

Peds remediation

Health promotion and maintenance

- Immunizations: recommended schedule for a preschooler
 - Preschool age children should be receiving the Dtap, Inactivated poliovirus, inactivated influenza, MMR, and Varicella vaccines.
 - The recommended schedule for the DTap immunization is given at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 15-18 months, and 4 to 6 years.
 - Dose five of this immunization is not needed if dose four was given at 4 years of age or older.
- Health promotion of infants: reportable finding for a 4 month old
 - A four month old infant should push up onto elbows when in prone position.
 - A four month old infant can hold their head unsupported when being held
 - A four month old infant can hold objects/toys when placed in their hands.
- Cognitive and sensory impairments: testing a preschooler's visual acuity
 - To test the visual acuity of a preschooler you can use the snellen letter, tumbling E, or picture chart.
 - You should place the child 10-20 feet from the chart.
 - The child should be wearing glasses, if appropriate, and keep both eyes open during the screening, covering one eye at a time.

Management of Care

- Coordinating Client care: initiating a referral to the interprofessional team
 - A referral is a formal request for a service by another care provider.
 - Discharge referrals are based on client needs in relation to actual and potential problems and can be facilitated with the assistance of social services.
 - Knowledge of community and online resources is necessary to appropriately link the client with needed services.
- Cardiovascular disorders: caring for toddlers receiving digoxin therapy
 - Digoxin therapy is used to help improve myocardial contractility.
 - When giving digoxin, determine the heart rate and withhold the medication if it is below the hold rate specified by the provider.
 - Monitor for digoxin toxicity as evidenced by bradycardia, dysrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, or anorexia.

Basic care and comfort

- Fractures: managing care for a client who has a halo vest traction device
 - Halo traction uses a halo-type bar that encircles the head. Screws are inserted into the outer skull and the halo is attached to either bed traction or rods that are secured to a vest worn by the patient.
 - The nurse should routinely monitor skin integrity and neurovascular status.
 - The nurse should assess pin sites for pain, redness, swelling, drainage, or odor.
- Pain management: pain scale for a toddler who is cognitively impaired
 - The FLACC scale should be used for a toddler who is cognitively impaired.
 - F stands for face, L stands for legs, A stands for activity, C stands for cry, and the last C stands for consolability.
 - Each category is scored on a scale of 0-2 with the total score ranging from 0-10.

Physiological Adaptation:

- Cardiovascular disorders: teaching about nutrition for an infant who has heart failure
 - Plan to feed the infant using a feeding schedule of every 3 hours.
 - Use a soft preemie nipple or regular nipple with a slit to provide an enlarged opening.
 - Hold the infant in a semi-upright position when feeding.
- Cardiovascular disorders: administering digoxin
 - Digoxin therapy is used to help improve myocardial contractility.
 - When giving digoxin, determine the heart rate and withhold the medication if it is below the hold rate specified by the provider.
 - Monitor for digoxin toxicity as evidenced by bradycardia, dysrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, or anorexia.
- Kidney disorders: identifying effective treatment for a child who has acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis is an antibody-antigen disease that occurs as a result of certain strains of the group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection and is most commonly seen in school aged children.
 - Expected findings include cloudy tea colored urine, decreased urine output, hematuria, proteinuria, irritability, ill appearance, lethargy, anorexia, vague reports of discomfort and other findings.
 - Laboratory tests include throat culture, urinalysis, kidney function tests, blood studies, antistreptolysin O titer, and blood complement.
- Acute and infectious respiratory illnesses: nursing actions for a child who has epiglottitis
 - Bacterial epiglottitis is a medical emergency and is usually caused by haemophilus influenza.
 - Findings of this include drooling, agitation, absence of spontaneous cough, sitting in the tripod position, dysphonia, dysphagia, inspiratory stridor, suprasternal and substernal retractions, sore throat, high fever, restlessness.
 - The diagnostic procedure is a lateral neck radiograph of the soft tissue.
- Hematologic disorders: identifying priority findings for sickle cell anemia
 - Sickle cell disease is a group of diseases in which abnormal sickle hemoglobin replaced normal adult hemoglobin.
 - A vaso-occlusive crisis is a painful episode related to dehydration and decreased oxygen.
 - The nurse should promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption, administer oxygen as prescribed if hypoxia is present, and provide intense hydration therapy while maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance.
- Cardiovascular disorders: caring for a child following a cardiac catheterization
 - Provide continuous cardiac monitoring and oxygen saturation to assess for bradycardia, dysrhythmias, hypotension, and hypoxemia.
 - Assess heart rate and respiratory rate for a full one minute.
 - Assess pulses for equality and symmetry.
- Complications of infants: expected findings of necrotizing enterocolitis

- necrotizing enterocolitis is an inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal mucosa caused by ischemia or hypoxia.
- Ischemia results in death of mucosal cells leading to necrotic patches that interfere with digestion.
- Expected findings include abdominal distention, gastric residuals, bloody stools, periods of apnea begin or worsen, hypotension, lethargy, poor feeding, decreased urinary output.

