

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Patient Age: 2 m 25 d

Patient Weight: 1.7kg

<p>Student Name: Alyson Chauncey</p>	<p>Unit: NICU Pt. Initials: MD</p>	<p>Date: 1/5/2021</p>
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Gram-negative Klebsiella pneumoniae sepsis is an infection with a high mortality rate. The thick outer polysaccharide capsule of the Klebsiella pneumonia bacteria prevents cell death by many antibiotics and the bacterial cell produce many adhesins that help it adhere to host cell, which makes the bacteria highly infectious. This particular bacteria is commonly seen in the GI tract and can lead to serous infections when it get outside and spread to other tissues and/or the blood stream, causing sepsis. (Medscape, Quereshi)</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness: Dialysis Solid-organ transplantation Chronic liver disease Increasing age Nosocomial acquisition - P GI surgery - P Use Indwelling Catheter - P Use of endotracheal intubation - P Use of feeding tube Central venous catheter - P Prior antibiotic use - P</p>	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms: Fever Chills Coughing Irritability - P Chest Pain Shortness of breath Strong smelling urine - P Dark colored urine - P Cellulitis Swelling/redness of wound - P Body temperature drop</p>
<p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: Tissue sample by: Urine culture - P Sputum (trach) culture - P Blood culture Can include imaging such as: Ultrasound X-ray - P CT Scan</p>	<p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: WBC's elevated- P Neutrophils elevated - P Lymphocytes elevated - P Monocytes elevated - P Urine Protein positive - P C-reactive protein elevated</p>	<p>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures): Minimum two week treatment of antibiotics, may be coupled with an antibiotic combination. Specifically aztreonam or quinolones will be used in penicillin sensitivity/allergies. **The diagnosis of Klebsiella pneumonia was done on the day of my NICU clinical so no antibiotics were ordered yet, but plans were being made to have them ordered by the physician. Piperacillin/tazobactam, Ticarcillin/clavulanate, levofloxacin, and ceftazidime are all examples of antibiotics that could be ordered to treat Klebsiella pneumonia.</p>

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<p>7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet Click here to enter text.</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate:</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy? <input type="text"/></p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output:</p>
	<p>10. Growth & Development: List the Developmental Stage of Your Patient For Each Theorist Below and Document 2 OBSERVED Developmental Behaviors for Each Theorist. If Developmentally Delayed, Identify the Stage You Would Classify the Patient:</p> <p>Erickson Stage:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Piaget Stage:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	

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11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:	15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11: 1. Evidenced Based Practice:	16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching: 1. 2. 3.
12. Related to (r/t):	2. Evidenced Based Practice: 3. Evidenced Based Practice:	
13. As evidenced by (aeb):		17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. 2. 3.
14. Desired patient outcome:		