(1)

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: Basic Concept

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CONCEPT Acid Base Balance REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER

Related Content

(E.G., DELEGATION, LEVELS OF PREVENTION, ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)

NORMAL

pH 7.35-7.45

$PaCO_2$ 35-45

PaO_2 50-70

HCO_3^- 22-26

O_2 Sat 92-94%

Underlying Principles

RDS

LOW pH = acidosis

LOW O_2 Sat = ↓ CO_2 & O_2 exchange

High $PaCO_2$ = holding onto

LOW PaO_2 = Not exchanging

LOW HCO_3 = kidneys NOT fully developed

S/SX

- Tachypnea
- Dyspnea
- Intercostal or substernal retractions
- ↑ periods apnea

Nursing Interventions

WHO? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

BPD

LOW PaO_2

High $PaCO_2$

S/SX

- Dyspnea
- Barrel chest
- Wheezing

(2) ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Basic Concept*

STUDENT NAME _____

CONCEPT Nutrition REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Related Content

(E.G., DELEGATION, LEVELS OF PREVENTION, ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)

- NG
- OG
- TPN
- Gavage
- Caloric needs
- Accurate I/O's
  1g = 1mL
- Immature GI system
- DO NOT PROP bottle
- Slow feeders
  ↳ give slow feeding nipple

Underlying Principles

- amount / method determined by size + condition
- 120 - 150 kcal/kg/day for preterm
- Breastmilk = best!!
- Risk for: anemia, rickets, hypoglycemia
- Involve PARENTS!!
- may still need gavage feedings even if baby is sucking/ swallowing and breathing

Nursing Interventions

WHO? WHEN? WHY? HOW?

- NG tube feedings => Still give hard nipple to suck on
- Observe for S/S of residual
  - distention
  - vomitting
  - blood in gastric outlet
- Slow / small feedings
- Conserve energy!!
- Frequent burping
- Be Patient
- Non nutritive sucking
- Check residual before each feed
- Promote oral sensitivity before each feed
- ↓ Stimuli
- Subtract residual from next feed

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ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: System Disorder

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS Cold Stress REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)
- Hypoxia
- Hypoglycemia

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem
- Activates brown fat metabolism

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
- Prevent hypothermia
- Maintain NTE

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors
- Radiation, Conduction, Convection, Evaporation
  ↳ cold room temp, cold scale, Bed near Air vent, wet Diaper
- Preterm, SGA, Drug exposure, Cardiac/Resp issues

Expected Findings
- Mottling or pallor
- poor feeding, Acrocyanosis & cool to touch body
- Apnea, Bradycardia, tachypnea
- Restless, lethargy

Laboratory Tests
/

Diagnostic Procedures
/

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
- Rewarm slowly (0.5°C per hour)
- monitor closely (VS q 15mins-30)
- Monitor RR & effort
- BS & O2 checks
- Rapid warming ↳ ↑ RIF apnea

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care
- Reheat in isolette or radient warmer
- Continue warming until @ temp WNL
- Set isolette temp 1-1.5°C above core temp

Medications
/

Client Education
- Maintain NTE
- Keep bb warm ↳ hat, 1+ layer than mom/Dad

Therapeutic Procedures
/

Interprofessional Care

Complications
- hypoglycemia
- hypoxia

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ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: System Disorder

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS Sepsis REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem
invasion of infectious agents

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors
PROM
Preterm infant

Expected Findings
cyanosis, apnea, feeding problem, abd distention, rashes, jaundice, decreased perfusion, hypotension

Laboratory Tests
Blood cultures

Diagnostic Procedures

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care handwashing
Thermoregulation
Reverse isolation
Adequate nutrition

Medications
Chemoprophylaxis

Client Education
Strict handwashing

Therapeutic Procedures

Interprofessional Care
Respiratory
Infectious Disease

Complications
- Septicemia
- Prolonged hospitalization
- High Mortality

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ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: System Disorder

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS SGA REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

<10th percentile on growth curve

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

Symmetrical → normal cells, deficient #

Asymmetrical → small cell size, ~~head larger than body~~

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors

Maternal - htn, smoking, malnutrition

Placental - only 1 artery, abnormal cord insertion

fetal - rubella, multiple gestations

Expected Findings

bigger fontanels, sunken abdomen, dull hair, "wasted appearance, wide-eyed + alert look

Laboratory Tests

Diagnostic Procedures

Weight, fundal height assessments, head circumference, NST, BPP

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care

Medications

Client Education

Long term effects + possible learning disabilities

Therapeutic Procedures

Plan for an early delivery if anticipating a small baby

Interprofessional Care

Complications

birth asphyxia
↳ due to chronic hypoxia

hypothermia
↳ lower # of fat stores

polycythemia:
↳ body makes more RBC r/t chronic hypoxia

hypoglycemia:
↳ ↓ stores

Nutritional problems:
↳ ↑ ~~metabolic~~ activity

6 ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: System Disorder

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS LGA REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)
Large for Gestational Age >4000g >90th percentile

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
C/S (cesarean section)

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors
- genetic predisposition
- Males
- multiparous
- IDM
- Erythroblastosis fetalis
- Transposition of great vessels
- some post term infants

Expected Findings
- excessive subcutaneous tissue

Laboratory Tests
- blood glucose lvls
- CBC
- Metabolic Panel
- ~~[illegible]~~

Diagnostic Procedures
>4000g typically
growth chart ~~[illegible]~~

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care
ANTICIPATE!

Medications
-

Client Education
control ~~[illegible]~~ Diabetes

Therapeutic Procedures
- early feedings
- b/s screening

Interprofessional Care

Complications
- Birth trauma
  - shoulder dystocia
- Hypoglycemia
- Polycythemia (chronic hypoxia)
- Hyperbilirubinemia (bruising from birth)

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: System Disorder

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS Anemia / Hemorrhage REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)
- anemia

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem
- low prothrombin due to poor vitamin K synthesis

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
- is a result of NEC

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors
- forceps/vacuum assisted births
- fast delivery
- ↓ vit. E and folic acid transfer from mom

Expected Findings
- bulging fontanels

Laboratory Tests
- CBC w/ differential
- Hct
- Hgb

Diagnostic Procedures
- ecmo (↑ risk for hemorrhage)
- through stages

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
- monitor for S/Sx
- thorough assessments

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care
- handle gently
- IM vitamin K
- monitor withdrawal of blood for labs
- blood replacement

Medications
- iron supplements
- supplemental O_2

Client Education
- can resolve spontaneously

Therapeutic Procedures
- blood replacement

Interprofessional Care
- blood donors
- lab, NP, Neuro

Complications
- massive hemorrhage / death