

**IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet****Patient Age:** 13 yo F**Patient Weight:** 78.6kg

<b>Student Name:</b> Sidney Fahnert	<b>Unit:</b> Floor <b>Pt. Initials:</b> NA	<b>Date:</b> 4/6/2022
<p><b>1. Disease Process &amp; Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference):</b> Nephrolithiasis- Stones are made by acid salts and minerals that form within urine that is concentrated. These stone can be lodged within the kidney or anywhere along the urinary tract. The stones or blockages can be painful or cause further damage to the kidney or urinary tract, but can also do no harm other than pain in certain instances.</p>	<p><b>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</b> -family history -personal history P -dehydration P -diet -diabetes -surgery -GI diseases -kidney diseases</p>	<p><b>3. Signs and Symptoms:</b> -flank pain P -abdominal pain P -blood in urine P -NV P -cloudy or foul smelling urine -fever P -chills P -frequent urinating P -difficulty passing urine P</p>
<p><b>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:</b> -blood test P -urine testing P -CT scans P -abdominal Xray P -urinalysis of passed urine</p>	<p><b>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</b> -uric acid P -BMP (calcium levels) (BUN, Creatine) P -CBC P -urinalysis P -ESR</p>	<p><b>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):</b> -rehydration P -analgesics P -alpha blockers P -extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy P -scope P -surgery -parathyroid gland surgery</p>

<b>Student Name:</b> Sidney Fahnert	<b>Unit:</b> Floor <b>Pt. Initials:</b> NA	<b>Date:</b> 4/6/2022
<p><b>7. Pain &amp; Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain &amp; Discomfort for This Patient.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distraction- patient uses social media to distract from pain.</li> <li>2. Sleeping- the patient stated she wanted to sleep to make time in the hospital pass faster.</li> </ol> <p><b>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet</b> NA</p>	<p><b>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):</b></p> <p>78.6 kg  10X 100= 1000  10X 50= 50  58.6X20= 1172  =2222/24= 92.6ml/hr</p> <p><b>Actual Pt MIVF Rate:</b> 150 mls an hour</p> <p><b>Is There a Significant Discrepancy?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Why?</b> Additional fluid needed to wash out the urinary system.</p>	<p><b>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</b></p> <p>0.5X 78.6 kg= 39.3mls/hr minimum.</p> <p><b>Actual Pt Urine Output:</b> not measured.</p>

<b>Student Name:</b> Sidney Fahnert	<b>Unit:</b> Floor <b>Pt. Initials:</b> NA	<b>Date:</b> 4/6/2022
	<p><b>10. Growth &amp; 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:</b></p> <p><b>Erickson Stage:</b> Identity VS Role Confusion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patient wanted to do her hair in a way her mother did not approve of, saying that it is her "style".</li> <li>2. Patient did not seem excited about being in the hospital away from her friends.</li> </ol> <p><b>Piaget Stage:</b> Concrete operational</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patient is showing signs of no longer being strictly egocentric, ensuring that her mother is okay while the daughter is healing.</li> <li>2. The patient was able to understand why there was blood in the urine after the procedure and able to understand that it will go away.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</b> Acute pain</p>	<p><b>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide nonpharmalogical ways to treat pain such as distraction or guided imagery.</li> </ol> <p><b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> Distraction and guided imagery both help to take the focus of the pain away from the patient and help them to train their brain to think of a time when their pain was less severe. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Provide rest time for the patient.</li> </ol> <p><b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> To relieve the pain the patient needs to fix the issue</p> </p>	<p><b>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drink plenty of water. This helps to rehydrate and restore the kidneys by washing out the area.</li> <li>2. Inform HCP if there is any difficulty urinating, pain urinating, or blood noted in urine after discharge.</li> </ol>
<p><b>12. Related to (r/t):</b> Kidney stones causing pain in abdomen and flank.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Seek medical attention if there is any sign of infection or kidney complication such as fever, lethargy, rapid weight gain, etc.</li> </ol>

<b>Student Name:</b> Sidney Fahnert	<b>Unit:</b> Floor <b>Pt. Initials:</b> NA	<b>Date:</b> 4/6/2022
<p><b>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</b> Pt relays pain to the abdomen and flank. Pt states that the pain in making her nauseated and feels like she is going to throw up. Pt relays pain while urinating.</p>	<p>that is causing the pain. While in recovery the patient needs time to rest and recover which will help with the pain. Over exerting can cause additional pain if the tissues affected have not had time to heal.</p> <p>3. Alternate pain medications that are indicated for a kidney injury, prior to the pain reaching a high level.</p>	<p><b>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</b></p> <p>1. Pamphlets on kidney stones and prevention.</p> <p>2. Case management to assist with monetary needs.</p> <p>3. Follow up with HCP in 2 weeks if no complications.</p>
<p><b>14. Desired patient outcome:</b> Patient to be pain free at 1500</p>	<p><b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> Alternating medication allows the patient to have decreased pain while not getting the effect of high doses for prolonged time on certain organs. Giving the pain medication prior to the pain reaching a high level will help control the pain.</p>	