IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet **Patient Age:** 4y **Patient Weight:** 20kg

Student Name: Brenley Irvin	**Unit:** Pedi **Pt. Initials:**	**Date:** 8/26/2021
1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Spinal Cord Injury -Damage to any part of the spinal cord or nerves at the end of the spinal canal. A spinal cord injury often causes permanent changes in strength, sensation and other body functions below the site of injury.	**2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:** -Motor vehicle accidents P -Acts of violence -Sporting injuries	**3. Signs and Symptoms:** -Muscle weakness -Loss of voluntary muscle movement P -Breathing problems -Loss of sensation in extremities P -Loss of bowel/bladder function -Paralysis P -Numbness/tingling
4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: -X-ray P -CT P -MRI P	**5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:** -ABG -Hemoglobin -Hematocrit -WBC	**6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):** -Lumbar fusion P -Small bowel resection P -Antibiotic P -Muscle relaxant -Antispasticity agent

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7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient. 1. Distraction- play dough, movie, music **2.** Guided imagery ***List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet** Morphine, Acetaminophen	**8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):** 100x10=1000 50x10=500 1500/24= 62.5mL/hr **Actual Pt MIVF Rate:** 2mL/hr **Is There a Significant Discrepancy?** Yes **Why?** Pt is on continuous TPN at 75mL/hr	**9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):** 20x0.5= 10mL/hr **Actual Pt Urine Output:** 325mL/7hr = 46.4mL/hr

<table>
<tr><td>Student Name: Brenley Irvin</td><td>Unit: Pedi Pt. Initials:</td><td>Date: 8/26/2021</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">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:

Erickson Stage: Initiative vs. Guilt
1. Child shoots a ball at a bucket and keeps shooting until he makes it int the bucket (carrying out goals)

2. Child threw the ball and asked me to catch it and throw it back (initiation of a game)

Piaget Stage: Preoperational Period
1. Child asks if taking a blood pressure will hurt (fear)

2. Child speaks to the nurse using his stuffed animal (animism)</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:
Impaired physical mobility

12. Related to (r/t):
Spinal cord injury</td><td>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:
1. Perform ROM on all extremities and joints

Evidenced Based Practice:
Enhances circulation, maintains muscle tone and joint mobility and prevents muscle atrophy

2. Reposition frequently

Evidenced Based Practice:
Reduces pressure areas and promotes peripheral circulation

3. Assist and encourage deep breathing, coughing</td><td>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:
1. Teach weight shifting techniques

2. Teach pt and family how to examine skin for breakdown

3. Teach family about medications pt could be sent home with</td></tr>
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13. As evidenced by (aeb): Loss of movement and sensation in the lower extremities. Little to no response to stimuli.	and suctioning **Evidenced Based Practice:** Immobility and bedrest increase risk of pulmonary infection	**17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:** **1.** Accessing support groups **2.** Getting mobility equipment **3.** Rehabiliation
14. Desired patient outcome: Increase strength of unaffected body parts and demonstrate techniques and behaviors that allow resumption of activity.		