

## 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.

A teenage client receiving news about being diagnosed with diabetes might be in denial at first. They will not want to give up the activities their friends will be undergoing while they have to be cautious of their sugars. It may take teenagers longer to comply with their insulin medications and checking their sugars since it is not what they are used to and didn't have to deal with it though childhood. When hanging around with their friends the teen with diabetes may feel like they will be singled out or treated differently and thought of as "sick".

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.

I would prioritize teaching the teenage client that if they were to drink at the parties with their friends it can greatly increase the risk of hypoglycemia. It is important to share their diagnosis with their friends and let them know what to do in an incidence where their blood sugar drops. Physical exercise when playing in sports should be monitored also. The teenager should check their blood sugar prior to exercising and during the exercise itself. Knowing what normal vs deadly levels of blood sugar is also very important.

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

Spastic, dyskinetic, ataxic, mixed

4. What is nephrotic syndrome?

Clinical state that includes massive proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and edema.

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

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