

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Growth and Development*

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Infant (2 days-1 yr)

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Already had this,
but still got the
question wrong

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Posterior fontanel closes by 2-3mo. Anterior fontanel closes by 12-18mo. **Infants will gain approximately 680g/mo during the first 5mo.** Infants grow ~2.5 cm/mo in the first 6mo, birth length increases by 50% by 12mo. Circumference of head increases ~2cm/mo in the first 3mo, 1cm/mo from 4-6 mo, then .5cm/mo in second 6mo. 6-8 teeth should appear by end of 12mo. First teeth normally start between 6-10mo

Cognitive Development

Piaget: sensorimotor stage bring birth to 24mo. Progress from reflexive to simple repetitive to imitative activities. Separation, object permanence, and mental representation are the 3 important tasks accomplished. Separation: learn to separate themselves from other objects. Object permanence: infants learn that object still exists when out of view, occurs at 9-10mo. Mental representation: ability to recognize and use symbols. Crying is the first form of verbal communication. They can cry 1-1.5 hrs/day for up to 3 wks and up to 2-4hrs/day by 4-6 wks.

Psychosocial Development

Begin to learn delayed gratification. If not learned, can lead to mistrust. This can be developed by comfort, feeding, stimulation, needs. Social development influenced by behaviors, attachment, separation, recognition/anxiety, stranger fear. Discover that mouth is measure producer. Hands and feet are play. Smiling causes other to react.

Age-Appropriate Activities

Should provide interpersonal contact and educational stim. Appropriate activities include: rattles, soft stuffed toys, teething toys nesting toys, playing pat-a-cake, balls, books, mirrors, bright toys, blocks.

Health Promotion

Should be placed on federally approved car seat at a 45 degree angle, rear facing, in the rear seat, secured via safety belt, harnesses should be placed in slots and at or below infants shoulders. checkup in 72 hours after discharge, especially for breastfed newborns to assess weight and hydration.

Immunizations

CDC: at birth- hep b, 2mo- DTaP, RV, IPV, Haemophilis influenzae type b, PCV, hep b, 4mo- DTaP, RV, IPV, Hib, PCV, 6mo- DTaP, IPV, PCV, Hep B, RV, Hib, 6-12mo- seasonal influenza yearly

Health Screening

Nutrition

Breastfeeding completely for first 6mo. Vit D to prevent rickets, if breastfed- iron supplements starting at 4mo, juice or water not needed in first 4mo, after 6mo-100% juice no more than 4-6 oz/day. Solids can begin around 6mo- introduced one at a time over a 5-7 day period, start with vegetables and fruit. Citrus fruits, meats and eggs not until >6mo. Table foods that are well-cooked, chopped and unseasoned are appropriate for 12mo. Food examples include: bananas, toast, graham crackers, cheese, noodles, vegetables, raw fruit

Injury Prevention

Hold infant for feedings, do not prop bottles, avoid small items that may be lodged in throat, age appropriate toys, sharp objects out of reach, check temperature of bath water and bottles, sunscreen when applicable, outlets covered, do not leave in tub or water alone, mattresses in lowest position, restraints used in seats, never left on elevated surfaces, safety gates near stairs.

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Toddlers (1-3yrs)

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Anterior fontanels close by 18mo, at 30mo-should weight ~4 X birth weight, grow approximately 4-6lb/yr and 3in/yr. head and chest circumference usually equal by 1-2yrs.

Cognitive Development

Preoperational stage around 2yrs-object permanence fully developed, have and demonstrate memories, domestic mimicry, able to symbolize objects and people to imitate previously seen activities. Language- 50-300 words by 2yrs. 1yr- 1 word sentences, 2yr- multiword sentences, 3yrs- several words to create simple sentences.

Psychosocial Development

Autonomy vs shame and doubt. Independence is important, can begin to use negative responses as they express independence, ritualistic and reliability provides a sense of comfort. Egocentric: unable to see things from perspectives of there. Punishment and obedience begin with sense that good behavior is rewarded and vise versa. Begin to see themselves as separate from parents and increase away. Develop gender identity by 3yrs.

