

Debriefing Guide

Pediatric Case 1: Jackson Weber

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Opening Questions

1. How did the simulated experience of Jackson Weber's case make you feel?

This clinical experience will affect the practice of student nurses' practice. There is much risk that goes along with a patient that has seizures. This simulation has given us the ability to work with a patient having seizures actively. In face to face clinical, there is limited time to be at the hospital. Being able to practice the nursing process will help us pull the information more accessible than if we have not completed this assignment.

2. Describe the actions you felt went well in this scenario.

There were different types of medications and examples of what might happen if there was a patient with seizures. The first attempt to complete the simulation was frightening for a student nurse to take care of a young five-year-old boy who started having a seizure.

Scenario Analysis Questions

1. What priority problem did you identify for Jackson Weber?

Jackson Weber was having difficulty breathing. In the ABCs in identifying problems. The airway is first. There was a little issue with the site the first attempt to turn the patient on his side to help with the prevention of aspiration (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019). The first step would be to ease the patient to the floor and then turn to the side (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019).

2. What complications might Jackson Weber face if safety precautions are not taken during the seizure and if treatment is not implemented after the seizure?

Pediatric epilepsy is a disorder that may result in various injuries. The patient could fall and hurt their head or drown (Mayo Clinic, 2020). The nurse should keep the railings up and padded sides around. Also, verify that the patient doesn't have any constricted clothing or items around that could cause the patient any injury (Ricci et al., 2017).

3. What should the nurse teach Jackson Weber's mother regarding the ongoing care of his condition?

It's essential that the child and parents both take part in the education of seizures. "Encourage parents to be involved in the management of their child's seizures, but encourage allowing the child to learn about the disorder and its management as soon as he or she is old enough" (Ricci et al., 2017, p. 1398).

The book lists:

- Remain calm.
 - If the child is standing or sitting, ease child to the ground, if possible.
 - Tight clothing and jewelry around the neck should be loosened, if possible.
 - Place child on one side and open airway, if possible
 - Do not restrain the child
 - Remove hazards in the area (Ricci et al., 2017, p. 1398).
4. What seizure precautions should be taken by the nurse in anticipation of and at the onset of Jackson Weber's seizure? How might such precautions vary from hospital to hospital?

It's vital to verify patient safety and then turn the patient on the side to keep an open airway.

“Nursing management focuses on preventing injury during seizures, administering appropriate medication and treatments to prevent or reduce seizures, and providing education and support” (Ricci et al., 2017, p. 1397).

5. Describe strategies to empower Jackson Weber and his mother in the management of his seizures.

The education of the patient and parent gives them empowerment. It shows them they can help control some aspects of seizure (Ricci et al., 2017).

6. List potential team members in Jackson Weber's care. (Explain your answer.)

The Doctor, RN nurses, CNAs are designated to the patient. Also, there might be a need for social workers because of the mother being single, and she might need some financial assistance. There might be a specialist to help cope with the health issue (Ricci et al., 2017).

7. What key elements would you include in the handoff report for this patient? Consider the situation-background-assessment-recommendation (SBAR) format.

Situation (S): The situation is a five-year male that has a history of seizures. He had seizures, and the mother brought him into the emergency department. The patient has been eating, and his vital signs are stable. The patient is on D5 ½ NS + 20 mEq KCl/L at 58 mL/hr. The patient has been given Phenobarbital BID. He had a seizure while in my care.

Background (B): The patient lives with his mother, who is the sole provider. He was diagnosed with seizures when he was two but wasn't able to bring to the Doctor for 18 months.

Assessment (A): The patient had labored breathing upon assessment. Then the patient had a seizure. The abnormal labs where hb at 12.2 being low, hct 35 being low, Cl- at 97 low, and HCO₃ at 28 being high.

Recommendation: It's recommended to do VS, and neuro checks every 4 hours. Verify the patient is wearing his identification bracelet.

Concluding Questions

1. Reflecting on Jackson Weber's case, were there any actions you would do differently? If so, what were these actions, and why would you do them differently?

In the conclusion of the assignment, I would have tried to do more of the needed steps in a more organized manner. I didn't know what to expect with this assignment and was a bit confused about how the orders of operation were expected to go. Also, I would research the topic before going into the simulation. I feel I was very unprepared, and that could have been easily avoided if I had done some preparations before I did the assignment.

2. Describe how you would apply the knowledge and skills you obtained in Jackson Weber's case to an actual patient care situation.

Applying the knowledge and skills attained from this simulation is going to be helpful. You never know what position you might be face with nursing. I know a lot more than I did before this simulation. I believe this simulation helped me remember the safety steps more accurately than I have been taught before. I believe it's because I actively help in a seizure situation.

References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, January 10). *Seizure First Aid*.

<https://www.cdc.gov/epilepsy/about/first-aid.htm>

Mayo Clinic. (2020, May 5). *Epilepsy*.

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/epilepsy/symptoms-causes/syc-20350093>

Ricci, S. S., Carman, S., & Kyle, T. (2017). *Maternity and pediatric nursing*. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer.