

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet**Patient Age:** 6 days **Patient Weight:**

Student Name: Abigail Orta	Unit: Pt. Initials:	Date: 9/8/21
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference):</p> <p>Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) occurs when there is a hole in the diaphragm, which is the thin sheet of muscle separating the chest from the abdomen. When this gap forms during a fetus's development in the womb, the bowel, stomach or even the liver can move into the chest cavity. The presence of these abdominal organs in the chest limits the space for the lungs and can result in respiratory complications. Because CDH forces the lungs to grow in a compressed state, several aspects of their function may not develop normally until after the birth of the baby.</p> <p>Reference: Longoni, M. (2020, November 5). <i>Congenital diaphragmatic hernia overview</i>. GeneReviews®. Retrieved September 9, 2021, from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1359/.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maternal age > 35- Preterm birth (P)- Low birth weight- Alcohol- Pregestational diabetes	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Respiratory distress (P)- Absent breath sounds- Tachypnea (P)- Cyanosis (P)- Impaired cardiac output- Acidosis- Concave abdomen- Barrel chest

<p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- X ray (P)- Ultrasound (P)- MRI	<p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- CBC- WBC- ABG (P)	<p>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- X ray- Surgical reduction and repair of defect