

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Patient Age: 14 y/o

Patient Weight: 85.2 kg

<p>Student Name: Kelsee Hays</p>	<p>Unit: Pedi Floor Pt. Initials: AA</p>	<p>Date: 3/8/2022</p>
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Before we are born, the body begins to form cells that are called rhabdomyoblasts. Rhabdomyoblasts are the cells that form to build the skeletal muscle in our bodies. Rhabdomyoblasts are the cells that could potentially turn into rhabdomyosarcoma. This cancer usually develops in children because the cells are developing early. Rhabdomyosarcoma is a rare cancer that normally develops in the arms or legs, but can develop anywhere on the body. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/rhabdomyosarcoma</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children under 5 - Teenagers - Male patient - Genetics - Exposures before birth 	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms: Signs and symptoms are based on where the cancer is on the patient's body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Painful Mass on the leg (P) - Muscle pain (P) - Swelling - Weakness (P)
<p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical History - Physical Exam - CT scan -MRI -PET scan - Bone Scan -Bone marrow aspiration -Bone marrow biopsy -Ultrasound -Lumbar Puncture 	<p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CBC (P) -Glucose -Hgb/Hct (P) -LDH -Potassium (P) -CRP -Albumin (P) -Bilirubin (P) 	<p>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Surgery -Chemotherapy (P) -Radiation (P)

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<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"> Dark Room Music Therapy <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet Acetaminophen, Granisetron, Lorazepam, Diphenhydramine</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): Patient is 84 kg. $10 \times 100 = 1000$ 85.2 $10 \times 50 = 500$ $65.2 \times 20 = 1304 = 2804$ $2804 \div 24 = 116.83 \text{ mL/hr}$</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate: 250 mL/hr</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy? Choose an item. ^{yes}</p> <p>Why? pt. is getting extra fluids to flush out chemo</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work): 0.5 mL/kg/hr $0.5 \text{ mL} \times 85.2 \text{ kg} = 42.6 \text{ mL/hr}$</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output: 50 mL</p> <p>Output recorded from pt urinating into specimen cup</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: Identity vs. Role Confusion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The patient was messaging her friends on her phone since she couldn't be at school. Her identity is transformed because of her body changes. <p>Piaget Stage: Formal Operational Thought</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The patient was talking about her future and what life would be like when she was cancer-free. The patient experiences an imaginary audience because of the changes her body has gone through. 	

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11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: Risk for infection	15. Nursing interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11: 1. Maintain asepsis when accessing the patient's port. Evidenced Based Practice: Aseptic technique decreases the chances of transmitting or spreading pathogens to the patient.	16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching: 1. Make sure family and friends perform hand hygiene before caring for the patient. 2. Education about cleaning and disinfecting items to decrease transmission of pathogens. 3. Avoid large crowds and people who are sick.
12. Related to (r/t): Rhabdomyosarcoma	2. Ensure that the patient has her own equipment that is separate from other patients. Evidenced Based Practice: This reduces the chances of the patient getting infected from other patients.	
13. As evidenced by (aeb): Patient is taking immunosuppressive drugs	3. Perform hnd hygiene and remember the "5 moments for hand hygiene" when caring for the patient. Evidenced Based Practice: Washing the hands with soap and water and using friction can eliminate any germs that may be transmitted from the nurse to the patient.	17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. Follow up appointment with oncologist. 2. Support groupd for patient and family. 3. Case managent to help with expenses and medical equipent.
14. Desired patient outcome: Patient will show no signs of onfection by discharge.		