

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet**Patient Age:** 4 months**Patient Weight:** 8.1 kg

Student Name: Emily Blythe	Unit: PEDI (PM) Pt. Initials: KB	Date: 9/21/2022
1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): A urinary tract infection is an infection of the urinary tract by pathogenic bacteria that ascends from the perineum. Escherichia coli is the most common organism in uncomplicated UTI.	2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness: Female (P) Between the ages of 16 and 35 years	3. Signs and Symptoms: Pain on urination frequent urination inability to start the urine stream (P) urgency to urinate blood in the urine fever chills nausea vomiting back pain (P)
4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: Urinalysis Ultrasound to rule out kidney damage	5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: Urine: pH, nitrites, leukocyte esterase, blood, bacteria, WBCs, RBCs, albumin, creatinine Bloodwork: GFR, BUN, Creatinine, WBCs	6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures): Antibiotics Fluids Ultrasound of kidneys- normal

Student Name: Emily Blythe	Unit: PEDI (PM) Pt. Initials: KB	Date: 9/21/2022
<p>7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Swaddling Holding, rocking <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): $100\text{mL} \times 8.1\text{kg} = 810\text{mL per day}$ $810\text{mL} / 24 \text{ hours} = 33.75 = 34\text{mL per hour}$</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate: 25 mL/ hour</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy? <input type="text"/></p> <p>Why? The patient is breastfeeding with enough frequency to meet fluid requirements.</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work): $1\text{mL} \times 8.1\text{kg} = 8.1\text{mL per hour}$</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output: 30mL</p>

Student Name: Emily Blythe	Unit: PEDI (PM) Pt. Initials: KB	Date: 9/21/2022
	<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: Trust v Mistrust</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fussing to show discomfort then being comforted by parent 2. Fussing to be fed then being fed by the parent <p>Piaget Stage: Sensorimotor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stopped crying when she heard her mom come out of the shower 2. Cried when she heard the velcro of the blood pressure cuff being undone 	
<p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: Impaired urine elimination</p>	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wipe the child from front to back when changing diapers. <p>Evidenced Based Practice: This technique helps prevent bacteria from the perineum reaching the urethra, causing the UTI.</p>	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid bubble baths fo the infant 2. Take antibiotic as ordered 3. Notify HCP right away if fever of 100.4 F or more occurs.
<p>12. Related to (r/t): Urinary tract infection</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Encourage fluids <p>Evidenced Based Practice: The fluids will help to flush out the infection from the urinary system.</p>	

Student Name: Emily Blythe	Unit: PEDI (PM) Pt. Initials: KB	Date: 9/21/2022
13. As evidenced by (aeb): Fewer than normal wet diapers	3. Limit use of indwelling bladder catheters Evidenced Based Practice: Catheter use increases the risk of contracting a UTI and can prolong the UTI.	17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. Follow up appointments 2. WIC 3. Attend well-baby visits
14. Desired patient outcome: The patient will have 6 or more wet diapers per day before discharge.		