

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Hematologic Disorders

- Blood disorders that can affect children include epistaxis, iron deficiency anemia, sickle cell anemia, and hemophilia.
- Malabsorption disorders can be the cause of a hematologic disorder.
- Manifestations and complications of sickle cell anemia are the result of RBC sickling, which leads to increased blood viscosity, obstruction of blood flow, and tissue hypoxia.

Subcategory: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

Topic: Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases

- Nurses use epidemiological principles to provide health interventions to targeted groups.
- Epidemiology involves the study of the relationships among an agent, host, and environment.
- Incidence and prevalence rates are used to measure the existence of a particular disease and allow the nurse to compare the rate of disease in one population to another, even though there can be different numbers of people in a given population.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury prevention

Topic: Health promotions of school age children

- A sense of accomplishment is gained through the ability to cooperate and compete with others.
- Resistance to bedtime is sometimes experienced around the age of 8 and 9 years, and again around the age of 11 years, but is typically resolved by the age of 12 years.
- Keep working smoke detectors in the home.

Subcategory: Home Safety

Topic: Health promotions of infants

- Newborns will lose up to 10% of their birth weight by 3 to 4 days of age.
- Six to eight teeth should erupt in infants' mouths by the end of the first year of age.
- Play should provide interpersonal contact and educational stimulation.

Subcategory: Standard precautions/ Transmission-based precautions/Surgical asepsis

Topic: Acute Neurologic Disorders

- Reye syndrome is a life-threatening disorder that involves acute encephalopathy and fatty changes of the liver.
- Meningitis is caused by bacteria, a virus, or fungus in the cerebrospinal fluid.
- Meningitis and Reye syndrome have similar manifestations and are both sometimes preceded by viral infections.

Topic:Professional Responsibilities

- Nurses must be knowledgeable in the following areas: client rights, advocacy, informed consent, advance directives, confidentiality and information security, information technology, legal practice, disruptive behavior, and ethical practice.
- As advocates, nurses must ensure that clients are informed of their rights and have adequate information on which to base health care decisions.
- Nurses also must protect clients' rights during nursing care.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance**Subcategory:Aging process****Topic:Psychosocial issues of infants, children, and adolescents**

- Expect to see distress when routines are changed in children with autism disorder.
- Assist with screening assessment tools, such as the Checklist for Autism in Toddlers or Pervasive Developmental Disorders Screening Test.
- Help introduce the child to new situations slowly

Subcategory:Health promotion/Disease prevention**Topic:Cancer screening and diagnostic procedures**

- Complete a health history and physical assessment including client report of findings and family history of cancer or genetic disorder.
- Educate patients to perform self-examination practices at home.
- Provides definitive diagnosis indicating the site of origin and cell characteristics.

Topic:Immunizations

- Prior to administration, provide vaccine information sheets (VIS) and review the content with legal guardians and older children.
- Give IM immunizations in the vastus lateralis or ventrogluteal muscle in infants and young children, and into the deltoid muscle for older children and adolescents.
- Use strategies to minimize discomfort for children.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity**Subcategory:Abuse/Neglect****Topic:Psychosocial issues of infants, children, and adolescents**

- Psychosocial issues can occur as a result of a physical illness, be independent from physical illness, or be the cause for somatic manifestations.
- It is important that the nurse be familiar with various psychosocial issues to ensure the child receives appropriate screenings, referrals and treatment.
- Manifestations are present in more than one setting.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Bowel Elimination

- Alterations in bowel pattern include infrequent stools or an increased number of loose, liquid stools.
- Difficulty digesting foods can cause watery stools
- Normal defecation is painless; discomfort due to conditions like hemorrhoids, fissures, perianal surgery can lead to suppression of the urge to defecate

Subcategory: Non-pharmacological comfort interventions

Topic: Hematological Disorders

- Hemophilia is a group of bleeding disorders characterized by difficulty controlling bleeding.
- Hemophilia varies in severity based on the percentage of clotting factor a child's body contains.
- Both hemophilia A and B are X-linked recessive disorders.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral hydration

Topic: Acute infectious gastrointestinal disorder

- Reports of fatigue, malaise, change in behavior, change in stool pattern, poor appetite, weight loss, and pain.
- Assess for manifestations of dehydration.
- Abdominal cramps, nausea and vomiting, malaise, watery diarrhea can be manifestations of a viral infection.

Topic: Complications of infants

- It is essential for a nurse to immediately identify complications and implement appropriate interventions for complications of newborns and infants.
- Meningocele and myelomeningocele are neural tube defects that are present at birth and affect the CNS and spine.
- Early diagnosis is crucial due to severe progressive physical and cognitive dysfunction that will occur if left untreated.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Immunizations

- Administration of a vaccine stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies against a specific disease.
- Do not administer live virus vaccines to a child who is severely immunocompromised,

pregnant, or has received treatment that provides acquired passive immunity within 3 months.

- Give subcutaneous injections in the outer aspect of the upper arm or anterolateral thigh.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapy

Topic: Intravenous therapy

- Nurses administer medications as an IV bolus, giving the medication in a small amount of solution, concentrated or diluted, and injecting it over a short time.
- Infuse the medications for short periods of time and on a schedule.
- Inject the medications in small amounts of solution, concentrated or diluted, over a short time.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain management

Topic: Miscellaneous pain medication

- Medications for migraine headaches can be used to stop a migraine or prevent one from occurring.
- Report abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and anorexia medication should be discontinued.
- Lying down in a dark, quiet place can help ease manifestations.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Changes/Abnormalities in vital signs

Topic: Physical Assessment findings

- Observe behaviors to determine the child's readiness to cooperate.
- If the child is uncooperative, assess reasons, be firm and direct about expected behavior, complete the assessment quickly, and use a calm voice.
- Encourage the child and family to ask questions during physical exams. Discuss findings with family after the examination.

Subcategory: Potential for complications and diagnostic tests/treatments/procedures

Topic: Oxygen and inhalation therapy

- Oxygen is used to maintain adequate cellular oxygenation.
- Common treatment methods for children who have respiratory issues.
- Chest physiotherapy is a set of techniques that includes manual or mechanical percussion, vibration, cough, forceful expiration, and breathing exercises.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Complications of infants

- Reposition frequently to prevent pressure on bony prominences.
- RDS occurs as a result of surfactant deficiency in the lungs and is characterized by poor gas exchange and ventilatory failure.
- Congenital hypothyroidism occurs due to an absent or non functioning thyroid gland in a

newborn.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in body systems

Topic: Acute and infectious respiratory illness

- Tonsils are masses of lymph-type tissue found in the pharyngeal area, which helps to protect the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- In some instances, enlarged tonsils can block the nose and throat. This can interfere with breathing, nasal and sinus drainage, sleeping, swallowing, and speaking.
- Contact the provider if the child experiences difficulty breathing, lack of oral intake, increase in pain, and/or indications of infection.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte imbalances

Topic: Acute Infectious gastrointestinal disorder

- Chronic diarrhea is an increase in frequency and change of consistency of stools for more than 14 days.
- Dehydration is a body fluid disturbance intake.
- Lack of normal elimination pattern, lack of clean water, poor hygiene, crowded living environments, poor sanitation, and nutritional deficiency when the output exceeds.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: cardiovascular disorders

- It is important to adhere to the medication schedule.
- Advise the family's regular dentist of existing cardiac problems in high-risk children to ensure preventative treatment.
- Observe manifestations of endocarditis low-grade fever, malaise, decreased appetite with weight loss.