

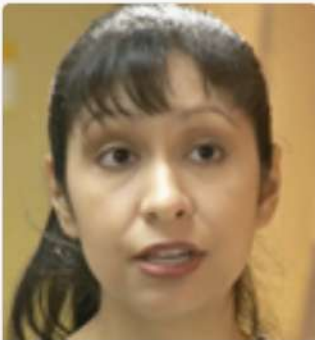
Scenario Overview

The Gastroenteritis and Dehydration scenario centers on a 4-year-old child diagnosed with gastroenteritis and dehydration.

ATI Real Nurse RN: Care of Children Gastroenteritis and Dehydration

Primary characters you will meet in this scenario:

Viewing **1** of 1



Mary
Registered Nurse,
Clinic Nurse



Susan
Registered Nurse



Peter
Registered Nurse



Dr. Wilson
Provider



Matthew Daniels
Client



Sarah Daniels
Matthew Daniels' Mother



Tom
Technician

Additional characters you may meet depending on the choices you make in this scenario:





Simulation: Real Life 3.0

Module: RN Nursing Care of Children Gastroenteritis and Dehydration

✕ CLOSE

EMR

Nurse Susan is reviewing the isolation prescription for Matthew. Which of the following types of isolation precautions should Susan implement?

The nurse should use contact precautions for clients who have a known or anticipated illness that is transmitted through contact with gastrointestinal secretions or drainage from skin or wound infections. The client's condition warrants contact precautions until laboratory findings are available.



Standard

Airborne

Droplet

Contact



Nurse Mary gave a report to Nurse Susan. Using the SBAR format, place the information from the report in the appropriate category. (Fill in the blank and click on the Submit button when you finish.)

Compare the answer you submitted to the information below:

SBAR:

S = Situation – A 4-year-2-month-old male client, with parent, admitted with dehydration

B = Background – The client came to the clinic this morning after having diarrhea for 2 days. He has a poor appetite and has only had sips of fluid for more than 1 day. He is crying and reports abdominal pain. He attends day care full time and is potty trained, but is wearing diaper briefs because of the diarrhea.

A = Assessment – The client has an elevated T of 38.0° C, P of 120/min, and R 30/min. He has clear lung sounds, no murmurs, and hyperactive bowel sounds. He is crying and has a pain level of 3 on the FACES scale.

R = Recommendations/Request – Admitting prescriptions for the hospital are in the computer.



Subject: Admission Details for 4-Year-Old Male Patient with Dehydration

Body: The patient, a 4-year-old male, is accompanied by his mother and has been admitted for dehydration. He has experienced diarrhea for the past two days, displaying a poor appetite and consuming only minimal fluid intake for over a day. The patient is crying and reports abdominal pain. Despite being fully potty trained, he wears diaper briefs due to ongoing diarrhea and attends daycare regularly.

Assessment: The patient presents with an elevated temperature of 38 degrees Celsius, a heart rate of 120 beats per minute, and a respiratory rate of 30 breaths per minute. Physical examination reveals clear lungs, no murmurs, and hyperactive bowel sounds. The patient's pain level, assessed using the FACES scale, is reported to be 3, accompanied by crying.

Recommendation: Prescriptions for hospital admission are available in the computer system.



Nurse Susan completes the admission assessment of Matthew. Which of the following is the priority action based on the assessment?

Rehydration is the primary goal for a client who is dehydrated. Oral replacement is not an option for the client because of vomiting.



Initiate IV access.

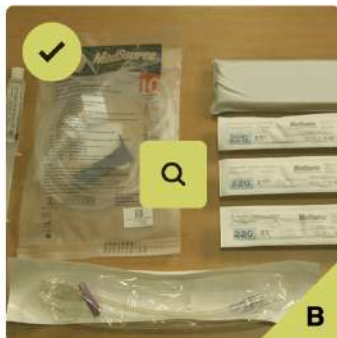
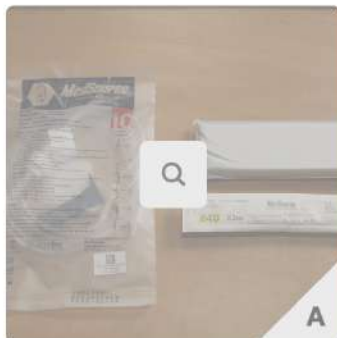
Apply diaper rash cream.

Administer an antiemetic.

Administer an antipyretic.

Nurse Susan is gathering supplies to insert an IV catheter for a saline lock. The IV start kit contains a tourniquet, antiseptic pads, 1-inch paper tape, and a transparent dressing. Which of the following images includes the additional supplies she should obtain?

This image includes the supplies the nurse needs to insert an IV catheter with a saline lock.



Follow these steps to calculate the infusion rate using the Ratio and Proportion method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? mL/hr

Step 2: What is the volume the nurse should infuse? 200 mL

Step 3: What is the total infusion time? 90 min

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? Yes (min does not equal hr)

$$\frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ hr}} = \frac{90 \text{ min}}{X}$$

$$X = 1.5 \text{ hr}$$

Step 5: Set up an equation and solve for X.

$$X \text{ mL/hr} = \frac{\text{Volume (mL)}}{\text{Time (hr)}}$$

$$X \text{ mL/hr} = \frac{200 \text{ mL}}{1.5 \text{ hr}}$$

$$X \text{ mL/hr} = 133.33 \text{ mL/hr}$$

Step 6: Round if necessary. 133.33 mL/hr = 133 mL/hr

Step 7: Determine whether the amount to administer makes sense. If the prescription reads 200 mL to infuse over 90 min, it makes sense to administer 133 mL/hr. The nurse should set the IV pump to deliver 0.9% sodium chloride at 133 mL/hr.

Follow these steps to calculate the infusion rate using the Desired Over Have method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? mL/hr

Step 2: What is the volume the nurse should infuse? 200 mL

Step 3: What is the total infusion time? 90 min

Step 4: Should the nurse convert the units of measurement? Yes (min does not equal hr)

$$X \text{ hr} = \frac{90 \text{ min} \times 1 \text{ hr}}{60 \text{ min}}$$