Age-Appropriate Activities

Filling and emptying containers, playing with blocks, looking at books, push-pull toys, tossing balls, finger paints, large-piece puzzles, thick crayons. Temper tantrums can result when frustrated. Toilet training can begin. Discipline should be consistent with well defined boundaries,

Health Promotion

Teach patient that If tantrum occurs, ignore it

Immunizations

CDC:
 12-15mo: 3rd dose of inactive poliovirus, Hib, pneumococcal conjugate, MMR, varicella
 12-23mo: hep A- 2 doses, 6mo apart
 15-18mo: diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis
 12-36mo: trivalent influenza vaccine

Health Screening

Nutrition

Lifetime eating habits develop, begin developing preferences in taste and can become picky, anorexia due to fussy Eater's, consume 24-28 oz of milk/day, can switch from whole milk to low fat at 24mo. Juice- limited to 4-6oz/day. Avoid trans fatty acids and saturated fats, 1 cup of fruit daily, food serving size should be 1 tbsp for each year of age, prefer finger foods, avoid choking hazards, cut foods into small bite sized pieces

Injury Prevention

Cut foods into small bite sized pieces, keep small toys out of reach, avoid balloons, inform parents of how to handle choking, sharp objects out of reach, check temperature of bath water, pot handles away from edge of stove, outlets covered, sunscreen, not left unattended in water, doors and windows locked, crib in lowest position, safety gates used near stairs. Should remain in a rear facing car seat until 2yrs. Over 2yrs and of heigh requirement- forward facing car seat, keep in back seat. Plastic bags should be avoided

Growth and Development

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Preschooler (3-6 yrs)

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Should gain about 4.5-6.5lbs/yr and grow 2.4-3.5/yr. bodies evolve away from unsteady wide stances and protruding abdomens. Average height and weight:
 3yrs- 32lbs and 37.5 in
 4yrs- 36.5 lbs and 40.5in
 5yrs- 41lbs and 43.5in

Can express magical thinking during this age.

Cognitive Development

Preoperational phase, moves from totally egocentric thoughts to social awareness and ability to consider viewpoints of others, preschoolers make judgements based on visual appearances. Magic thinking- thoughts are all powerful and can cause events to occur. Animism- ascribing lifelike qualities to inanimate objects. Centration- focus on aspect instead of considering all possible alternatives. Begin to understand time in relation to an event. Vocabulary increases to more than 2100 words by end of 5. Speak in sentences of 3-4 words by 3/4 and 4-5 words by 4/5yrs.

Psychosocial Development

Initiative vs guilt- become energetic learners, guilt can occur when preschoolers believe they misbehaved or unable to accomplish a task, guide them to attempt activities within capabilities. Continue in the good-bad orientation. Can take actions based on satisfying personable needs yet beginning to understand concepts of justice and fairness. Begin to feel good about themselves with regard to mastering skills with independence.

Age-Appropriate Activities

Playing ball, puzzles, tricycles, pretend, dress-up, role playing, puppets, painting, simple sewing, books, pools, sand boxes, skating, computer programs, musical toys, electronic games

Health Promotion

Immunizations

4-6yrs: DTaP, MMR, IPV
 3-6yrs: yearly seasonal influenza vaccine, or live unattenuated influenza vaccine by nasal spray

Health Screening

Nutrition

Those who are mildly active require an estimated caloric intake range from 1200-1400 kcal/day, finicky eating can remain a behavior in preschoolers but often by 5 can become more willing to sample foods. Need 13-19 g/day of protein in addition to adequate intake of calcium, iron, folate, and vitamins a and c. Parents should follow the US dept of ag's healthy diet about recommendations.

Injury Prevention

Firearms should be kept in locked cabinets or containers, should be taught about stranger safety, taught to wear protective equipment, test water prior to prevent burns, sunscreen when necessary, should not be left unattended in bathtubs, supervised when near pools, taught to swim, federally approves car seat, when froward facing seat is outgrown, transition to booster is acceptable. Teach pedestrian safety, supervise when playing outside.

