

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet**Patient Age:** 3 months**Patient Weight:** 8kg

Student Name: Michael Aranda	Unit:	Pt. Initials:	Date: 9/2/2021
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference):</p> <p>On a cellular level, seizures start with the excitation of susceptible cerebral neurons, which leads to synchronous discharges of progressively larger groups of connected neurons. Neurotransmitters are undoubtedly involved. Glutamate is the most common excitatory neurotransmitter. An imbalance of excess excitation and decreased inhibition initiates the abnormal electrical activity. These electrical paroxysmal depolarization shifts seem to trigger epileptiform activity. Increased activation or decreased inhibition of such discharges could result in seizures. The part of the brain affected often reflects in the clinical signs or symptoms of the seizure.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</p> <p>Age (common in children) (P) Family history Head Injuries Stroke Dementia Brain infections Lack of oxygen to brain (P) Bleeding in the brain Brain tumor Inflammation of the brain Autism Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy (P) Cerebral Palsy</p>		<p>3. Signs and Symptoms:</p> <p>eye rolling uncontrolled eye movements protruding tongue leg cycling long pauses between breaths stiff body bend and hold arms in awkward positions Keep head to one side (P) Keep eyes to one side twitching of face, arms, legs, and tongue struggling to breathe (P) turning blue sucking, smacking, chewing thrashing or struggling movements (P)</p>

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4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: EEG (P) CT PET MRI SPECT	5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: CBC (P) Blood glucose electrolytes CSF analysis Drug abuse testing (P) (breast mild was contaminated) Blood culture	6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures): Medications sedation NG tube feedings Trach tube with vent seizure precautions similac sensitive diet EEG
7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient. 1. 2. *List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet Click here to enter text.	8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): Actual Pt MIVF Rate: Is There a Significant Discrepancy? <input type="text"/> Why?	9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work): Actual Pt Urine Output:

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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:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Piaget Stage:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	
11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
12. Related to (r/t):	<p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>3.</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p>	

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13. As evidenced by (aeb):			17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. 2. 3.
14. Desired patient outcome:			