Signs & Symptoms

Coughing
Choking
laryngospasm
wheezing
↓ O_2
Cyanosis
apnea

Pathophysiology

primarily related to the multiorgan effects of hypoxemia and acidosis. may lead to the development of myocardial dysfunction and ischemia

Diagnostics/Labs

blood glucose level
ABG's
CBC
Chest radiography

Submersion injury

Treatment/Medication

Oxygenation
inhaled beta-adrenergic agonists
remove wet clothing & use rewarming techniques
ventilation

Nursing Interventions

assess pt's LOC
assess pt's RR
auscultate lungs
monitor oxygen sat
anticipate the need for intubation & mechanical ventilation
provide oxygenation as ordered
maintain pts airway

Patient Teaching

have appropriate safety measures when swimming
supervision during baths and or in a pool

Other

Priority Nursing Diagnosis

Impaired gas exchange

Student Name Joel Castillo

7. Pain & Discomfort Management: List 2 Developmentally Appropriate Non-Pharmacologic Interventions Related to Pain & Discomfort for This Patient.

1. transitional object

2. non-nutritive sucking

***List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet**

8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): 15 months
Patient Wt: 10 **kg**

10 x 100 = 1000 mL

$10\overline{)1000}$ = 100

Calculated Fluid Requirement: 100 **ml/hr**

Actual Pt MIVF Rate: 100 **ml/hr**

Is There a Significant Discrepancy? NO

Why? doctors order for fluid maintence matches needed fluid requirement

9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):

kg 10 x 1 kg/mL = 10 mL

Calculated Min. Urine Output: 10 **ml/hr**

Actual Pt Urine Output: N/A **ml/hr**

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: 15 months

Erickson Stage: autonomy vs. shame & doubt
1. while trying to demonstrate that I was going to rub magic cream on them they started to cry and yell out no while taking their transitional object.
2. to help with ritualism we bather the toddler at night to help them go to sleep.

Piaget Stage: sensorimotor [stage 5-6] / preoperational period
1. when toddler began to feel better and was let to be put down they would always venture away into the hallway
2. when the mother went to grab some lunch and told their toddler food time the toddler was able to understand she wasn't leaving and would be back.

Student Name _____

11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Impaired gas exchange

12. Related to (r/t): aspiration

13. As evidenced by (aeb): abnormal arterial blood gases

14. Desired patient outcome: within the hr the → pt. will have improved to optimal gas exchange

15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:

1. provide oxygenation as ordered

Evidenced Based Practice: increase oxygen level and keep above 92%

2. elevate HOB and assist pt. to assume semi-high fowlers position

Evidenced Based Practice: proper positioning helps improve the expansion of the lungs

3. use a continuous pulse oximeter to monitor oxygen saturation

Evidenced Based Practice: allows for continuing monitoring of the pts oxygen status and help evaluate interventions

16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:

1. promotion of safety when giving a bath and swimming at a pool
2. encourage lots of fluid to avoid malnutrition food
3. encourage or assist w/ ambulation to promote lung expansion, secretion clearance, and stimulates deep breathing

17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. explain to parents about type of oxygen therapy at home
2. educate on smoking cessation
3. refer to occupational therapy as necessary to adapt to the home environment and in energy consumption