IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet **Patient Age:** 6 months **Patient Weight:** 8 kg

Student Name: Emanuel Cabrera	**Unit:** **Pt. Initials:**	**Date:** 5/19/2022
1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Bacterial meningitis is an inflammation of the meninges, in particular the arachnoid and the pia mater, associated with the invasion of bacteria into the subarachnoid space. The pathogens take advantage of the specific features of the immune system in the CNS, replicate and induce inflammation. A hallmark of bacterial meningitis is the recruitment of highly activated leukocytes into the CSF.	**2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:** Hemophilus influenza (type B) Streptococcus pneumonia Neisseria meningitidis	**3. Signs and Symptoms:** Headaches High fever Confusion or sleepiness Bruising Sensitivty to light
4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: Blood cultures CT CSF	**5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:** WBC Total protein test Glucose	**6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):** Bed rest Fluids Pain medication Corticosteroids

<table>
<tr><td>Student Name: Emanuel Cabrera</td><td>Unit: Pt. Initials:</td><td>Date: 5/19/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient.

1. Sucrose

2. Swaddling

*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet
Click here to enter text.</td><td>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):
8 kg x 100 ml/kg= 800 mL/ 24 hr= 33 mL/hr

Actual Pt MIVF Rate:

Is There a Significant Discrepancy?
Choose an item.

Why?</td><td>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):
1 mL/kg/hr x 8 kg= 8 mL/hr

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:

Erickson Stage: Trust vs Mistrust
1. Transitional object

2. Crying for unmet needs

Piaget Stage: Sensorimotor
1. Imitation

2. Object permanence</td></tr>
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<tr><td>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:
Activity intolerance</td><td rowspan="4">15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:
1. Reduce high fever

Evidenced Based Practice:
To decrease load on heart and brain from oxygen demands.

2. Protect the patient from injury

Evidenced Based Practice:
Secondary to seizure activity or altered level of consciousness (LOC).

3. Monitor daily body weight

Evidenced Based Practice:
Serum electrolytes; and urine volume, specific gravity, and osmolality, especially if syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) is suspected.</td><td rowspan="2">16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:
1. Wash your hands often.

2. Ask about vaccines you may need.

3. Take medication as directed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Related to (r/t):
Infection</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. As evidenced by (aeb):
Fatigue and malaise</td><td rowspan="2">17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:
1. Attend any follow up appointments.

2. Finish full regimen of antibioitcs.

3. Seek care if you expeience a seizure.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Desired patient outcome:
Patient performs physical activity independently or within limits of disease.</td></tr>
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