Student Name: PHANELLA MONTHE Unit: [illegible] Pt. Initials: A.V Date: 02/06/2024

Pediatric Medication Worksheet – Current Medications & PRN for Last 24 Hours

Allergies: NKA

Primary IV Fluid and Infusion Rate (ml/hr)	Circle IVF Type	Rationale for IVF	Lab Values to Assess Related to IVF	Contraindications/Complications
N/A	Isotonic/ Hypotonic/ Hypertonic	N/A	N/A	N/A

Generic Name	Pharmacologic Classification	Therapeutic Reason	Dose, Route & Schedule	Therapeutic Range? Is med in therapeutic range? If not, why?	IVP – List diluent solution, volume, and rate of administration IVPB – List concentration and rate of administration	Adverse Effects	Appropriate Nursing Assessment, Teaching, Interventions (Precautions/Contraindications, Etc.)
polyvisol	multi-vitamin	Iron deficiency	0.5 mL PO every 12 hrs			Constipation Diarrhea upset stomach	1. Take it on empty stomach 2. Can cause GI upset 3. May turn your stool black. 4. Increase fluid intake to prevent constipation
							1. 2. 3. 4.
							1. 2. 3. 4.
							1. 2. 3. 4.
							1. 2. 3. 4.

NICU Disease Process Map

D.O.B. 11/30/2023 APGAR at birth: /

Gestational Age 27 6 weeks Adjusted Gestational Age 37 4 weeks

Birthweight 1 lbs. 8 oz./ 680 grams

Current weight / lbs. / oz./ 1750 grams

Disease Name: Respiratory distress Syndrome

What is happening in the body?

Because the baby was borned at 27 weeks, he is experiences increase respiratory difficulty caused by immature lung

What am I going to see during my assessment?

* Retractions
* Apneic episode
* crackles on auscultation
* Tiredness

What tests and labs will be ordered?

* Chest X-ray
* blood gas
* CBC
* Oxygene saturation

What trends and findings are expected?

* Chest X-ray: Measure fluid in lung and reveal which parts of the lung
* CBC: To rule out if any infections are present. Low RBC's,
* Blood gas: Low level of oxygen in the blood. Decrease O_2

What medications and nursing interventions/treatments will you anticipate?

* Respiratory support and monitoring
* Effective oxygenation
* Surfactant replacement
* Check airway patency

How will you know your patient is improving?

* When need less oxygen
* Breathe easier
* Have more Confortable breathing

What are risk factors for the diagnosis?

* poor lung function
* Lack of surfactant
* poor lung perfusion
* Fluid or meconium into the lung
* Low gestational age (premature)
* placental insufficiency

What are the long-term complications?

Respiratory failure

What patient teaching for management and/or prevention can the nurse do?

* Educate on second hand smook exposure
* Teach adequate positioning that will help
* Contact the health care provider if your child have trouble breathing