

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.

There are many ways a teen can react to the diagnosis of diabetes but one of the main ones I can think of is fear and anger. I say fear/anger because during teenage years the child wants to have fun and have a normal life but with Diabetes that can be taking away. During teenage years they are full of energy and play extracurricular sport. Some teenagers may be irresponsible and not be complaint with their diet or their insulin. With sport, it's important for the child to be responsible and take their insulin prior to playing.

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.

Some teaching points I would teach is the importance of taking insulin especially before they play their sport. I would also teach the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and what actions to take first. I also encouraged the child to always have candy or their insulin with them.

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

- Spastic (stiff muscle)
- Dyskinetic (involuntary movements)
- Ataxic (lack of muscle coordination)
- Mixed

4. What is nephrotic syndrome?

- A condition in which you excrete too much protein, have low albumin levels, hyperlipidemia, and edema.

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

The major goals for a child who has juvenile idiopathic arthritis is control pain (heat can help) , preserve joint motion/function (go to PT/OT), promote normal G&D.

