IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet **Patient Age:** 7 **Patient Weight:** 20.9 kg

Student Name: Meredith Edwards	**Unit:** PF(1) **Pt. Initials:** JA	**Date:** 9/28/2022
1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Hemophilia is a rare, inherited/congential bleeding disorder that results in the dysfunction of coagulated protein factors. Hemophilia is passed down from the X- linked recessive gene. The common types of Hemophilia are Factor VIII and Factor IX. There are 3 main forms of hemophilia; severe, moderate, and mild. Each form of hemophilia differs from person to person. The most common form is severe. This bleeding disorder can be passed to females but it is more common in males.	**2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness:** Genetic: Gender- male Maternal trait/inheritance Age Acquired: Pregnancy Autoimmune conditions Cancer Multiple Sclerosis Drug reaction	**3. Signs and Symptoms:** Prolonged, unexplained, excessive bleeding Hemorrhage Frequent, large, deep bruising Pain, swelling in the joints Blood in your urine and stool Nosebleeds without cause Heavy menstration Petechiae
4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: Factor VIII assay Factor IX assay DNA testing Clotting factor test Von Willebrand factor Bethesda Test	**5. Lab Values That May Be Affected:** CBC PTT PT INR	**6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures):** Adminstration of Synthetic Factor VIII Adminstraion of Synthetic Factor IX IV Fluids- D5 1/2 NS 20 mEq KCL Opioid medication for severe pain Acetaminophen for mild pain Limited Activity

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7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient. 1. Distraction **2.** Guided Imagery ***List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet** Morphine Injection 1 mg Acetaminophen 300mg	**8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):** 10X100=1000 10x50=500 0.9x20=18= 1518/24= 63.25 **Actual Pt MIVF Rate:** 50 mL **Is There a Significant Discrepancy?** Yes **Why?** Patient is able to take in fluids orally.	**9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):** 0.5x20.9=10.45 **Actual Pt Urine Output:** Pt. intake and output not being measured, only observed that he urinated 1x during the shift, per mother's report.

<table>
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<tr><td></td><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: Industry vs. Inferiority
1. Playing checkers with his father

2. Respectful to staff and parents

Piaget Stage: Preoperational
1. Disagreed with his mother on the amount of times he has urinated

2. Expressed understanding that his dental work could cause excessive bleeding</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:
Acute pain

12. Related to (r/t):
Injury to his mouth from extensive dental work.</td><td>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:
1. Perform a comperhensive assessment of pain to determine location, severity, and quality.

Evidenced Based Practice:
Completing a pain assessment helps the nurse identify and properly treat the patient's current reported and assessed level of pain.

2. Evaluate the patient's perception of pain.

Evidenced Based Practice:
Providing the patient with an opportunity to express their pain in their own words can help their</td><td>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:
1. Educate parent about the importance of keeping pain controlled through medication management.

2. Educate parent the importance of watching for signs of bleeding and bruising.

3. Educate parent on limited activity and avoiding contact sports.</td></tr>
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<tr><td>13. As evidenced by (aeb):
Pt. had 4 extractions, 5 crowns, 4 fillings and 3 sealants done on 09/26/22. He has rated his pain through out the day to severe to mild, and was given opioid medication to help intervene.</td><td rowspan="2">understanding of pain and how to express their needs, to therefore have their pain needs met.

3. Use the Wong-Baker Faces to determine intensity.

Evidenced Based Practice:
Using this scale can help the patient, especially younger patients, express their pain level through looking at faces that symbolize their pain, instead of a numeric scale.</td><td rowspan="2">17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:
1. Refer patient and parents to follow up appointment with PCP.

2. Give patient and parents handouts and brochures to further educate them about hemophilia.

3. Refer patient and parents to counseling and group therapy services to help with the diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Desired patient outcome:
Patient will be able to decrease his severe pain from 7-10 to 3-5 mild/moderate pain prior to his discharge from the hospital.</td></tr>
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