

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Patient Age: 8

Patient Weight: 33.5kg

Student Name: Tracy Miller	Unit: PEDI Pt. Initials: JG	Date: 3/31/2021
1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Ependymoma- neuroepithelial tumor that arises within, or adjacent to, the ependymal lining of the ventricular system or the central canal of the spinal cord.	2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness: Etiology is unknown	3. Signs and Symptoms: Headache (P) Nausea and vomiting (P) Pain that wakes you up Dizziness and balance problems (P) Eye problems, such as double or blurry vision Weakness or numbness in an arm or leg Trouble with balance or walking Bowel or bladder problems Seizures
4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: MRI (P) CT Biopsy (P) Lumbar Puncture	5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: labs usually not affected by the tumor, but rather affected by the treatment. mainly CBC and electrolytes	6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures): Tumor resection Surgery (P) Chemotherapy Radiation (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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distraction 2. Guided Imagery <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet acetaminophen</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): $10 * 100 \quad 10 * 50 \quad 13.5 * 20 = 1770/24hr = 73.75$</p> <p>74ml/Hr</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate: pt not on IV fluids</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): $0.5 * 33.5 = 16.75/hr$</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output: not measuring I/O</p>

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	<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: Industry versus Inferiority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child wanted to do things for himself such as go to restroom, even though he needed assistance walking due to brain surgery 2. desired acheivement, for example wanted to tie his own shoes without moms help <p>Piaget Stage: Concrete Operational Period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The patient understood the need to finish his Gtube feeding before getting up to use the restroom 2. The patient went to Teen town and was building with legos when the nurse and I went to locate him. 	
<p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: Risk for Injury</p>	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move items used by the patient within easy reach, such as call light, urinal, water, and telephone. <p>Evidenced Based Practice: Items that are too far from the patient may cause hazard and can contribute to falls.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. For patients at risk for falls, provide signs or secure a wristband identification to remind healthcare providers to implement fall precaution behaviors. 	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teach parents how to administer G-Tube feedings and medications 2. Teach parents and child the importance of assistance when ambulating due to childs difficulty walking
<p>12. Related to (r/t): post brain tumor resection</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Teach parents S/S to report for possible G-tube infections, and port placement infection

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13. As evidenced by (aeb): Difficulty walking	Evidenced Based Practice: Signs are vital for patients at risk for falls. Healthcare providers need to acknowledge who has the condition for they are responsible for implementing actions to promote patient safety and prevent falls. 3. Ask family to stay with the patient.	17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. Provide family with information regarding follow up radiation treatment scheduled in Dallas 2. Provide counselor resources to pt and family regarding diagnosis 3. Case management referral to assist with financial needs due to required out patient radiation scheduled to begin in Dalls
14. Desired patient outcome: Child will not ambulate without assistance, therefore preventing possible falls	Evidenced Based Practice: This is to prevent the patient from accidentally falling or pulling out tubes.	