School Nurse Webinar: Vising Screening

https://www.schoolhealth.com/webinar-vision-screening-young-children/

Complete this Active Learning activity after you view the School Nurse Webinar. Submit your completed assignment to the dropbox within 72 hours of this clinical rotation (Monday @ 2359). **Be sure you look at the attached rubric as you write up this assignment because it must be written with accurate grammar, spelling, and APA format for references. Your score will be based on this rubric. You must receive 77% (38.5 points) in order to pass this clinical assignment. Each question must contain at least 100 words minimum.**

1. How does this assignment relate to the course material?

This assignment reiterates the importance of health supervision. Health supervision involves helping children reach their full potential through developmental surveillance, universal screenings, risk assessments, and educating parents about disease and injury prevention (Ricci et al., 2021). Any place accessible to children, such as their school, primary care provider's office, or community health department, offers health supervision services (Ricci et al., 2021). The vision screening addressed during the School Nurse Webinar is performed by the nurse for all children during these services (Ricci et al., 2021). The webinar emphasized that this screening helps keep children without visual problems healthy. It also identifies those that need a referral to an ophthalmologist for a comprehensive exam and possible treatment to prevent permanent damage. This screening is a perfect example of what health supervision is all about, promoting wellness, detecting developmental delays early, and intervening to help the child get back on track (Ricci et al., 2021).

2. How does this webinar assist you in understanding the role of the school nurse?

This webinar taught this student that the school nurse plays a vital role in improving a child's physical and emotional health and promoting academic success. They can do this by performing health screenings such as vision, hearing, and scoliosis to identify problems with growth and development (Ricci et al., 2021). If the nurse detects a developmental problem,

such as poor vision, the nurse will refer the family to their primary care provider for further evaluation (Ramsey et al., 2013). The school nurse can help increase a child's compliance with their treatment by educating their family about the treatment and developing a plan to improve its success (Ramsey et al., 2013). For example, a child with misaligned eyes who does not want to wear their eye patch might keep it at school to ensure the device is applied each day (Ramsey et al., 2013). The nurse can also help children cope with a condition and treatment by educating their teachers and peers about it, such as the purpose of wearing an eye patch (Ramsey et al., 2013). All these interventions contribute to the child's health and learning experience.

3. Identify **three** ways this activity affects nursing practice when caring for the pediatric population.

This activity highlights the importance of nurses screening for developmental delays such as ocular malalignments at each encounter. Early detection and prompt treatment can prevent permanent damage and improve school performance (Ramsey et al., 2013). A child’s brain is still developing during the pediatric years, which allows for visual development correction (Ramsey et al., 2013). After the age of seven, treatment cannot correct this condition, which means that the child will have poor depth perception and peripheral vision, increasing their risk of injury (Ramsey et al., 2013). This activity also stresses the need for collaboration between nurses, parents, physicians, and the school (Ramsey et al., 2013). Children spend most of their day in school, meaning that their teacher may notice that a child is struggling to see the board or not raising their hand in class, indicating a problem with their vision or hearing (Ricci et al., 2021). The teacher can communicate their observations with the nurse, and he/she can work with the parents and the primary care provider to ensure the child receives the proper evaluation and treatment (Ricci et al., 2021). Lastly, this activity

addresses the need for school nurses to spend time educating young children and their parents about proper growth and development. For example, children do not know that needing to sit close to the board or squint to see is abnormal. By educating them, they may express their concerns with their parents or teachers, resulting in them receiving treatment. These changes are significant because they will improve the health and development of children (Ramsey et al., 2013).

4. What are 2 potential health risks that the vision screening assesses for? Provide a brief description of these health risks, including nursing management and caregiver education.

Vision screenings assist in identifying children at risk for developing ocular malalignments or refractive errors (Ricci et al., 2021). The vision screening assesses the visual acuity of the eyes together and separately (Ricci et al., 2021). It also evaluates a child's extraocular muscles by testing their ability to track an object (Ricci et al., 2021). If a child has reduced vision in one of their eyes or cannot track an object, this indicates they are at risk for developing an ocular malalignment (American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, 2021). If they have difficulty seeing far away or up close using both eyes, this indicates a possible refractive error (National Eye Institute, 2020). Strabismus is one type of ocular malalignment in which the eyes appear crossed due to one of the eyes being underdeveloped (Ramsey et al., 2013). When strabismus is present, the child's brain will ignore the image produced by the weaker eye (Ramsey et al., 2013). If the weaker eye is not corrected, the child will permanently lose vision in that eye, resulting in poor depth perception, lack of peripheral vision, and increased risk for injury (Bradford et al., 2013). Nursing management for a child diagnosed with strabismus includes administering atropine eye drops or applying a patch to the child's healthy eye to force the brain to use the underdeveloped eye (American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus,

2021). The nurse would also educate the child and their family about the purpose of the drops or eye patch, how often to apply them, preventing injuries to the healthy eye, the importance of keeping follow-up appointments, and contacting the provider if the child does not comply with treatment (American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, 2021). According to the National Eye Institute (2020), a refractive error occurs because the shape of the eye prevents light from reaching the retina, resulting in difficulty focusing and blurred vision. The most common refractive errors seen in children are nearsightedness, farsightedness, and astigmatism. Astigmatism means that the eyes cannot produce clear images far away or up close. Refractive errors are the most common vision problem in the United States. Luckily, prescription eyeglasses or contacts can correct this visual impairment. Nursing management includes performing vision screenings during health supervision appointments to determine if a child's vision is declining and assessing the child's adjustment to the corrective lenses. The nurse should also educate the child and family to visit the eye doctor annually since this problem runs in families and report any vision changes to their primary care provider.