Clinical Judgment

- Enuresis and urinary tract infections: caring for a child who has vesicoureteral reflux
 - Vesicoureteral reflux is a condition where the urine flows backwards from the bladder into the ureter and kidneys.
 - This condition is caused by abnormal formation of the valve between the kidney and bladder.
 - Nurses should encourage good hydration and encourage the patient to use the bathroom multiple times a day.
- Acute and infectious: respiratory illnesses: analyzing respiratory findings for a 3 year old
 - Viral respiratory infections are more common in toddlers and preschoolers and the incidence of these infections decreases by the age 5.
 - A short respiratory tract allows infections to travel quickly to the lower airways.
 - Infectious agents have easy access to the middle ear through the short and open eustachian tubes of infants and young children.
- Cystic fibrosis: anticipated prescribed medications
 - Aerosol therapy such as bronchodilators and human deoxyribonuclease is often prescribed for patients with cystic fibrosis.
 - Monitor for tremors and tachycardia when a child is taking albuterol.
 - Oxygen therapy can oftentimes be prescribed, the nurse should assess for carbon dioxide retention.
- Enuresis and urinary tract infections: planning care for a child who has a urinary tract infection
 - Encourage frequent voiding and complete emptying of the bladder.
 - Encourage the child to drink an increased amount of fluids.
 - Monitor intake and urine output for the child.
- Dermatitis and acne: planning discharge instructions for the guardian of a toddler
 - Use a mild skin cleanser if needed during baths. After bathing, pat, do not rub skin dry. Apply a moisturizer immediately after bathing and drying while skin is still moist.
 - Dress the child in cotton clothing.
 - Avoid excessive heat and perspiration, which increases itching.
- Hematologic disorder: planning care for an adolescent who is experiencing a vaso-occlusive crisis
 - A vaso-occlusive crisis is a painful episode related to dehydration and decreased oxygen.
 - The nurse should promote rest to decrease oxygen consumption and administer oxygen as prescribed if hypoxia is present.

- The nurse should provide intense hydration therapy while maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance.
- Cardiovascular disorders: caring for an infant who has congestive heart failure.
 - Heart disease can be congenital or acquired.
 - Heart failure occurs when the heart is unable to meet the metabolic and physical demands of the body due to inadequate blood flow.
 - Hyperlipidemia has increased due to poor diet and decreased activity levels in children. Children who have hyperlipidemia are at a greater risk for childhood obesity and for developing heart disease as an adult.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

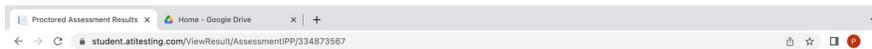
- Airflow disorders: monitoring for adverse effects of prednisolone
 - Prednisolone is an oral glucocorticoid.
 - This medication is used to prevent inflammation, suppress airway mucus production, and promote responsiveness of beta2 receptors in the bronchial tree.
 - This medication can cause difficulty speaking, hoarseness, and candidiasis.

Reduction of risk potential

- Cardiovascular disorders: laboratory tests for confirmation of rheumatic fever
 - Rheumatic fever is an inflammatory disease that occurs as a reaction to the group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus infection of the throat.
 - Laboratory tests include throat culture for GABHS, blood antistreptolysin O titer, C-reactive protein, and erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
 - Diagnostic procedures include a chest x-ray to assess for cardiomegaly.

Safety and infection control

- Communicable diseases: interventions for a child who has varicella
 - Varicella, also known as chickenpox, is spread through direct or indirect contact with respiratory secretions, and contact with contaminated objects.
 - The nurse should administer an antipyretic for fever, do not administer aspirin, due to the risk of Reye syndrome.
 - The nurse should administer an antipruritic for severe itching.



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Individual Performance Profile

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ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

65.3%

TIME SPENT

29:32

Individual Name: Presley A Wendt
 Student Number: 7835486
 Institution: Lakeview CON
 Program Type: BSN
 Test Completed Date: 12/2/2024 # of Points: 89

Focused Review Progress
 View missed topics and launch study materials below.
 Last accessed: 12/3/2024 Time spent: 02:07:18

Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
	National	Program	National	Program
Level 2	64.8%	65.7%	51	48

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas							Show all topics to review <input type="checkbox"/> OFF
Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	MEAN National	MEAN Program	PERCENTILE RANK National	PERCENTILE RANK Program	Individual Score
+ Management of Care	2	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div style="width: 33.3%;"><div style="width: 33.3%;"></div></div> 33.3%
+ Safety and Infection Control	1	8	67.5%	68.2%	92	91	<div style="width: 87.5%;"><div style="width: 87.5%;"></div></div> 87.5%
+ Health Promotion and Maintenance	3	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div style="width: 25.0%;"><div style="width: 25.0%;"></div></div> 25.0%



