

**IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet**

Patient Age:

Patient Weight:

kg

<b>Student Name:</b> Bert Anaya	<b>Unit:</b>	<b>Pt. Initials:</b>	<b>Date:</b> 5/19/2022
<b>1. Disease Process &amp; Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference):</b> Bronchiolitis: inflammation of the lining of the epithelial cells of the small airways in the lungs causing mucus production, inflammation and cellular necrosis of those cells. It is the inflammation of these cells that can obstruct the airway and ultimately result in wheezing.	<b>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</b> premature birth P underlying heart or lung condition depressed immune system exposure to tobacco smoke		<b>3. Signs and Symptoms:</b> runny nose SOB wheezing stuffy nose fever loss of appetite
<b>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:</b> CXR nose swab various labs	<b>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</b> CBC		<b>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):</b> O2 Iv fluids intermittent suction as needed

<b>Student Name:</b> Bert Anaya	<b>Unit:</b> <b>Pt. Initials:</b>	<b>Date:</b> 5/19/2022
<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>Using toys as a distractor</li> <li>having mom hold/play with baby</li> </ol> <p><b>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet</b>  Aerosolized Ribavirin - broad spectrum antiviral for the treatment of RSV, thought by many to be one of the main causes of Bronchiolitis. Saline nose drops along with suction to help with congestion</p>	<p><b>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):</b>  <math>9\text{kg} \times 100\text{ml}/\text{kg} = 900\text{ml}</math>  <math>900\text{ml}/24 = 37.5\text{ml}</math></p> <p><b>Actual Pt MIVF Rate:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Is There a Significant Discrepancy?</b>  <input type="text"/></p> <p><b>Why?</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</b>  <math>1\text{ml} \times 9\text{kg} = 9\text{ml}</math>  <math>9\text{ml} \times 24\text{hrs} = 216\text{ml}</math></p> <p><b>Actual Pt Urine Output:</b></p>
<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> Trust vs Mistrust</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>baby cries when hungry so mom feeds him</li> <li>mom holds baby close in turn the baby feels safe and secure</li> </ol> <p><b>Piaget Stage:</b> Sensori-motor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>crawling</li> <li>visuial tracking</li> </ol>		

<b>Student Name:</b> Bert Anaya	<b>Unit:</b> <b>Pt. Initials:</b>	<b>Date:</b> 5/19/2022
<b>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</b> anxiety	<b>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</b> 1. hold baby  <b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> holding the child will make them feel secure releasing Oxytocin reducing stress.	<b>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</b> 1. I will teach mom how to properly suction baby  2. I will how mom different breathing techniques to help with her anxiety  3. I will teach mom the importance of HH
<b>12. Related to (r/t):</b> inadequate O2 saturation	2. Using toys such as a large blocks as a distraction  <b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> keeping the pt occupied will help them breathe easier  3. maintain a calm environment	
<b>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</b> low O2 sat	<b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> a calm dark environment keeps baby from being overstimulated	<b>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</b> 1. provide recousces for baby formula  2. Consult DC planner for local support groups for mom  3. provide info on local pharmacies
<b>14. Desired patient outcome:</b> maintain 95% O2 sat for duration of shift		