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Growth and Development*

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE School-aged child

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Gain about 4.4-6.6 lbs/yr and grow ~2 in/yr. prepubescence can begin, physiologic changes can begin around the age of 9, esp. with girls. Rapid growth in height and weight occurs, differences in the rate of growth and maturation between boys and girls is evident, sexual maturation is minimal in boys, permanent teeth erupt, bladder capacity differs, immune system improves bones continue to ossify.

Cognitive Development

Masters the concept of conservation: conservation of mass is understood first, followed by weight and volume. Learns to tell time, classifies more complex information, able to see perspective of others, able to solve problems

Psychosocial Development

Industry vs inferiority
A sense of industry is achieved via development of skills, children should be challenged with tasks that need to be accomplished and allowed to work through differences to complete the tasks. Creating systems that reward successful mastery of skills and tasks= sense of inferiority. Children should not be taught that everyone will master every skill

Age-Appropriate Activities

Simple board and number games, hopscotch, jump rope, collect rocks, stamps, cards, coins, stuffed animals, bikes, build simple models, join organized sports, make crafts, build models, collect things/ engage in hobbies, jigsaw puzzles, play board and card games.

Health Promotion

Immunizations

Yearly seasonal influenza vaccine, tetanus and Tdap, HPV, meningococcal vaccine

Health Screening

Scoliosis: school-age children should be screened for scoliosis for a lateral curvature of the spine-before and after growth spurts. Screening can be done at schools or health care facilities-PCP

Nutrition

Towards the end, should be eating adult portions of food and quality nutritious snacks. Obesity is an increasing concern in this group. Obesity can lead to low-self esteem, DM, heart disease, high BP. Important to teach child and parents about roles of nutritious foods and a healthy well balanced diet.

Injury Prevention

Keep fire arms locked up, identify safe play areas, teach stranger safety, teach to wear a helmet, sunscreen, teach safety precautions, teach to use seat belt or proper booster, know about poison control.

Growth and Development

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Adolescent REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Final 20-25% of height is achieved during puberty, acne can begin, girls stop growing about 2-2.5 years after menarche. Girls grow 2-8 inches and gain 15.5-55 lbs. boys stop growing around 18-20yrs, grow 4-12in and gain 15.5 to 66 lbs. With females, sexual maturation develops with breast development, pubic hair growth, axillary hair growth, menstruation. **For males, testicular enlargement, pubic hair growth, penile enlargement, facial hair growth, vocal changes.**

Cognitive Development

Able to think about more than 1 thing at a time or situation, capable of evaluating quality of own thinking, able to maintain attention for longer periods of time, highly imaginative and idealistic, increasingly capable of using formal logic to make decision, thinks beyond current circumstances, able to understand actions on others, able to think of possibilities or hypotheticals.

Psychosocial Development

Often try different roles and experiences to develop a sense of personal identity and come to view themselves as unique individuals. Swings or variations in emotions are common. Sexual identity begins with close friendships. Self exploration occurs through masturbation. Friendships can turn into intimate relationships. Sexual identity is formed through the integration of sexual experiences, feelings and knowledge. Able to solve moral dilemma and question relevance of existing morals.

Age-Appropriate Activities

Nonviolent video games, nonviolent music, sports, caring for a pet, career-training programs, reading, social interactions

Health Promotion

Immunizations

Catch up on any missed doses, yearly flu vaccine, MCV4 booster recommended if first dose between 13-15 yrs old.

Health Screening

Continued scoliosis screening via school or PCP

Nutrition

Rapid growth and high metabolisms require quality nutrients. Additional calcium, iron, protein and zinc are needed. Inadequate intake of this can be common. Overeating and underestimating can present challenges during these years. Obesity, overweight, anorexia, and bulimia are common. Avoid using food as a reward and ensure physical activity is achieved.

Injury Prevention

Keep firearms unloaded and locked, teach proper use of sporting equipment prior to use, insist on helmet use during sporting activities, be aware of changes in mood and monitor for self harm, explain non-violent conflict resolution strategies, discuss bullying, explain and warn about risks for sexual predators. Ensure use of seatbelt is consistent. Teach fire safety. Monitor for substance abuse.

