

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Gestation: _____ Patient Age: 39.1 Patient Weight: 3.04 kg

Student Name: Jarissa Martinez

Fluids: 010W @ 10mL/hr

Date: Click here to enter a date. 8-13-21

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| <p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): A condition where meconium is aspirated into the lungs, meconium is the fecal matter that is passed in the womb due to lack of oxygen, hypoxia of the fetus during utero leads to gut paralysis which relaxes the anal sphincter then the meconium is released. Then the fetus gasps thick meconium is inhaled into the bronchial tree of the lungs, it also breaks down surfactant causing impaired gas exchange</p> | <p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness: - Full term or post-mature babies - Fetal distress in utero hypoxia (P) - meconium - stained amniotic fluid - lack of oxygen</p> | <p>3. Signs and Symptoms: - not passing meconium as their 1st bowel movement - low Apgar (P) - severe respiratory distress after birth (P) - rales/raonchi - cyanotic - limpness</p> |
| <p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Disease: - Chest X-ray (P) - look for meconium staining w/ a laryngoscope - Auscultate lung sounds</p> | <p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: - (BCL (P) - pH value - blood gas</p> | <p>6. Current Treatment (include Procedures): - respiratory support (P) - surfactant administration - CPAP (P) - antibiotics (P) - vent</p> |

Adapted: August 2018 Revised: 10/2018
 Potter, P. A., Perry, A. G., Stacker, P. A., & Hall, A. M. (2017). Fundamentals of Nursing, Elsevier.
 Haynes, B. (2021). Respiratory Dysfunction in Newborns and Children [slides 10-14]