

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 at first they may be in denial, and not realize the severity of the diagnosis if left unmanaged. I also think they may feel as if it is a burden, they have to constantly stop and check blood sugars to make sure they are in normal range and if not they will have to if hypoglycemic- get their sugars back up, and if hyperglycemic administer insulin. I think if they do not have parents or the school nurse on top of them, they could be incomppliant at first, due to again not realizing the severity of diabetes. As far as activity considerations, they are still able to participate in activities just may need to take special precautions before and after activities.

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.

Know signs and symptoms of hyperglycemia- polydipsia, polyuria, and polyphagia, make sure they are monitoring blood sugars before and after meals. As far as sports you are still able to play sports but to make sure you eat something before and to make sure your coach is aware of diagnosis so that they can help look out for certain side effects of hypoglycemia- which are cool and clammy- need some candy. If that is the case sugars are low and if that happens you will need to stop exercising or playing sports and follow hypoglycemia protocols. As far as hanging out at parties that is okay as well, but you will strongly be encouraged to avoid alcohol, alcohol can drop blood sugars and cause hypoglycemia.

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

1- Spastic 2- Dyskinetic 3- Ataxic 4- Mixed

4. What is nephrotic syndrome?

A Clinical state that includes massive proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and edema. Affects males more often, preschool to school age is more common. Cause is unknown.

Patho- is not fully understood. They think, glomeruli stop working properly and become permeable to proteins and albumin due to some type of tissue, results in proteinuria, hypoproteinemia, and hyperlipidemia. Changes in osmotic pressure occurs within the intravascular spaces and extracellular edema occurs - mainly in the abdomen.

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

Control pain, preserve joint motion/function, and promote normal G&D