

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 believe a teenage client would feel overwhelmed. This is a new diagnosis for them and it is a hard concept to grasp all at once. The risks and fears of having diabetes can be a lot for a teenage child to hear at first. In a developmental aspect they could compare themselves to their friends and how their friends don't have these extra setbacks. They also might struggle with how to treat it and maintain it because it is so much at first. Especially at this age teenage kids are wanting to go do things with their friends and hangout and play sports but with having diabetes there are certain precautions they need to take. This might decrease their med compliance because they do not want to appear different as their friends and take medication in front of their friends.

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.

Keep snacks with you, make the school nurse aware of the issue, always have insulin on hand in case it is needed, track carbs, be mindful about playing sports eat a snack before.

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

Spastic

Dyskinetic

Ataxic

Mixed

4. What is nephrotic syndrome?

A kidney disorder that causes the body to excrete too much protein in the urine.

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

Promote normal growth and development, control pain, preserve joint motion/function