

All staff on the floor so they can be aware when coming in contact with the child.

2.) Contact Precautions

Kylie Adelman Chapter 38 study guide

Learn to CUS short answer question

C- "I am concerned that this child is at risk for infection."

U- "I am uncomfortable with not implementing any infection precautions."

S- "For the safety of the child and the family, taking precaution is a team priority."

Safety stat review questions

1. 1,2,6
2. 2

Therapeutic communication short answer question

1. Children share personal items
2. Children usually have all of their belongings in the same spot
3. Children could share dress up clothes
4. Children could share a play brush

Patient teaching guidelines matching exercise

- 1.D
- 2.B
- 3.C
- 4.E
- 5.A

Team works shorts answer question

1. To estimate the size of the child's burn, we can use the rule of nine in which you take the body's surface area and divide it into equal percentages (front of head and back, and neck = 9% of body surface area and the front and back of the arms and hands = 9% of the body's surface area.)

2.

- Do not drink hot liquids around infants
- Do not microwave formula or breast milk
- Test water temperature before placing infant in water
- Keep all matches away from children
- Do not apply hot packs to an infant's skin

Team works matching exercise

1. E
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. F

Safety stat true or false questions

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T

Patient teaching guidelines short answer question

1. Dry wound base environment
2. Adequate intake of vitamin A, C, and B1
3. Keeping skin well hydrated
4. Keeping skin well clean

Safety stat review questions

1. 1
2. 2

Safety stat short answer question

I would see patient B first. Patient B has a burn and is inconsolably crying over the pain coming from the burn. There could be a massive tissue injury which could lead to the patient developing an infection or a life threatening complications.

Safety stat table completion

Newborn skin factors anatomy:

1. Newborn skin is very thin
2. Newborn skin has very little subcutaneous fat

Newborn skin factor environmental:

1. Newborn skin allows for rapid heat loss
2. Newborn skin allows for body water loss

Infant skin factors anatomy:

1. Infants skin can bruise easily
2. Infants skin is sensitive and mildly thin