

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *System Disorder*

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

To diagnose new born complications, specialists draw blood and some of the time inspect cerebrospinal liquid and other body fluids to search for bacteria or different germs.

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

Jaundice Anemia
Sepsis Pneumonia
Hydrocephalus
Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Promote and support early and exclusive breast feeding.
Promote hygienic umbilical cord and skin care.
Encourage timely vaccination.
Provide home treatment for local infections and some feeding problems.

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors

Pneumonia.
Respiratory disorders.
severe asphyxia.
blood disorders.
Death of the new born.
Cerebral palsy

Expected Findings

The likely finding is that a large number of newborns experience post natal complications. This vary from child to child and are caused by different factors and can be prevented in different ways.

Laboratory Tests

Patient identification- this uses a band which is attached on the baby.
Finger and heel-prick is used to draw samples.
Venepuncture is the preferred method for blood examining for term neonates, and causes less torment than heel-pricks.

Diagnostic Procedures

Taking the baby's pulse and monitoring it in the NICU which confirms the diagnosis of bradycardia.
a head ultra sound scan, CT scan or magnetic resonance imaging can be used to diagnose hydrocephalus.
a blood test can be used to measure the level of bilirubin if jaundice is suspected.
An X-ray of the abdomen confirms the diagnosis of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (NEC)

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The baby should be vaccinated against different infections according to the right schedule.
The baby should be breast fed adequately. Ensuring that the child gets proper medical care during birth to reduce chances of injury. Although injury may occur despite skilled care at delivery, some injuries result from inadequate medical knowledge or suboptimal care during labor and delivery and are therefore potentially preventable.
CTG(Cardiotocography), and taking timely and appropriate action based on the findings, may help prevent birth asphyxia.

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care

supportive care.
Certain dietary restrictions may be recommended by the nurse.
The nurse ensure the baby breast feeds properly.
The nurse ensures the baby's environment is safe and clear of any pathogens.
Ensuring that medication is applied on time.

Medications

supportive care.
steroids.
chemotherapy.
blood transfusions.
antiviral medications.
IV fluids in cases of dehydration.
photo therapy.

Client Education

client education is done to enable the caregiver to be able to understand is expected of them in response to different reactions of the patient. it is also given so the caregiver can be able to attend to the patient appropriately.

Therapeutic Procedures

Therapeutic procedures are medical treatments that can help prevent, cure, or at least improve a person's condition. This include radio therapy and chemotherapy.

Interprofessional Care

This is arrangement of different parties collectively taking care of a patient and work cooperatively to convey quality care inside and crosswise over settings.

Complications

lack of coordination and team work in the health care facility.
personal barriers such lack of motivation.
there might be staffing problems affecting the delivery of services to the patient.
Patient engagement is also highly dependent on the willingness of caregivers to take the time to communicate effectively i.e if the ambiguities of terminologies in the medical field are not explained in simpler terms to the clients, it becomes a challenge.