

Debriefing Guide

Pediatric Case 2: Jackson Weber

Opening Questions

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

The simulation experience of Jackson Weber's case made me feel comfortable as I was presented with most of the necessary information before beginning my care for Jackson.

During my nursing career, I have been introduced many times to seizure precautions and the actions to take. When Jackson started to seize, I felt concerned as I was unsure how long it would last. I turned the patient on his side and monitored his vital signs, then called the provider as he came into consciousness. It is essential while someone is seizing to monitor the time and patient continuously without leaving them unattended for any amount of time.

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

The actions I felt that went well in the scenario are that I was able to keep Jackson Weber safe by providing safety precautions. I introduced myself and performed my head-to-toe assessment, and asked the patient questions about his care. I felt that the actions I performed that went well were knowing the proper precautionary measures to provide for the patient such as, turning him to the side, monitoring his airway, the time of the seizure, and his vital signs. I offered the mother education after the seizure. During this time, it would be crucial to ensure someone is with the patient during the seizure to be able to take precautions and monitor the patient.

Scenario Analysis Questions

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

I identified the priority problem for Jackson Weber: he began seizing, and his oxygen saturation level declined significantly to eighty-seven. A risk for seizure patients is ineffective airway clearance, and the airway is always the highest priority (Ricci et al., 2017). During the patient's care, I took safety measures, and as the patient began seizing, I turned him on his side. The caregivers need to be educated on what the precautions are in regards to keeping the patient safe. I was able to call the provider to keep them updated on the care for the patient. During my care for the patient, I was able to educate the mother on safety measures.

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?

If the safety precautions are not taken during the seizure, the patient can potentially harm himself. It is crucial to provide safety measures by removing loose items on the patient and padding the bed rails and floors. If treatment is not implemented after the seizure, the patient can go into respiratory distress due to the inadequate exchange of gasses. It is significant to have someone in the room with the patient to turn the patient right side-lying to ensure there is no possible way of aspiration. Taking precautionary measures for a patient with a history of seizures is important to keep them safe from any harm.

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

The nurse should teach Jackson Weber's mother in regards to the ongoing care of his condition that it is crucial to keep up on his medication as he should take it as prescribed. The nurse should first let the mother explain her care day-to-day of caring for her child, as she may be experiencing caregiver role strain. The mother should keep all his appointments with

his neurologist, and laboratory appointments to ensure he is taking the correct dosage of the medication for him. His mother should be educated on safety precautions to provide Jackson during and after he seizes. The nurse should provide the mother with some support for single mothers as she may feel overwhelmed. It may be beneficial to reinsure the mother on the importance of keeping his appointments.

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?

There are many seizure precautions the nurse should take in anticipation of and at the onset of Jackson's seizure. Some precautions to take are to put padding on the side rails, lower the bed to the lowest position, turn the patient on the side, have a suction canister set up, oxygen set up, and put pads down on the floor. The patient on seizure precautions will be on continuous monitoring, such as cardiorespiratory monitoring. The seizure precautions can vary from hospital to hospital due to different protocols. I work at Carle Hospital, and on my assigned floor, the precautions in place are similar, as I listed above. As different hospitals may have various resources, the precautions can vary from material and protocols. It is significant to check with the place of employment for the proper protocols they take to ensure adequate care.

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

The strategies to empower Jackson and his mother to manage his seizures would be to provide education to the child using terms and words appropriate for his age. It is essential to see how the seizures make the patient feel and allow him to feel vulnerable with his feelings. Providing the patient with knowledge can assist him in exploring like he isn't alone.

Strategies to empower the mother include providing support and some resources for single mothers to assist her with her child's care. Providing the mother with education and the proper resources can help her in providing the care her child needs.

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

In Jackson Weber's care, potential team members are a neurologist, nurse, child life specialist, healthcare technician, and phlebotomy. The care members listed above will ensure the child is provided the best care possible. The neurologist's involvement is crucial in the patient's care as seizures can significantly affect brain activity. During the admission, the nurse and child life specialist will be essential in the patient's care as they monitor lab values and vitals and ensure patient safety. Health care technicians assist the nurse during the patient's care. Phlebotomy will draw labs which are significant in this patient's care in ensuring Phenobarbital therapeutic levels.

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

The patient is a five-year-old male who presents with a history of generalized tonic-clonic seizures. The patient's medication history is an oral dose of Phenobarbital. Jackson had a seizure last night lasting three minutes, and the mother brought the child into the emergency department. Jackson has not seen his neurologist in fifteen months. The patient began seizing while I was at the bedside; his oxygen saturation diminished to eighty-seven during this time. He lost consciousness during his seizure and came back to consciousness after. His other vitals remained stable, he has been assessed for seizure safety measures, and his laboratory levels have been assessed. The recommendation for my patient's care is the education of safety precautions, medication compliance, and check-ups with his neurologist.

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?

Reflecting on Jackson Weber's case, the actions I would perform differently would be a more in-depth history of the patient. I would perform a thorough neuro assessment due to the history I am aware of in regards to his generalized tonic-clonic seizures. The labs for the patient should have been drawn in the emergency department; if the provider had orders in before the seizure activity, I would have administered the recommended dose of Phenobarbital to ensure proper therapeutic levels. I would have performed these actions because they focus on the patient's chief complaint. It is essential to provide adequate safety measures for patients with a history of seizures.

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 that I obtained in Jackson's case to an actual patient care situation, I would ensure that I knew the facility's protocol for seizure precautions. I would assess the patient's history and laboratory levels and his neurologic function as it is an essential assessment for seizures. This simulation has opened my eyes to the risks that can occur during care for a patient with seizures. The simulation has prepared me for the steps to take for pediatrics with seizures. The material presented within the simulation will allow me to recognize the signs vital regarding seizures. I would be able to provide the caregivers with more information that I have gained through the simulation.

Resource

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