

**Covenant School of Nursing**  
**Instructional Module 5 Learning Guide**  
**Topic: Gastrointestinal Dysfunction in Children**

<b>Learning Goals/Outcomes</b>
Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe the characteristics of infants and children that affect their ability to adapt to fluid loss or gain</li><li>• Identify why infants and children are at higher risk for dehydration</li><li>• Identify signs and symptoms of dehydration in infants and children</li><li>• Discuss the plan of care for the infant/child with acute diarrhea</li><li>• Compare and contrast inflammatory and obstructive disorders of the gastrointestinal tract</li><li>• Discuss the preoperative and postoperative care of the child with structural disorders</li><li>• Compare and contrast hepatic disorders of the gastrointestinal tract</li><li>• Compare and contrast helminthic infections of the gastrointestinal tract</li><li>• Understand teaching and plan of care for children with helminthic infections of the gastrointestinal tract</li></ul>
<b>Pre-Class Preparation</b>
Required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hockenberry 10<sup>th</sup> Ed. <b>Chapter 22:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>p. 691- 692: Disturbances of Select Fluid and Electrolyte Balance (Table 22-2)</li><li>p. 694: Evaluating Extent of Dehydration (Table 22-3)</li><li>p. 694: Clinical Manifestations of Dehydration (Table 22-4)</li></ul></li></ul> Additional Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HESI Clinical Skills: Skills for Nursing Collection: Neonatal Collection, Maternal Newborn Collection, and Pediatrics Collection</li></ul>
<b>Learning Activities</b>
Classroom Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Group Discussion</li><li>• Lecture</li></ul> Laboratory/Clinical Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Care of the pediatric patient in clinical setting (PED, NICU, PICU and Pediatric floor)</li></ul> Out of Class Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HESI Case Study: Fluid and Electrolytes</li><li>• HESI Case Study: Pyloric Stenosis</li></ul>
<b>Evaluation Methods</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unit Exam</li><li>• HESI Specialty Exam – Pediatric Nursing</li></ul>

<b>Texas DECs</b>	<b>QSEN Competencies</b>
Knowledge: IIA2a, b; IIB1; IIB2; IIB4; IIB6; IIB7; IIC3; IID3a, b; IIE1b; IIE5; IIE12; IIF2 Clinical Judgement: IIA2a, b; IIB1; IIB2; IIB3a; IIB5; IIB7; IIB8; IIC7; IID2a, b, c, d; IIE2a, b, c, d; IIE3a, b; IIE6a, b, c; IIE13; IIF1a, b, c; IIF4; IIF5a; IIF6; IIG1; IIIB1; IIIB3a; IIIB9; IIIC2a, b	Patient Centered Care, Evidence Based Practice
<b>IM Student Learning Outcomes</b>	<b>NCLEX Test Plan</b>
1, 3, 7, 8	Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care: Establishing Priorities. Safety and Infection Control: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention. Health Promotion And Maintenance: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort: Elimination, Nutrition and Oral Hydration. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies, Total Parenteral Nutrition. Reduction of Risk Potential: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs Diagnostic Tests, Laboratory Values, Potential for Alteration in Body Systems, Potential for Complication from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations, System Specific Assessments. Physiological Adaptation: Alterations in Body Systems, Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances, Illness Management, Pathophysiology
<b>Concepts</b>	<b>Faculty</b>
Elimination Nutrition Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance Functional Ability Comfort	Jodi Tidwell MSN, RNC-NIC
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