initiate appropriate treatment.
- Initiate droplet precautions until the patient has been on antibiotics for 24 hours.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Acute neurological disorders: evaluating a child's outcomes

- Assess for effectiveness of medication.
- Monitor for manifestations of increased ICP.
- Correct fluid volume deficits and restrict fluids until no evidence of ICP and blood sodium levels are within expected range.

Topic: Cardiovascular disorders: caring for an infant who has congestive heart failure

- Heart failure occurs when the heart is unable to meet the metabolic and physical demands of the body due to inadequate blood flow.
- Risk factors include maternal infection, alcohol or substance use disorder, and diabetes mellitus. Genetic factors include family history, syndromes (Trisomy 21), and the presence of other congenital anomalies or chromosomal anomalies.
- Neonates/premature infants carry a higher mortality risk.

Topic: Gastrointestinal structural and inflammatory disorders: caring for a toddler who has a gastrointestinal inflammatory disorder

- Treatment focuses on resolving inflammation, preventing bowel perforation, maintaining hydration, initiating antibiotic therapy, and performing surgery for colostomy or ileostomy if there is extensive bowel involvement.
- Nursing actions include monitoring vital signs, abdominal girth, manifestations of sepsis/peritonitis/shock, managing fluid and electrolyte balance, providing pain management, and administering antibiotics as prescribed.
- Education for family and the patient if surgery is required, as well as post-op care necessary.



Proctored Assessment: RN Pediatric Nursing 2023

✕ CLOSE

Individual Performance Profile

Download Report

Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE 76.4% TIME SPENT 47:14	Individual Name: Ashley Shields Student Number: ashields Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 12/3/2025 # of Points: 95	Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 12/4/2025 Time spent: 02:18:13 Review Flashcards
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PROFICIENCY LEVEL

MEAN

PERCENTILE RANK

Level 2

National 65.5%
Program 65.7%

National 85
Program 84



Topics To Review

Management of Care (1 item)

Case Management (1 item)

Hematologic Disorders: Providing Discharge Teaching About Sickle Cell Anemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Health Promotion and Maintenance (1 item)

Health Screening (1 item)

Hospitalization, Illness, and Play: Interviewing Techniques for an Adolescent (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

Psychosocial Integrity (1 item)

Family Dynamics (1 item)

Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years): Evaluating Use of Time-Out (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development)

Basic Care and Comfort (1 item)

Nutrition and Oral Hydration (1 item)

Psychosocial Issues of Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Expected Findings for a Child Who Has Celiac Disease (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies (1 item)

Expected Actions/Outcomes (1 item)

Cardiovascular Disorders: Identifying a Positive Response to Digoxin (Active Learning Template - Medication)

Reduction of Risk Potential (2 items)

Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs (1 item)

Cardiovascular Disorders: Expected Finding for a Child Who Has Patent Ductus Arteriosus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures (1 item)

Nasogastric Intubation and Enteral Feedings: Maintaining a Gastrostomy Tube (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure)

Physiological Adaptation (2 items)

Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances (1 item)

Acute Infectious Gastrointestinal Disorders: Assessing an Infant Who Has Moderate Dehydration (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Illness Management (1 item)

Hematologic Disorders: Providing Education on Sickle Cell Anemia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Clinical Judgment (6 items)

Analyze Cues (2 items)

Acute Neurological Disorders: Identifying Conditions Related to Assessment Findings (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Enuresis and Urinary Tract Infections: Caring for a Child Who Has Vesicoureteral Reflux (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Recognize Cues (1 item)

Acute Neurological Disorders: Identifying Findings That Require Immediate Follow-Up (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)

Evaluate Outcomes (3 items)

Acute Neurological Disorders: Evaluating a Child's Outcomes (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Cardiovascular Disorders: Caring for an Infant Who Has Congestive Heart Failure (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)

Gastrointestinal Structural and Inflammatory Disorders: Caring for a Toddler Who Has a Gastrointestinal Inflammatory Disorder (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)