MCN Unit III
ON-LINE CONTENT (1 H)

Review the article at https://www.aafp.org/afp/2006/1201/p1864.html and place your answers to the following questions in the Unit III drop box by start of class on September 10, 2018:
In order to receive full credit (1 H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by the due date/time assigned. Any assignment not completed in its entirety will result in missed class time.

1. What are the leading causes of death in children under 18 years of age?

Some of the leading causes of death for children under the age of 18 years old are, unintentional injuries that lead to death, such as: drowning, suffocation, fires, burns, and motor vehicle crashes. **The leading cause of nonfatal injuries are: falls, poisoning, scald burns, and bicycle, and pedestrian-related crashes.**

2. What are some ways the article suggests can be used to prevent the causes you listed in # 1?

Most injuries are preventable gates can be used at stairs, parents engage in safety practices such as keeping lighters and matches out of reach of children. Use of Child proof caps on medications and house hold chemicals, use the age-appropriate restraints in motor vehicles, use bicycle helmets, and four-sided gate around swimming pools with locked gate.

3. You are caring for a toddler on the pediatric unit. The parents ask about how to prevent accidental injuries in their child. What information would you include in the teaching plan and why? The use of preventable gates can be used at stairs to prevent falls, teach parents safety practices and what to do to safe proof their house and what to be aware of such as keeping lighters and matches out of cupboards or areas that toddlers/children/teens can get a hold of and burn themselves. Have the parent be aware of their surroundings and who is by them when they are using the stove or hot boiling liquids. Always put medication in a location that is up high so that children do not try to play or eat the medication and always utilize the child safety caps. When storing cleaning supplies or other chemicals use the safety caps and put in a location a small child can't get to or put a lock on the cabinet that the chemicals are in. When bike riding (even when the child is a passenger on the bike) wear a helmet while on the bike, scooter, or roller skating. Parents and caregivers need to be educated on proper safety in a motor vehicle for a child. Education about safety of children to caregivers and parents is the key to helping them reduce unintentional deaths and injuries.

4. What would be one online resource you could suggest to the family as an educational resource on the subject? One online source is the Injury Prevention Program for parents of children 12 years and younger. It can be accessed athttp://www.aap.org/family/tippmain.htm.