

### Reduction of Risk Potential

- Provide oral hygiene every 2 hours.
- Tracheostomy care needs to be provided every 8 hours.
- Reposition the client every 2 hours.

### Health Promotion and Maintenance

- Toddlers should be taught stranger safety.
- Check the temperature of the bath water.
- Electrical outlets should be covered.

### Safety and Infection Control

- School-age children should be screened for scoliosis.
- Firearms should be locked away in cabinets.
- Children should be supervised while swimming or near water.

### Management of Care

- Instruct caregivers to call poison control if the child has ingested a toxic substance.
- Lock cabinets that contain any potentially harmful substances.
- Do not refer to medication as candy.

### Psychosocial Integrity

- Infants and toddlers mirror parental emotions and can regress to an earlier stage of behavior.
- Preschool experience egocentric thinking.
- School-age children often experience fear through uncooperative behavior.

### Basic Care and Comfort

- If the newborn has a disability depending on the degree, (meningocele) teach care givers range of motion techniques.
- Monitor skin for breakdown (under splints and braces).
- Reposition to prevent pressure on bony prominences.

### Pharmacological and Parental Therapies

- Furosemide- encourage diet high in potassium.
- Digoxin- monitor pulses before administering.
- Captopril- monitor blood pressure before and after administering.

### Physiological Adaption

- Monitor electrolyte status for dehydration and the signs and symptoms.
- Obtain a urinalysis if dehydration is suspected.
- Replace each diarrheal stool with 10mL/kg of oral rehydration solution if it appears to be ongoing.