



<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"> 1. Distraction- movies, games, conversation books or stories 2. Guided Imagery <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): Patient Wt: <u>84</u> kg</p> <p>100 ml x 10 kg = 1000 ml 50 ml x 10 kg = 500 ml 20 ml x 64 kg = 1280 ml Total = 2780 ml /24 hours = 116 ml/hr</p> <p>Calculated Fluid Requirement: <u>116</u> ml/hr</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate: _____ml/hr</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy?</p> <p>Why?</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>0.5 ml x 84 kg / hr</p> <p>Calculated Min. Urine Output: <u>42</u> ml/hr</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output: _____ml/hr</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: Patient age: <u>14</u></p> <p>Erickson Stage: Identity versus confusion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exerting more independence through defiant or rebellious actions 2. Testing limits and boundaries such as purposely exceeding curfews <p>Piaget Stage: Formal Operational Stage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses abstract thinking 2. Thinks creatively 		

<p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <p>Pain, acute</p>	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <p>1. Provide optimal pain relief with prescribed analgesics</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>2. Assist with the aftermath of Pain (provides an opportunity to discuss experience)</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>3. Collaborate with patient to initiate appropriate Noninvasive Pain-Relief Modalities (Pharmacologic measures combined with noninvasive techniques provides the most effective means of treating pain in adolescents)</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>Carpenito, L. J. (2017). Nursing diagnosis: Application to clinical practice. Wolters Kluwer.</p>	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <p>1. Teaching parents and patient about the signs and symptoms of infection.</p> <p>2. Teach the importance of postsurgical treatment at home.</p> <p>3. Teach the importance of medication compliance for both pain and infection</p>
<p>12. Related to (r/t):</p> <p>Distention of intestinal tissues Inflammation Presence of surgical incision</p>		<p>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</p> <p>1. Arrange for social worker to meet with family to assess emotional and financial needs.</p> <p>2. Arrange for discussions with parents to discuss home care.</p> <p>3. Educate patient about the side effects of pain medications.</p>
<p>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <p>Verbalizes pain Facial grimace Guarding</p>		
<p>14. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>Verbalizes that pain is decreased Patient appears relaxed or relieved Has a normal sleep and rest pattern.</p>		