

PFI-J.C.

IM5 (Pediatrics) Critical Thinking Worksheet

Patient Age: 7yo

Patient Weight: 23.7 kg

<p>Student Name: Daisy Armendariz</p>	<p>Unit: PFI-371 Pt. Initials: J.C.</p>	<p>Date: Click here to enter a date. 9/27/22</p>
<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology (Identify Key Concepts to Your Patient and Include Reference): Otitis Media - inflammation ^{Inflammation} of the middle part of the ear, which is the space located behind the eardrum. Commonly diagnosed in children, but can affect adults as well. Illnesses like common colds can cause mucus build-up in the ear, which causes swelling or blockage of the Eustachian tube, resulting to the spread of infection in the ear. Adenoids can cause obstruction to the Eustachian tube when swollen.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness: - Infection often happens as a secondary infection. - Age - Poor immune system - Children attending care groups - Secondary smoking - Family hx of ear infections</p>	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms: - Earache worse when lying down - tugging or pulling of the affected ear - Trouble sleeping - Children may cry more than usual - Restlessness - Trouble hearing or responding to sounds - Loss of balance - Fever - Ear discharge - Headache - Loss of appetite</p>
<p>4. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis: - History taking - Physical examination - Tympanometry - Acoustic reflectometry</p>	<p>5. Lab Values That May Be Affected: - CBC - ESR</p>	<p>6. Current Treatment (Include Procedures): - Monitoring signs and symptoms - Pain management - Antibiotic therapy - Ear drainage - Procedure 6 Tubes / Adenoids removed.</p>

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<p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: Acute Pain</p>	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11: 1. Assess patient's vital signs, and ask them to rate their pain 0-10, describe the pain she is experiencing Evidenced Based Practice: Baseline set of observations for the patient, and 10-point pain rating tool that is accurate and effective.</p>	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching: 1. Educate patient to take antibiotics for the full course, even if symptoms are gone. 2. Avoid getting water in the ear during treatment 3. Use use plugs when showering or shampooing</p>
<p>12. Related to (r/t): ear infection</p>	<p>#2 Administer analgesic pain medication as prescribed, Evidenced Based Practice: To provide pain relief to the patient 3. Reposition the patient and elevate head. Evidenced Based Practice: To promote optimal patient comfort and reduce anxiety/restlessness.</p>	<p>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. Follow up with doctor and ENT appointments. 2. Seek care immediately if you have a fever or stiff neck. 3. Stay away from people who are ill, Limit visitors once home.</p>
<p>13. As evidenced by (aeb): Physical examination, Inflammation of ear</p>		
<p>14. Desired patient outcome: The patient will report a pain score of 0 out of 10</p>		

Student Name: Daisy Armendariz	Unit: PF1-311 Pt. Initials: J.C.	Date: Click here to enter a date. 9/27/22
7. Plan & Develop: Manage work list & Develop safety appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient. 1. Painting with water-color paints 2. Dancing, "slowly", to ballet moves *List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet Click here to enter text.	8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): $\begin{array}{r} 10 \times 100 = 1000 \\ 10 \times 50 = 500 \\ 3.7 \times 20 = 74 \\ \hline 1,574 \text{ mL} / 24 \text{ hrs} \end{array}$ Actual Pt MIVF Rate: 65 mL/hr Is There a Significant Discrepancy? Choose an item. NO Why? Correct maintenance	9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work): 0.05 $(1 \text{ mL}) (23.7 \text{ kg}) / \text{hr} =$ 23.7 mL/hr Actual Pt Urine Output: $\text{NPO} = \text{Last urine}$ 80 mL
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 versus Inferiority 1. Upset she could not master drawing a star. 2. Proud of all her artwork she drew for each family member. Piaget Stage: Preoperational Period 1. Humor - She enjoyed make everyone laugh and at times would try to play jokes on us. 2. Social Awareness - Aware that her mommy was tired, wasn't comfortable sleeping on the couch, and offered mom to sit next to her on the bed.		