

Nursing 201: Child Systems

Independent Learning Activity

1. How do you think a teenage client would handle receiving the diagnosis of diabetes? Think of developmental considerations, extra-curricular activity considerations and treatment compliance issues.

I think a teenage client would handle receiving the diagnosis of diabetes poorly. This is going to impact their life greatly and they are used to living a lifestyle with minimal responsibilities. At this age they may be getting into sports and this diagnosis will impact that due to frequent blood glucose checks and maintaining a good relationship with their health and ability to do the things they love, like playing sports. Also, most teenagers do not think about what they are eating, so this is going to change their lifestyle as well because if they do not maintain good sugars they could have severe outcomes.

2. What teaching points would you prioritize for a teenage client newly diagnosed with diabetes who is independent, attends public school, plays after school sports, and on weekends hangs out with friends at parties.

When teaching a teenage client that is newly diagnosed with diabetes, I would include the family, teachers, and even friends in their educations. I would prioritize teaching about s/sx of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia along with the different treatments that can correct this problem. I would also teach about the timing of checking their blood glucose along with how to interpret the numbers. It is important to have a simple carb before sports and limit drinking as these both with impact sugars.

3. Cerebral Palsy has 4 primary types of movement disorders. What are the 4 types?

Spastic, dyskinetic, ataxic, and mixed

4. What is nephrotic syndrome?

Nephrotic syndrome is a clinical state with proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and edema. This mostly effects males and preschool to school age children. The cause is unknown, however it is from the lack of function from the glomeruli and it becomes permeable to proteins and albumin. This will result in changes in osmotic pressure within intravascular spaces and extracellular edema (esp. abdomen).

5. What are the major goals of therapy for a child with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis?

The major goals of therapy for a child with Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis are to control pain, preserve joint motion and function, and promote normal g and d.