## IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet **Patient Age:** 10 **Patient Weight:** 30kg

| **Student Name:** Adelita REyna | **Unit:** PICU **Pt. Initials:** E. W. | **Date:** 5/18/2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference):**<br>An arteriovenous malformation (AVM) is an abnormal tangle of blood vessels connecting arteries and veins, which disrupts normal blood flow and oxygen circulation. Arteries are responsible for taking oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the brain. Veins carry the oxygen-depleted blood back to the lungs and heart. If the AVM is in the brain and ruptures, it can cause bleeding in the brain (hemorrhage), stroke or brain damage.<br>The cause of AVMs is not clear. They're rarely passed down among families. (Mayo Clinic, 2022) | **2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:**<br>hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT)<br>Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome<br>Possible familial link to hypertension<br>hemorrahe<br>seizures<br>headaches<br>head injury | **3. Signs and Symptoms:**<br>headaches<br>nausea<br>vomiting<br>seizures<br>loss of consciousness<br>weakness of muscle<br>paralysis<br>dizziness<br>progressiec loss of neurological function<br>loss of coordination that can cause problems with gait<br>unusual numbness, tingling |
| **4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:**<br>cerebral angiography<br>CT-scan<br>MRI<br>MRA<br>X-ray | **5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:**<br>CBC<br>sputum culture<br>arterial blood gas | **6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):**<br>surgery to minimize the bleeding<br>trache placement<br>G-tube placement<br>enteral feeding<br>intravenous replenishment of electrolyte and nutrition<br>oxygen support via ventilator<br>oral care<br>pain management<br>PT/OT<br>reposition Q2 hours to prevent skin breakdown |

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<tr><td rowspan="2">7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient.<br><br>1.<br><br>2.<br><br>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet<br>Click here to enter text.</td><td>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):<br><br>Actual Pt MIVF Rate:<br><br>Is There a Significant Discrepancy?<br>Choose an item.<br><br>Why?</td><td>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):<br><br>Actual Pt Urine Output:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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:<br><br>Erickson Stage:<br>1.<br><br>2.<br><br>Piaget Stage:<br>1.<br><br>2.</td></tr>
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<tr><td>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</td><td rowspan="4">15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:<br>1.<br><br>Evidenced Based Practice:<br><br>2.<br><br>Evidenced Based Practice:<br><br>3.<br><br>Evidenced Based Practice:</td><td rowspan="2">16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:<br>1.<br><br>2.<br><br>3.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Related to (r/t):</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</td><td rowspan="2">17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:<br>1.<br><br>2.<br><br>3.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Desired patient outcome:</td></tr>
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