

VSIM: Kenneth Bronson

Guided Reflection

1. Compared to past VSIM scenarios, this one was not as bad as I expected. It did take me a while to realize that the patient was having an anaphylactic reaction, but one thing I will say is that I was consistent with respiratory assessments and knew that it was related to a respiratory issue.

Scenario Analysis Questions

1. After the IV antibiotics had been administered, the patient stated that they were having difficulty breathing and it felt as if their throat was closing up. The patient began to get restless and agitated and the vital signs began to change. The Heart rate and respiratory rate began to increase.
2. In mild anaphylaxis, we may see a runny nose, or the patient may complain of itching. With moderate anaphylaxis swelling of the lips, face, and eyes may occur. The patient may begin to develop hives on their skin. With severe anaphylaxis this requires intervention immediately or complications like death may occur. In any severe anaphylactic reaction, the priority is maintaining a patent airway.
3. Follow up assessments are important to monitor for any potential complications or signs of deteriorations. Edema of the throat is a potential complication that may take hours to develop which is why it is important to perform a respiratory assessment frequently.

Concluding Questions

1. The nurse should assess for respiratory needs and psychological needs. A severe anaphylactic reaction can take a huge toll on a person because it disrupts their proper function of breathing.
2. If the family members are at the bedside, it is important to take them out of the room when things begin to get hectic in the room to prevent distractions. It is also important to assure the family members that they will receive frequent updates on the patient's status and education after the patient has been stabilized.
3. One thing I would do differently is turn off the antibiotics a bit quicker than I did initially. Because it took me a while to recognize the scenario, I had left the antibiotics running which was making the patient deteriorate and cause severe respiratory distress.
4. One way I can prepare to anticipate for these emergencies is by reviewing the different signs and symptoms of allergic reactions and the importance of assessing the patient the first few minutes after administration.