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Growth and Development*

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Young adult (20-35yrs)

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Growth has concluded ~20yrs, physical senses peak, cardiac output and efficiency peak, muscles function optimally at ages 25-30, time for childbearing is optimal, pregnancy-related changes occur. **Body changes are affected by diet and exercise patterns as well as potentially pregnancy.** Could begin to leave home and live on own, establish close relationships with others or begin intimacy.

Cognitive Development

Optimal time for education-informal and informal, memory peaks in 20s, ability for creative thought increases, values/norms of friends are relevant, decision-making skills are flexible with increased openness to change

Psychosocial Development

Erickson-young adults must achieve intimacy vs isolation, young adults can take on more adult commitments and responsibilities. Moral development include personalizing values and beliefs. Changes are affected by diet and exercise patterns, pregnancy-related body image changes also can occur, could begin to leave home and establish independent living situation, establish intimacy.

Age-Appropriate Activities

Health Promotion

Risk for: substance use disorders, periodontal disease due to poor dental hygiene, unplanned pregnancies, STIs, infertility, work related injuries, violent death and injury

Immunizations

Follow CDC guidelines. Catch up on any missed vaccines. Yearly influenza vaccine is recommended.

Health Screening

Follow age-related guidelines for screening, encourage selecting a PCP for ongoing routine medical care, provide education about contraception and regular physical activity.

Nutrition

Monitor for adequate nutrition and proper physical activity, monitor for adequate calcium intake in females

Injury Prevention

Avoid alcohol, tobacco products, illicit drugs-can lead to substance use disorders. Avoid driving a vehicle if under the influence. Wear a seat belt properly, wear a helmet during sports activities, secure firearms in a safe location

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Growth and Development*

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Middle adult (35-65yrs) REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Decrease in:
Skin turgor and moisture, subq fat, melanin in hair, hair, visual acuity, auditory acuity, sense of tastes skeletal muscle mass, height, calcium/bone density, blood vessel elasticity, respiratory vital capacity, large intestine muscle tone, gastric secretions, GFR, estrogen/testosterone, glucose tolerance

Cognitive Development

Reaction time and speed of performance slow slightly, memory is intact, crystallized intelligence remains, fluid intelligence declines slightly

Psychosocial Development

Must achieve generativity vs stagnation: use life as an opportunity for creativity and productivity, have concerns for others, consider parenting important, religious maturity, sex drive can decrease as a result as declining hormones or medications, need to maintain and strengthen intimacy

Age-Appropriate Activities

Health Promotion

Risk for: obesity, T2DM, CV disease, Cancer, substance use disorders, psychosocial stressors

Immunizations

Follow current CDC guidelines: obtain yearly flu vaccine, obtain any missed vaccinations or boosters as needed.

Health Screening

Follow age-related guidelines for screening: DXA scan for osteoporosis, eye exam q2-3yrs, mental health screening for anxiety and depression.

Nutrition

Obtaining adequate protein, increase whole grains and fresh fruits and vegetables, limit fats and vegetables, increase vitamin D and calcium supplements

Injury Prevention

Avoid substances, including alcohol that can lead to substance disorders, avoid drinking while driving, wear a seatbelt properly, wear a helmet during sporting activities, install smoke detectors, secure firearms are locked away

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Growth and Development*

STUDENT NAME Gianna Vayda

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE Late adult (65+ yrs) REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

EXPECTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Physical Development

Decreased skin turgor, subq fat and connective tissue. CV/pulmonary- decreased chest wall movement, vital capacity, and cilia. Neuro- slower reaction time, decreased senses, decreased visual acuity, inability to hear high pitched sounds. GI- decreased saliva, decreased digestive enzymes, decreased motility, r/f constipation. MS- decreased height, muscle mass and tone, decalcification of bone

Cognitive Development

Maintain cognitive function mostly, some decline in speed. Factors can influence abilities to function, can begin to develop delirium, dementia, or depression.

