N432 Maternal-Newborn Care
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Maternal Newborn 2023
Semester: Fa'25

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.
7.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control
Subcategory: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Evaluating Understanding of Car Seat Safety
Topic: Car Seat Client Education • Rear-facing car seat in the back seat to transport the newborn • Keep rear-facing car seats until age 2 or until the child reaches the maximum height and weight for the seat • **Topic:** • • • **Topic:** • • •

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance
Subcategory: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating Expected Date of Birth
Topic: Calculating Delivery Date

- Nagele's Rule – take the first day of last menstrual cycle, subtract 3 months, then add 7 days and 1 year
- Measuring the fundal height in cm from the symphysis pubis to the top of the uterine fundus
- Gravidity – number of pregnancies

Topic:

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Subcategory: Postpartum Disorders: Identifying Risk Factors for Postpartum Hemorrhage

Topic: Risk Factors

- Uterine atony, overdistended uterus, ruptured uterus, inversion of uterus
- Precipitous delivery, lacerations/hematomas,
- Prolonged placental fragments, high parity, prolonged labor

Topic:

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Subcategory: Contraception: Contraindications for Use of Oral Contraceptives

Topic: Contraindications

- History of thromboembolic disorders, stroke, heart attack, coronary artery disease, gallbladder disease, cirrhosis or liver tumor, headache, uncontrolled hypertension, diabetes mellitus, breast cancer, smoking
- Effectiveness decreases when taking medications that affect liver enzymes
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Subcategory: Infections: Teaching about Sexually Transmitted Infections

Topic: Chlamydia

- Can lead to PID, prelabor rupture of membranes
- Postpartum endometritis
- Conjunctivitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and pneumonia

Topic: Gonorrhea

- Can lead to PID, PROM, intrauterine infections, postpartum sepsis, endometritis
- Neonatal sepsis, intrauterine growth restriction, ophthalmia neonatorum
- Salpingitis

Topic:

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Identifying Indications of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Topic: Manifestations

- Increased incidence of seizures, sleep pattern disturbance, stillbirth, SUID, higher birth weights
- Substance withdrawal in the newborn occurs when the parent uses drugs that have addictive properties during pregnancy
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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Pain Management: Nonpharmacological Methods

Topic: Cognitive Strategies Intervention

- Childbirth education and child preparation to promote relaxation and pain management
- Doulas can assist clients
- Hypnosis and Biofeedback

Topic: Sensory Stimulation Strategies Intervention

- Aromatherapy and breathing techniques
- Imagery and music
- Uses of focal points and subdued lighting

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Subcategory: Medical Conditions: Clinical Manifestations of Hyperemesis Gravidarum

Topic: Expected Findings

- Excessive vomiting for prolonged periods and dehydration with possible electrolyte imbalance
- Weight loss, poor skin turgor, and dry mucous membranes
- Increased pulse rate and decreased blood pressure

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Contraception: Contraindications for Oral Contraceptives

Topic: Oral Contraceptive Advantages

- Contain low-dose estrogen, decreased menstrual blood loss, decreased iron deficiency anemia
- Protection against endometrial, ovarian, and colon cancer
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Topic: Oral Contraceptive Disadvantages

- Does not protect against STIs
- Can increase the risk of thromboembolism, stroke, heart attack, hypertension, gallbladder disease, and liver tumor
- Adverse effect: headache, nausea, breast tenderness, and breakthrough bleeding

Topic: Contraindications

- Effectiveness decreases when taking medications that affect liver enzymes
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Subcategory: Postpartum Disorders: Assessing Adverse Effects of Methylergonovine

Topic: Nursing Action

- Assess uterine tone and vaginal bleeding
- Do not administer to clients with hypertension
- Monitor for adverse reactions like hypertension, n/v, and headache

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Subcategory: Prenatal Care: Immunizations for a Client who is 30 weeks of Gestation

Topic: Routine Lab Test

- Group B Streptococcus (GBS) culture is performed
- Tdap (whooping cough) vaccines given at 27-35 weeks
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Subcategory: Pain Management: Nursing Actions for Epidural Placement

Topic: Nursing Action

- Safety precautions like putting side rails up for those experiencing dizziness and sedation
- Assess for nausea and emesis and monitor vitals
- Continuing FHR pattern monitoring

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Interpreting the results of a Biophysical Profile

Topic: Variables

- Fetal tone – at lease 1 episode of extension with return to flexion
- Fetal breathing movement – at lease 1 episode of greater than 30 seconds in 30 minutes or absent
- Gross body movement – move at least 3 body limbs with return to flexion in 30 minutes

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Subcategory: Labor and Delivery Processes: Determining True Signs of Labor

Topic: Physiologic changes preceding labor

- Constant low, dull backache caused by pelvic muscle relaxation
- Fetal head descends into true pelvis about 14 days before labor
- Contractions begin with irregular uterine contractions (Braxton Hicks) that eventually progress in strength and regularity

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Subcategory: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Complications Associated with an Amniocentesis

Topic: Complications

- Amniotic fluid emboli, maternal or fetal hemorrhage and infection
- Fetal death, miscarriage or preterm labor
- Inadvertent maternal intestinal or bladder damage

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Postpartum Disorders: Nursing Interventions for Postpartum Hemorrhage

Topic: Medication

- Oxytocin to promote uterine contraction
- Methylergonovine and Misoprostol to control postpartum hemorrhage
- Tranexamic Acid work to improve blood clotting

Topic: Nursing Care

- Firmly massage the uterine fundus
- Assess source of bleeding
- Provide 10-12 L via nonrebreather facemask and monitor oxygen saturation

