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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>1. Encourage and support independence</p> <p>2. Use photographs, books, and videos to explain condition</p> <p>*List All Pain/Discomfort Medication on the Medication Worksheet</p> <p>No pain medication</p>	<p>8. Calculate the Maintenance Fluid Requirement (Show Your Work): Patient Wt: <u>65.09</u>kg</p> <p>Calculated Fluid Requirement: <u>100.1</u> ml/hr</p> <p>Actual Pt MIVF Rate: <u>100</u> ml/hr</p> <p>Is There a Significant Discrepancy? Why? No significant discrepancy</p>	<p>9. Calculate the Minimum Acceptable Urine Output Requirement (Show Your Work):</p> <p>Calculated Min. Urine Output: <u>65</u> ml/hr</p> <p>Actual Pt Urine Output: <u>800</u> 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>16</u> years old</p> <p>Erickson Stage:</p> <p>1. Self image was important to patient</p> <p>2. Focused on friends and questions they had over his condition</p> <p>Piaget Stage:</p> <p>1. Concluded that he was sick and condition would be lifelong</p> <p>2. Solved questions by forming hypothesis of condition</p>	

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<p>11. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKA (Ketoacidosis) 	<p>15. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #11:</p> <p>1. Restore circulating blood volume and protect against cerebral, coronary, or renal hypoperfusion</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>2. Correct dehydration with IV infusions of 0.9% or 0.45% saline and prescribed</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>3. Correct hyperglycemia with IV regular insulin as prescribed</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p> <p>Adapted from American Diabetes Association (2018). https://diabetes.org/diabetes/dka-ketoacidosis-ketones</p>	<p>16. Patient/Caregiver Teaching:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain insulin and how to use them 2. Explain strict glucose monitoring 3. Educate identifying and avoiding hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia
<p>12. Related to (r/t):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase thirst • Increase hunger • Increase peeong • Weight loss 		<p>17. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage normal healthy nutrition and appropriate exercise regimen 2. Provide outside resources on condition and support group information 3. Instruct parents and child in the administration of insulin
<p>13. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs of hyperglycemia • Kussmaul's respirations • Acetone breath • Decreasing LOC • Lethargy 		
<p>14. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>To control glucose levels by insulin administration strict glucose monitoring and recognize signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia and correct them using therapeutic measures</p> <p>Return to everyday living activities</p>		