

## Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

**Student Name:** Michael Aranda

**Unit:**

**Pt. Initials:** .

**Date:** 1/12/2022

### 1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Toxicity results from the depressant effects of ethylene glycol on the central nervous system. Metabolic acidosis and renal failure are caused by the conversion of ethylene glycol to noxious metabolites. Oxidative reactions convert ethylene glycol to glycoaldehyde, and then to glycolic acid, which is the major cause of metabolic acidosis. Both of these steps promote the production of lactate from pyruvate. The conversion of glycolic acid to glyoxylic acid proceeds slowly, further increasing the serum concentration of glycolic acid. Glyoxylic acid is eventually converted to oxalic acid and glycine. Oxalic acid does not contribute to the metabolic acidosis, but it is deposited as calcium oxalate crystals in many tissues.

### 2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness

antifreeze (p)  
solvents  
paints  
hand sanitizer  
cosmetics  
plastics  
pens

### 3. Signs and Symptoms

confusion  
ataxia  
hallucinations  
slurred speech (p)  
acidic metabolites (p)  
coma

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**4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis**

urinary crystals

ABG

ethylene glycol blood test

**5. Lab Values that may be affected**

CMP: hypocalcemia

ABG: metabolic acidosis (p)

Anion Gap (p)

**6. Current Treatment**

medications: 4-methylpyrazole, propofol, succinylcholine chloride, lorazepam, etomidate, levalbuterol, thiamine, and pyridoxine hydrochloride.

quintion catheter for dialysis

**7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:**

Risk for suicide

**8. Related to (r/t):**

financial difficulties and depression

**9. As evidenced by (aeb):**

ingesting anti-freeze and depression

**11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:**

1 .arrange for client to stay with family and friends

**Evidenced Based Practice:**

relieve isolation and provide safety and comfort

2. encourage the client to avoid decisions during the time of crisis until alternatives can be considered.

**Evidenced Based Practice:**

**12. Patient Teaching:**

1. The importance of communicating feelings when feeling sad in situations.

2. Teach family and reinforce the importance of checking in on the patient.

3. teach family and reinforce the importance of locating and removing objects the patient may harm themselves with.

**13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:**

1. National suicide prevention hotline: 800-273-8255

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during crisis situations, people are unable to think clearly or evaluate their options readily.

3. weapons and pills are removed by friends or relatives.

**10. Desired patient outcome:**

The patient will communicate feelings and demonstrate better coping mechanisms by discharge.

**Evidenced Based Practice:**

To provide a safe environment, free from things that may harm the patient.

2. Follow up with healthcare provider and make a follow up appointment

3. Support groups who have been through similar situations.

