

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Patient Age: 3

Patient Weight: 27 kg

<p>Student Name: Megan Pratt</p>	<p>Unit: Pediatric unit Pt. Initials:</p>	<p>Date: 10/20/2021</p>
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Asthma is the chronic inflammation of the airways that causes difficulty breathing in about 6 million children across the United States. When the lining of the lungs becomes irritated and inflamed, tightening of the smooth muscles around the airways (bronchospasms) causes the airway to become narrow making it harder to get oxygen in and carbon dioxide out. An asthma attack (exacerbation) is considered a medical emergency.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</p> <p>Allergies Food and food additives</p> <p>Exercise</p> <p>Heartburn</p> <p>Smoking</p> <p>Sinusitis</p> <p>Medications</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Smoke</p>	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms: While the exact cause of asthma is unknown, it is believed to be somewhat hereditary. Certain triggers can cause the exacerbation of symptoms, known as “asthma attacks”. Allergies are one of the most common triggers for asthma including dust, pollen, pet dander and mold. Other triggers and lung irritants include smoke and perfume. Exercising, breathing cold air or having a respiratory infection can also cause attacks.</p>

<p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:</p> <p>lung function test and maybe other tests, such as a chest or sinus X-ray.</p>	<p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</p> <p>CO2, Chloride, WBC</p>	<p>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):</p> <p>Methylprednisolone 13.5 mg iv push.</p> <p>Albuterol HHN q 4 hours and prn</p> <p>D5 1/2 ns + 20 meq kcl/liter at 70 ml/hr</p> <p>Keep o2 > 94%</p>
<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. Use a heating pad. 2. Rub your child's legs. Children often respond to gentle massage. . <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>27x 10 ml= 270</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate: 70ml/hr</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy? no</p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output: 600</p>

<p>Ibuprophen 270 mg po q 6 hrs prn</p>		
<p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <p>Decrease asthma attack episodes.</p>	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <p>1. Assess respiratory status</p>	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <p>1. Continue medication as prescribed</p> <p>2. Avoid triggers that cause asthma attacks</p>
<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choosing his clothes and dress himself. 2. Wanting to hold hhn <p>Piaget Stage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PT pretending the hhn is a sword. 2. Pretending the nasal cannula is a rope to catch horses. 		

<p>12. Related to (r/t):</p> <p>Stay away from triggers</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p>	<p>3. Report any s/s of distress, pt turning blue immediately to physician.</p>
<p>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <p>No asthma attacks in 3 weeks</p>	<p>2. Assess patient's level of anxiety and provide relaxation techniques</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p>	<p>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</p> <p>1. Keep all appointments</p> <p>2. Educate your self on triggers.</p>
<p>14. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>Patient will have adequate air exchange and respiratory status; patient and caregivers will demonstrate ability to effectively use rescue medications; patient will have well-managed disease with symptoms occurring less than 2 days per week</p>	<p>3. Administer medications via nebulizer</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p>	<p>3. Keep house free of allergens as much as possible.</p>