Psychosocial Development

Older adults need to: adjust to lifestyle changes related to environment, adapt to changes in family structure, adapt to changes in environment they are living in, deal with losses of loved ones or friends, face death. Important to find ways to remain socially active and overcome isolation as well as maintain sexual health

Age-Appropriate Activities

Health Promotion

R/f: CAD, HTN, arthritis, osteoporosis, falls, depression, dementia, suicide, alcohol use disorder, tobacco use disorder, stroke, DM, cancer, incontinence, abuse and neglect, cataracts, chronic pain, poor hygiene

Immunizations

Follow **current CDC guidelines**: obtain boosters or missed vaccines as needed. Obtain yearly flu vaccine.

Health Screening

Follow age-related guidelines such as: **Annual- hearing**, fecal occult blood tests digital rectal and PSA, DXA, eye exams

Periodic screening for: Mental health screenings, cholesterol and diabetes every 3 months.

Nutrition

Metabolic rates and activity decline as individuals age, so total caloric intake should decrease to maintain a healthy weight. Can become difficult to have access to well balanced meals and snacks. Important to maintain and promote physical exercise as well as continuing to ensure meals are well balanced and full of required sources. May be beneficial to include vitamins D, B12, E, folate, fiber, and calcium

Injury Prevention

Install bath rails, grab bars, and handrails where applicable. Remove throw rugs, eliminate clutter or other potential fall hazards. Use assistive devices as needed and use them correctly. Avoid driving while drinking, ensure seatbelts are used while in a vehicle. Ensure adequate lighting when needed for ambulation or everyday activities.

Individual Performance Profile

N201 Growth and Development 2022



Outcomes

Acute/Chronic	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Acute	4	75.0%	A disease, condition or injury characterized by a relatively sudden onset of symptoms that are usually severe. An episode of acute disease results in: recovery to a state comparable to the client's condition of health and activity before the disease; progression into a chronic illness; or death.
Chronic	2	50.0%	A disease or condition that persists for 6 months or more, or in which a cure is not expected. Chronic diseases generally cannot be prevented by vaccines or cured by medication, nor do they just disappear.

Bloom's Taxonomy	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Apply	7	42.9%	Use information in a variety of situations.
Understand	4	75.0%	Explain the meaning of information.
Remember	5	60.0%	Recall relevant information.

Body Function	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Cognition and Sensation	10	50.0%	The anatomical structures (brain, central and peripheral nervous systems, eyes and ears) and body functions that support perception, interpretation, and response to internal and external stimuli.
Immunity	1	100.0%	The anatomic structures (spleen, thymus, bone marrow and lymphatic system) and body functions related to inflammation, immunity, and cell growth.
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption & Elimination	1	100.0%	The anatomical structures (mouth, esophagus, stomach, gall bladder, liver, small and large bowel, rectum, and anus) and body functions that support ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food and elimination of solid wastes from the body.
Reproduction	1	0.0%	The anatomical structures (breasts, ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, vulva, testicles, prostate, scrotum, and penis) and body functions that support reproductive functions.



Individual Performance Profile

N201 Growth and Development 2022

BSN Essentials	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Information Management and Application of Patient Care Technology	1	100.0%	The need for nurses to be able to use computer-based information management systems and patient care technology in the provision of client care.
Clinical Prevention and Population Health	8	62.5%	The need for nurses to be able to identify health related risk factors and facilitate behaviors that support health promotion, and disease and injury prevention, while providing population-focused care that is based on principles of epidemiology and promotes social justice.
Baccalaureate Generalist Nursing Practice	6	50.0%	The need for nurses to be able to practice as a generalist using clinical reasoning to provide care to patients across the lifespan and healthcare continuum and to individuals, families, groups, communities, and populations.

