

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

Learning Goals/Outcomes
Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare and contrast Type I and Type II Diabetes Mellitus.• Discuss the therapeutic management of children with Type I Diabetes Mellitus.• Classify symptoms of altered blood glucose levels (hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia).• Explain electrolyte imbalances related to diabetic ketoacidosis.• Differentiate between disorders caused by pituitary dysfunction (growth hormone deficiency/excess, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH), diabetes insipidus (DI)).• Identify characteristics of juvenile hypothyroidism.
Pre-Class Preparation
Required: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hockenberry, M. & Wilson, D., Rodgers, C. (2017). <i>Wong's essentials of pediatric nursing</i> (10th ed.). St. Louis: Mosby Elsevier. Page 929, Box 28-13 Clinical Manifestations of Type I Diabetes Mellitus Page 931 "Monitoring" section Pages 932-933 "Hypoglycemia" section• Page 932, Table 28-4 Comparison of Manifestations of Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia Additional Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HESI Clinical Skills: Skills for Nursing Collection: Neonatal Collection, Maternal Newborn Collection, and Pediatrics Collection
Learning Activities
Classroom Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practice carbohydrate counting/create a meal plan for a diabetic child Laboratory/Clinical: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Care for patient in clinical setting Online/Out of Class Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HESI Case Study: Pediatrics: Diabetes Type 1
Evaluation Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit Exam• HESI Specialty Exam – Pediatric Nursing

Texas DEC's	QSEN Competencies
Knowledge: IIB1,2,4,7; IIC3; IIE12; IIF2 Clinical Judgment: IIC1,2; IIE1,2b-c, 13; IIG1,3	Patient Centered Care, Evidence Based Practice
IM Student Learning Outcomes	NCLEX Test Plan
1,5,7,8	Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort: Nutrition and Oral Hydration; Pharmacological & Parenteral Therapies: Adverse Effects/ Contraindication/ Side Effects/Interactions, Dosage Calculations, Medication Administration; Reduction of Risk Potential: Diagnostic Tests, Laboratory Values, Potential for Alterations in Body Systems, System Specific Assessments; Physiological Adaptation: Alterations in Body Systems, Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances, Illness Management, Pathophysiology
Concepts	Faculty
Metabolism, Clinical Judgment, Patient Centered Care	Cindy Gordey MSN, RN, CCRN-K
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