

Reflective Question Assignment

Scenario 4: Sickle Cell

1) What is the relationship between fluid and oxygen therapy in the treatment of sickle cell anemia?

- Patient might have low oxygen levels due to reduced oxygen carrying capacity of hemoglobin. And if hemoglobin isn't able to carry oxygen throughout the body, to the tissues, then you're going to lack the production of RBC's. Lack of blood flow, leads to poor perfusion throughout the body. Oxygen therapy helps combat low bodily oxygen levels, while fluid therapy helps with managing dehydration.

2) What complications might Brittany Long face if her symptoms are not recognized and treated in a timely manner?

- Dehydration, sepsis, kidney failure, stroke,

3) Document the patient teaching that you would provide for Brittany Long and her family before discharge, including disease process, nutrition, signs and symptoms of crises, prevention of infection and dehydration, and pain management.

- Make sure the child drinks plenty of fluids, especially after activities. Immediately seek medical help if she has a fever of 100.4 F and get it treated. Avoid getting over-heated, or very cold. For example, no swimming in extremely cold water. Be on the alert for any signs of dehydration, or infection such as the fever or shortness of breath.

4) Reflecting on Brittany Long's case, were there any actions you would do differently? If so, what were these actions, and why would you do them differently?

- I would do a better job in the order that I did my assessments, took too much time on what all assessments I should do, when the child is in pain and in needs of medicine soon. Just making sure I do primary assessments that the patient required.

-Be quicker on deciding to call the physician. I knew it was best to call, but I was doubting myself, which then cut my time short from being able to administer the bolus the patient needed.

5) Describe how you would apply the knowledge and skills that you obtained in Brittany Long's case to an actual patient care situation.

-Being more confident in knowing what to do in recognizing the signs and symptoms of sickle cell crisis.

- Knowing which assessments to start out with first, such as vitals, along with pain and location, and neurovascular assessment.

-Remembering that in a sickle cell crisis, pain and rehydration are my top priority nursing intervention.