Clinical Areas	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Fundamentals	3	33.3%	Ability to apply fundamental nursing principles and skills to basic needs of clients. Topics include foundational client care concepts (ie: medical and surgical asepsis, infection control, physical assessment, therapeutic communication, medication administration, pain management integral to the delivery of safe, ethical, and legal nursing practice.
Nursing Care of Children	12	58.3%	Ability to apply nursing knowledge to clinical problems experienced by children. Topics include basic concepts (e.g., medication administration, physical assessment, nutritional needs), care of children with various system disorders, care of children experiencing pediatric emergencies (e.g., accidental poisoning, respiratory arrest), and care of children with psychosocial disorders.
Nutrition	1	100.0%	Ability to apply nursing knowledge to normal nutrition and diet therapy. Topics include the collection of data regarding nutritional status; implementation of actions to promote normal nutrition or dietary modification in response to illness; and evaluation of the client's response to diet therapy.

NCLEX RN	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
RN Health Promotion and Maintenance	16	56.3%	The nurse directs nursing care to promote prevention and detection of illness and support optimal health.

NLN Competency	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Human Flourishing	16	56.3%	Human flourishing is reflected in patient care that demonstrates respect for diversity, approaches patients in a holistic and patient-centered manner, and uses advocacy to enhance their health and well-being.



Individual Performance Profile

N201 Growth and Development 2022

Nursing Process	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
RN Assessment	1	0.0%	The assessment step of the nursing process involves application of nursing knowledge to the collection, organization, validation and documentation of data about a client's health status. The nurse focuses on the client's response to a specific health problem including the client's health beliefs and practices. The nurse thinks critically to perform a comprehensive assessment of subjective and objective information. Nurses must have excellent communication and assessment skills in order to plan client care.
RN Analysis/Diagnosis	3	66.7%	The analysis step of the nursing process involves the nurse's ability to analyze assessment data to identify health problems/risks and a client's needs for health intervention. The nurse identifies patterns or trends, compares the data with expected standards or reference ranges and draws conclusions to direct nursing care. The nurse then frames nursing diagnoses in order to direct client care.
RN Planning	5	60.0%	The planning step of the nursing process involves the nurse's ability to make decisions and problem solve. The nurse uses a client's assessment data and nursing diagnoses to develop measurable client goals/outcomes and identify nursing interventions. The nurse uses evidenced based practice to set client goals, establish priorities of care, and identify nursing interventions to assist the client to achieve his goals.
RN Implementation/Therapeutic Nursing Intervention	7	57.1%	The implementation step of the nursing process involves the nurse's ability to apply nursing knowledge to implement interventions to assist a client to promote, maintain, or restore his health. The nurse uses problem-solving skills, clinical judgment, and critical thinking when using interpersonal and technical skills to provide client care. During this step the nurse will also delegate and supervise care and document the care and the client's response.

Priority Setting	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Priority Setting	3	100.0%	Ability to demonstrate nursing judgment in making decisions about priority responses to a client problem. Also includes establishing priorities regarding the sequence of care to be provided to multiple clients.

QSEN	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Patient-Centered Care	10	70.0%	The provision of caring and compassionate, culturally sensitive care that is based on a patient's physiological, psychological, sociological, spiritual, and cultural needs, preferences, and values.
Evidence Based Practice	6	33.3%	The use of current knowledge from research and other credible sources to make clinical judgments and provide client-centered care.



Individual Performance Profile

N201 Growth and Development 2022

Thinking Skills	No of Points	Individual Score	Description
Foundational Thinking	9	66.7%	The ability to comprehend information and concepts. Incorporates Blooms Taxonomy categories of Remembering and Understanding.
Clinical Application	7	42.9%	The ability to apply nursing knowledge to a clinical situation. Incorporates Blooms Taxonomy category of Applying.

Topics To Review

N201 Growth and Development 2022 (7 items)

- Health Promotion of Adolescents (12 to 20 Years): Teaching About Pubescent Changes
- Health Promotion of Infants (1 Month to 1 Year): Expected Weight Gain
- Health Promotion of Preschoolers (3 to 6 Years): Magical Thinking
- Health Promotion of Toddlers (1 to 3 Years): Interventions for Temper Tantrums
- Older Adults (65 Years and Older): Health Promotion Education for Older Adults
- Young Adults (20 to 35 Years): Psychosocial Development