

1. Management of Care
 - a. Head injury
 - i. Basilar fractures involve the anterior or posterior base of the skull
 - ii. Growing fractures are fractures that worsen due to brain herniation, ventricular dilation, or cysts.
 - iii. Brain herniation can result in loss of gag reflex, pupils failing to react to light, or Cushing's triad (HTN, Bradycardia, Respiratory distress).
 - b. Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases
 - i. Give teenagers accurate sexual information, confirming true information and asking what they hear from their peers.
 - ii. Concerning teenagers, discuss abstinence and safe sexual behaviors.
 - iii. Warn adolescents about sexual predators; they communicate through electronic devices often.
2. Basic care and comfort
 - a. Complications of infants
 - i. Phenylketonuria is a metabolic disorder that causes cognitive impairment due to lacking phenylalanine hydroxylase enzymes; breastfeeding may not be possible.
 - ii. Myelomeningocele risk factors include prepregnancy obesity, diabetes, insufficient folic acid, malnutrition, and use of illicit drugs or medications.
 - iii. Necrotizing enterocolitis is ischemia that causes death in intestinal mucosal cells causing interference with digestion.
3. Pharmacological and parenteral therapies
 - a. Immunizations
 - i. The Hepatitis B vaccine should be administered at birth, 1-2 months, and 6-18 months of age.
 - ii. Children that have medical conditions, predisposing them to influenza should not receive the live attenuated influenza vaccine.
 - iii. After administering immunizations to children, provide praise afterward.
4. Reduction of risk potential
 - a. Cardiovascular disorders
 - i. Congenital heart diseases with increased pulmonary blood flow are atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, and pulmonary ductus arteriosus.
 - ii. Aortic stenosis can cause poor feeding in infants
 - iii. Tetralogy of Fallot can cause episodes of hypoxia that is treated by holding the patient's knees to their chest.
 - b. Gastrointestinal structural and inflammatory disorders
 - i. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis creates a blockage by thickening the pyloric sphincter.
 - ii. The prime nursing intervention for pyloric stenosis is to prepare the child for surgery.

- iii. Hirschsprung's disease can manifest in episodes of bile vomiting in newborns.
5. Physiological adaptation
- a. Acute infectious GI disorders
 - i. Rotavirus can affect children of any age.
 - ii. Bacterial infections can lead to meningitis or septicemia.
 - iii. Clostridium botulinum can come from contaminated food.
 - b. Communicable diseases
 - i. Bacterial conjunctivitis can be treated with antibiotics.
 - ii. Epstein-Barr virus is spread via saliva.
 - iii. Varicella is spreadable until all lesions have been crusted over.
 - c. HIV/AIDS
 - i. Infants can become infected with HIV via breast milk or birth.
 - ii. Antiretroviral medication is prescribed for the rest of the patient's life.
 - iii. Failure to thrive can precipitate from HIV infection; monitoring height and weight and giving the patient optimal nutrition are key nursing actions.
 - d. Burns
 - i. The priority for burn management is establishing a patent airway
 - ii. Isotonic fluids such as lactated ringer's are used in the early stage of burn recovery.
 - iii. Silver sulfadiazine can be used with second to third degree burns.