

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Patient Age:

60 days

Patient Weight: 1.8 kg

Student Name:

Kamrrel Ivin

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Preterm infants are born before the lungs are prepared to serve as efficient organs for gas exchange. Preterm infants are born with numerous underdeveloped and unfatiable alveoli. Due to the collapsed state of fetal lungs, poor vascular development, an immature capillary network, pulmonary blood flow is limited.	2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness: • premature infants • diabetes in the mother • multiple pregnancies • rapid labor • C-Section / induction of labor before baby is full term • problems with delivery that reduce blood flow to the baby	3. Signs and Symptoms: • tachypnea • dyspnea • inspiratory crackles • cyanosis • pallor • flaring of nares • grunting • intercostal retractions
4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: • Chest x-ray • pulse oximetry • carbon dioxide monitoring • pulmonary function studies • clinical signs	5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: • ABG's • pH & PaCO₂	6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures): • oxygen • CPAP • administration of exogenous surfactant • high frequency oscillation • high frequency jet ventilation • MV / SIMV

DOB: 1/20/22

gestational age: 25^w

adjusted gest age: 36^w

birthweight: 11bs 3.8 oz / 540g

current weight: 4 lbs 2.4 oz / 1880g

APGAR at birth: 4/9

Diagnosis:

Respiratory Distress / Preterm

Premature (surfactant deficiency)

Normal CXR

- Improved gas exchange
- r/t immature pulmonary functioning

Intervention:

- assess resp. status
- assess for pallor / cyanosis
- Promote rest / cluster care
- Provide O₂
- suction/oral care
- monitor labs
- correct positioning

Goal:

- maintain adequate ventilational oxygenation
- maintain hydration and electrolytes
- maintain normal temperature
- wean patient towards room air

Evaluation:

- monitor vitals and keep stable
- high flow NC 1 L 23%
- O₂ of 98%
- temp of 36.7

References:

Hockenbury, M.J., Wilson, D., Rodgers, C.C., Farnpi, Wong, D.L (2022) Wongs Essentials of Pediatric Nursing, Elsevier.