

Covenant School of Nursing
Instructional Module 5 Learning Guide
Topic: Gastrointestinal Dysfunction

Learning Goals/Outcomes
Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to: • Describe the characteristics of infants and children that affect their ability to adapt to fluid loss or gain • Identify why infants and children are at higher risk for dehydration • Identify signs and symptoms of dehydration in infants and children • Describe the physiology and pathophysiology associated with gastrointestinal complications in the newborn and child • Discuss the plan of care for the infant/child with acute or chronic diarrhea • Compare and contrast inflammatory, obstructive and structural disorders of the gastrointestinal tract • Discuss the preoperative and postoperative care of the infant/child with GI disorders • Compare and contrast hepatic disorders of the gastrointestinal tract • Compare and contrast helminthic infections of the gastrointestinal tract • Understand teaching and plan of care for children with helminthic infections of the gastrointestinal tract
Pre-Class Preparation
Required: • Hockenberry 11th Ed. Chapter 22: p. 682- 684: Disturbances of Select Fluid and Electrolyte Balance (Table 22.2) p. 686: Evaluating Extent of Dehydration (Table 22.3) p. 686: Clinical Manifestations of Dehydration (Table 22.4) p. 687: Model for Rehydration (Box 22.1) Additional Resources: • HESI Clinical Skills: Skills for Nursing Collection: Neonatal Collection, Maternal Newborn Collection, and Pediatrics Collection
Learning Activities
Classroom Activities: • Group Discussion • Lecture Laboratory/Clinical Activities: • Care of the pediatric patient in clinical setting (PED, NICU, PICU and Pediatric floor) Out of Class Activities: • HESI Case Study: Fluid and Electrolytes • HESI Case Study: Pyloric Stenosis
Evaluation Methods
• Unit Exam • HESI Specialty Exam – Pediatric Nursing

Texas DEC's	QSEN Competencies
Knowledge: IIA2a, b; IIB1; IIB2; IIB4; IIB6; IIB7; IIC3; IID3a, b; IIE1b; IIE5; IIE12; IIF2 Clinical Judgement: IIA2a, b; IIB2; IIB3a; IIB5; IIB7; IIB8; IIC7; IID2a, b, c, d; IIE2a, b, c; IIE3a, b; IIE13; IIF1a, b, c; IIF4; IIF6; IIG1; IIB1; IIB3a, b, c; IIB9; IIC2a, b	Patient Centered Care, Evidence Based Practice
IM Student Learning Outcomes	NCLEX Test Plan
1, 3, 7, 8	Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care: Establishing Priorities. Safety and Infection Control: Accident/Error/ Injury Prevention. Health Promotion and Maintenance: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort: Elimination, Nutrition and Oral Hydration. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies, Total Parenteral Nutrition. Reduction of Risk Potential: Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs Diagnostic Tests, Laboratory Values, Potential for Alteration in Body Systems, Potential for Complication from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations, System Specific Assessments. Physiological Adaptation: Alterations in Body Systems, Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances, Illness Management, Pathophysiology
Concepts	Faculty
Elimination Nutrition Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance Functional Ability Comfort	Jodi Tidwell MSN, RNC-NIC
Date originated: May 2, 2016	Revision Dates: 11/2017; 11/2019; 4/2021

Instructional Module 5 Learning Guide
Children

Topic: Gastrointestinal Dysfunction in