

ATI Real Nurse RN: Care of Children Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus



Simulation: Real Life 3.0
Module: RN Nursing Care of Children Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

✕ CLOSE



Scenario Overview

The type 1 diabetes mellitus scenario focuses on a 12-year-old male who presents to his provider's office with manifestations of diabetes mellitus, his care and educational needs during diagnosis and hospitalization, and his follow-up appointment to evaluate the outcomes of his treatment and plan of care.

Primary characters you will meet in this scenario:

Viewing **1** of 1



Derek Nelson
Client



Deborah Nelson
Client's Mother



Tammy Walker
Registered Nurse



Ty Harris
Nurse Practitioner



Chris Anderson
Registered Nurse



Robin Edwards
Charge Nurse

Nurse Tammy is assessing Derek for other manifestations of diabetes mellitus. For which of the following manifestations should Nurse Tammy assess? (Select all that apply.)

Blurred vision is correct. Blurred vision is a common manifestation of type 1 diabetes that is caused by swelling in the lens of the eye from hyperglycemia. Increased thirst is correct. Polydipsia is a common manifestation of type 1 diabetes that results from increased urinary fluid loss. Excessive hunger is correct. Polyphagia is a common manifestation of type 1 diabetes that results from the body's attempt to ingest a source of energy. Slow wound healing is correct. Slow wound healing is a common manifestation of type 1 diabetes that is caused by impaired circulation. Maculopapular rash is incorrect. Type 1 diabetes can cause dry skin. Bruises easily is incorrect. Ecchymosis is a manifestation of Cushing syndrome rather than diabetes mellitus.



Blurred vision

Increased thirst

Maculopapular rash

Excessive hunger

Bruises easily

Slow wound healing



Nurse Tammy is preparing to review the results of Derek's urine dipstick. Which of the following results should Nurse Tammy expect as an indication of diabetes mellitus?

Nurse Tammy should identify that positive ketones are a manifestation of diabetes mellitus. Fatty acids are used as an energy source due to the client's inability to transfer glucose into the cells. These fatty acids are then present in the urine as ketones.



Specific gravity 1.010

Negative nitrites

Positive ketones

pH 6

Nurse Tammy is preparing to perform a fingerstick to check Derek's blood glucose level. Identify the order in which Nurse Tammy should perform the following steps. (Reorder the steps by dragging them into the desired sequence.)

The first step Nurse Tammy should take when performing a fingerstick is to turn on the glucose meter to ensure the meter is working and if calibration is needed prior to use. The next step is to cleanse the puncture site with an alcohol swab to decrease the risk for infection. Once the alcohol has dried, Nurse Tammy should then puncture the skin with a lancet device. The next step Nurse Tammy should take is to lightly squeeze the puncture site to obtain a large drop of blood. The blood should then be applied to the test strip. The final step is to apply gentle pressure to the puncture site with gauze to prevent further bleeding.



✓ Turn on the glucose meter.

✓ Cleanse the puncture site with an alcohol swab.

✓ Puncture the skin with a lancet device.

✓ Lightly squeeze the puncture site.

✓ Apply drop of blood to test strip.

✓ Apply gentle pressure to the puncture site with gauze.



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EMR

Nurse Chris is determining the insulin dosage to administer to Derek. Prescribed is insulin 0.4 units/kg/day subcutaneous in four divided doses. Derek weighs 88 lb. Which of the following dosages should Nurse Chris plan to administer?

A dosage of 4 units per dose is correct. Nurse Chris should determine that Derek weighs 40 kg. Based on the prescription this equals a total dosage of 16 units/day. Nurse Chris should then divide the total daily dosage equally into four doses and should plan to administer 4 units of insulin per dose.



2 units

4 units

9 units

16 units



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EMR

Nurse Chris is teaching Deborah and Derek about the hemoglobin A1c. Which of the following statements by Deborah indicates an understanding of the teaching?

Nurse Chris should confirm that a HbA1c level of < 8% indicates good glycemic control in a school-age child.



"If Derek's A1c is 7%, it means his blood sugar is well controlled."

"The A1c indicates how much glucose is attached to Derek's white blood cells."

"The A1c indicates Derek's average blood sugar level for the previous six months."

"If Derek develops anemia, his A1c level will decrease."