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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>Provide the patient with distractions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. (a movie, favorite toy or food). Distractions help the patient to maybe notice pain a little less or tolerate it a little more2. Encourage family at bedside. Family laughter hugs or snuggles can do wonders for pain <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet</p> | <p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Patient Wt: <u>26</u> kg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10×100 10×50 $6 \times 20 =$ $1,620 / 24 = 67.5$</p> <p>Calculated Fluid Requirement: <u>68</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 style="text-align: center;">$0.5 \times 26\text{kg} = 13$</p> <p>Calculated Min. Urine Output: <u>13</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:</p> <p>Patient age: <u>8</u></p> <p>Erickson Stage: Industry VS. Inferiority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. My patient enjoys showing me his art and the award he won for first place in the art show2. My patient expresses jealousy towards his friend who won the talent contest at school for singing <p>Piaget Stage: Pre-operational</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. My patient asks what it's like to be a nurse and if I enjoy it2. My patient tells me a new joke each time I enter the room to care for him | | |

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| <p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <p>Impaired Gas Exchange</p> | <p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <p>1. Plan intermittent rest period between playtime</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: Playtime can improve respiratory function and prevent pneumonia and resting promotes healing</p> <p>2. Encourage fluids</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: Increased fluid intake decreases the viscosity of the blood</p> <p>3. Assist patient in breathing techniques such as pursed lip breathing and the tripod position</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: Leaning forward helps to open the lungs and eases breathing efforts</p> | <p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <p>1. -Teach patient about turn, cough, deep breath to promote lung expansion and avoid further complications like pneumonia</p> <p>2. -Educate patient on the importance of physical activity on their respiratory health and provide them with ideas on how to stay active safely</p> <p>3. -Educate the patient and his parents on how to administer medications at home and what the schedule will be</p> |
| <p>12. Related to (r/t):</p> <p>Sickle Cell Anemia: Increased blood viscosity causing pulmonary congestion</p> | | |
| <p>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <p>The patient leaning forward to breath, low oxygen saturation, and verbal complaints of feeling like he can't breath</p> | | <p>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</p> <p>1. Provide the patient a packet on pediatric sickle cell support groups</p> <p>2. Schedule his follow-up appointment with his pediatrician</p> <p>3. Inform the patient on signs and symptoms of a worsening condition and when they should seek medical attention</p> |
| <p>14. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>The patient will be able to walk the halls for 5 to 10 minutes without their oxygen dropping to the 80's</p> | | |