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Subcategory: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Finding Associated with Placental Abruption

Topic: Expected Findings

- Sudden onset of intense localized uterine pain with dark red vaginal bleeding
- Fetal distress
- Clinical finding of hypovolemic shock

Topic: Risk Factors

- Maternal hypertension
- Blunt internal abdominal trauma
- Multifetal pregnancy

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Subcategory: Newborn Assessment: Finding to report to the Provider

Topic: Vitals

- Periods of apnea lasting longer than 15 seconds should be evaluated
- Heart murmurs
- Risk for hypothermia and hyperthermia

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Subcategory: Nursing Care During Stages of Labor: Nursing Interventions for Umbilical Cord Prolapse

Topic: Nursing Care

- Use a sterile-gloved hand, insert two fingers into the vagina, and apply finger pressure on either side of the cord to the fetal presenting part to elevate it off the cord
- Reposition in a knee-chest, Trendelenburg, or modified lateral semi-prone recumbent position
- Apply a warm, sterile, saline soaked towel to the visible cord to prevent drying and to maintain blood flow

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Subcategory: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Nursing Actions for a Client who has Moderate Abruptio Placenta

Topic: Nursing Care

- Palpate the uterus for tenderness and tone
- Perform serial monitoring of the fundal height
- Assess FHR pattern

Topic: Immediate Birth Management

- Administer IV fluids, blood products and medications
- Administer 8-10L via face mask
- Monitor maternal vital signs observing for declining hemodynamic status

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Subcategory: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Nursing Actions for a Client who is Experiencing an Amniotic Fluid Embolism

Topic: Nursing Care

- Assist with intubation and mechanical ventilation as indicated and perform CPR if necessary
- Administer IV fluids and administer blood products to correct coagulation failure
- Position the client on one side with the pelvis tilted at 30-degree angle to displace the uterus

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Early Onset of Labor: Manifestations of Preterm Labor

Topic: Expected Findings

- Uterine contraction and pressure in the pelvis and menstrual-like cramping
- Persistent low backache
- Gastrointestinal cramping, urinary frequency and vaginal discharge

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Subcategory: Postpartum infections: Caring for a Client who has Mastitis

Topic: Nursing Care

- Thoroughly wash hands prior to breastfeeding
- Proper newborn positioning and latching-on techniques
- Complete emptying the breast with each feeding to prevent milk stasis

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Subcategory: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Analyzing Cues

Topic: Long-term Complications

- Feeding problems, attention deficit disorder, language abnormalities
- Delayed growth and development
- Poor maternal-newborn bounding

Topic: Respiratory Distress

- Nasal flaring, expiratory grunting, retractions
- Labored breathing, tachypnea, fine crackles on auscultation
- cyanosis

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Subcategory: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Rh Factor Administration

Topic: Immune System

- Rh negative clients will be administered within 72hrs of newborn
- Observe for at lease 20 minutes post administration for allergic reaction
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Subcategory: Early Onset of Labor: Analysis of Findings of Preterm Labor

Topic: Risk Factors

- Smoking, substance use, violence/abuse
- Uterine abnormalities
- Lack of prenatal care

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Subcategory: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Identifying Findings to Report to Provider

Topic: Preterm Complications

- Respiratory distress syndrome – decrease surfactant in the alveoli

- Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia – causes the lungs to become stiff and noncompliant
- Aspiration – not having an intact gag reflex or the ability to effectively sick or swallow

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Subcategory: Medical Conditions: Interpreting Findings for a Client who had HELLP Syndrome

Topic: HELLP syndrome

- A variant of GH in which hematologic conditions coexist with severe preeclampsia involving hepatic dysfunction
- Hemolysis, Elevated liver enzymes, Low platelets
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Topic: Expected Findings

- Severe headache and nausea
- Blurred vision and flashes of lights
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Topic: Physical Assessment Findings

- Hypertension
- Proteinuria, oliguria
- Pitting edema of lower extremities, preorbital facial hand and abdominal edema

Subcategory: Early Onset of Labor: Interventions for Clients who has a Preterm Labor

Topic: Activity Restriction

- Bedrest with bathroom privileges
- Rest in the left lateral position to increase blood flow to the uterus and decrease uterine activity
- Avoid sexual intercourse

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Subcategory: Early Onset of Labor: Evaluating Client Response to Magnesium Sulfate Therapy for Preterm Labor

Topic: Magnesium Sulfate

- Central nervous system depressant and relaxes smooth muscles
- Discontinue if exhibits manifestations of pulmonary edema
- Adverse effects – hot flashes, diaphoresis, burning at IV site, n/v, drowsiness, blurred vision, headache, nonreactive nonstress test, reduced fatal heart rate variability

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Subcategory: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Interventions for a Newborn who has Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Topic: Expected Findings

- High-pitches, shrill cry, irritability, tremors, increased muscle tone, convulsion
- Nasal congestion with flaring, frequent yawning, skin mottling
- Poor feeding, regurgitation, projective vomiting, diarrhea

Topic: Nursing Care

- Elicit and assess the newborn reflexes
- Monitor the newborn fluid and electrolyte with skin turgor, mucous membranes, fontanels, daily weight, and I&Os
- Reduce environmental stimuli by decreasing lights and lower noise levels
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Subcategory: Early Onset of Labor: Actions to Take for a Client who has received Magnesium Sulfate

Topic: Magnesium Sulfate

- Monitor closely for manifestations of pulmonary edema
- Monitor adverse effects
- Administer calcium gluconate or calcium chloride as an antidote for toxicity

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