

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet**Patient Age:** 4 yrs old**Patient Weight:** 13.4 kg

Student Name: Chelsie Callesen	Unit: PICU Pt. Initials: J.A.	Date: 6/8/2022
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference):</p> <p>Neuroblastoma is a malignant tumor that forms in the developing nerve cells, or neurons, of the sympathetic nerve system. It most frequently develops in the adrenal glands, abdomen, or in the nerve cells next to the spinal cord. Caused by the abnormal development of immature nerve cells, known as neuroblasts. As the fetus develops, most neuroblasts grow and become mature nerve cells. However, some do not develop correctly and they begin to grow and divide, eventually developing into tumors or neuroblastoma.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:</p> <p>(P) Age: most often diagnosed between the ages of one and two, 90% are diagnosed before the age of 5. Heredity, birth defects (congenital anomalies).</p>	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms:</p> <p>Signs and symptoms vary depending on where the tumor is located and what stage it's in however, some more common signs and symptoms may include:</p> <p>An abdominal mass, swollen abdomen, uncontrolled eye movement, swelling and bruising of the area around the eyes, changes in urination, (P) pain, (P) limping or weakness, anemia and or bruising, paralysis and weakness, (P) diarrhea, (P) fever, high blood pressure, increased heart rate, (P) prolonged cytopenia.</p>
<p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis:</p> <p>(P) Blood tests (CBC, kidney and liver function test), (P) MRI, (P) CT scan, ultrasound, (P) x-ray of the bone tissue, blood and urine catecholamine test, MIBG scan, PET scan, bone marrow biopsy and/or aspiration, (P) biopsy of primary tumor and/or metastatic lesions.</p>	<p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</p> <p>(P) WBC, (P) RBC, (P) Hgb, (P) absolute neutrophils, BUN, (P) Creatinine.</p>	<p>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):</p> <p>(P): Chemotherapy (Irinotecan, and Temodar). Immunotherapy (Dinutuximab). Supportive care with fluids (D5 1/2 NS KCl 20), analgesics (Acetaminophen), antiemetics (Ondansetron), anticonvulsant (Gabapentin), and opioids (morphine). Antibiotic prophylaxis to be given two days before chemotherapy.</p>

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<p>7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet Click here to enter text.</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate:</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy? <input type="text"/></p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output:</p>
	<p>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:</p> <p>Erickson Stage:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Piaget Stage:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	

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11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:	15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11: 1. Evidenced Based Practice:	16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching: 1. 2. 3.
12. Related to (r/t):	2. Evidenced Based Practice: 3. Evidenced Based Practice:	
13. As evidenced by (aeb):		17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. 2. 3.
14. Desired patient outcome:		