5. Choose one of the health risks identified in question 5 and develop a plan of care to address this. Include a Nursing diagnosis, a measurable goal, and at least 3 Nursing interventions to achieve this goal.

The following nursing diagnosis applies to a child living with strabismus: risk for delayed development related to impaired vision as evidenced by difficulties socializing, playing, and reading the board. A measurable goal for this diagnosis includes achieving appropriate developmental milestones for the child's age (Ricci et al., 2021). To help this child achieve this goal, the school nurse should work with the parents to develop a plan to improve the

child's cooperation with treatment, such as applying the eye patch at school each day (Ramsey et al., 2013). He/she should evaluate the effectiveness of the prescribed treatment by meeting with the child's teacher regularly to discuss their classroom behavior. The school nurse should evaluate their growth and development during each regular exam. He/she should discuss areas that need improvement, such as social skills, with the parents and help them plan activities with other children (Ricci et al., 2021).

6. How will the information you learned in this activity influence your nursing practice?

The activity taught this nursing student to implement behavioral assessments into each pediatric encounter, allowing her to identify those at risk for developmental delays (Ramsey et al., 2013). This assignment taught her to take the time to educate families about proper growth and development. Providing anticipatory guidance to parents allows them to identify a problem in their child's development early, resulting in interventions to address their concerns (Ricci et al., 2021). The webinar taught her that older children often do not comply with treatments because they fear rejection from peers (Ramsey et al., 2013). She can help children comply with their treatment by educating them, their families, and other young children about the purpose of everyday appliances such as glasses and eye patches (Ramsey et al., 2013).

References

American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus. (2021, January). *Amblyopia*. Retrieved February 21, 2022, from https://aapos.org/glossary/amblyopia

National Eye Institute. (2020, August). *Refractive errors*. Retrieved February 21, 2022, from https://www.nei.nih.gov/learn-about-eye-health/eye-conditions-and-diseases/refractive-errors#section-id-6475

Ramsey, J. E., Bradford, G. E., Moore, B. D., & Block, S. S. (2013, November 21). *Why do we screen vision in young children?* School Health. https://www.schoolhealth.com/webinar-vision-screening-young-children/

Ricci, S. S., Kyle, T., & Carman, S. (2021). *Maternity and pediatric nursing* (4th ed.). Wolters Kluwer.

Debriefing Journal Rubric

CRITERION	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
-Concise and Complete ***Total Weight- 5 points***	- Content is incomplete. - Major points are not clear and /or persuasive **Weight-1 point**	- Content is not comprehensive and /or persuasive. - Major points are addressed but not well supported. - Research is inadequate or does not address course concepts. **Weight- 3 points**	- Content is comprehensive, accurate, and persuasive. - Major points are stated clearly and are well supported. - Content and purpose of the writing are clear. **Weight- 5 points**
Critique of experience-Evaluation and Rationale for	- Organization and structure detract from the message of the writer.	- Structure of the paragraphs is not easy to follow. - Paragraph transitions need	- Structure of the paragraphs is clear and easy to follow. - Good evaluation and rationale

your comments ***Total Weight- 10 points***	- Paragraphs are disjointed and lack transition of thoughts. - Lack of evaluation and rationale for comments **Weight- 1 point**	improvement. - Lack of adequate evaluation and rationale for comments **Weight- 5 points**	for comments **Weight- 10 points**
Thoughtful Reflection- How will this affect your practice, or will it? ***Total Points- 10 points***	- Paper lacks many elements of correct formatting. - Paragraphs are inadequate or excessive in length. - Unspecific as to how this experience will impact your nursing practice or not. **Weight- 1 point**	- Paper follows most guidelines. - Paper is over/ under word length. - Lacks some specifics as to how this experience will impact your nursing practice or not. **Weight-5 points**	- Paper follows designated guidelines. - Paper is the appropriate length as described for the assignment. - States clearly as to how this experience will impact nursing practice or not and why. **Weight-10 points**
APA Format Correct spelling/Grammar. **Must use 1 scholarly reference (published within the last 5 years)** ***Total Weight- 10 points***	- Lack of APA format. - Paper contains numerous grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors. - Language uses jargon or conversational tone - Lack of APA citation use and a Reference page for references used. **Weight- 1 point**	- Inappropriate APA format. - Paper contains few grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors. - Language lacks clarity or includes the use of some jargon or conversational tone. - Inappropriate APA citation use and a Reference page for references used. **Weight- 5 points**	- Correct APA format. - Rules of grammar, usage, and punctuation are followed; spelling is correct. - Language is clear and precise; sentences display consistently strong, varied structure - Correct APA citation and a Reference page for references used. **Weight- 10 points**
Nursing diagnosis is appropriate for this setting; goal/outcome is measurable; Nursing interventions are appropriate and thorough. ***Total Weight- 10 points***	ND is inaccurate for the setting; goal/outcome is not measurable, or Nursing interventions are inappropriate or inadequate. **Weight- 1 point**	- ND accurate for the setting; goal/outcome is measurable, but Nursing interventions are inappropriate or inadequate. **Weight- 5 points**	- ND accurate for the setting; goal/outcome is measurable; Nursing interventions appropriate and adequate for this setting. **Weight- 10 points**
Paper submitted to dropbox within 72 hours of the School Nurse Webinar being assigned. ***Total Weight- 5 points***	- Paper submitted to dropbox or discussion board late. **Weight- 1 point**		- Paper submitted to dropbox on time. **Weight- 5 points**

Total Points _____