

NR 602 Final Study Guide

Week 5 Concepts

- **Gastrointestinal**
 - Dehydration
 - Colic (Signs and Symptoms, Treatment, Ect.)
 - Appendicitis
 - Foreign Bodies (Objects Swallowed by a Toddler/Child)
 - Intussusception
- **Genitourinary**
 - Urinary Tract Infections (Assessments, Labs/Diagnostics, Treatment, Ect.)
 - Enuresis
- **Endocrine**
 - Diabetes and Obesity (Assessment including Growth Charts, Labs/Diagnostics, Treatment)
 - Congenital Hypothyroidism

✓ Summary and Key Points

Gastrointestinal and genitourinary complaints are common in children. Symptoms may be associated with a benign concern or may relate to a more serious disease process. Determine the root cause of symptoms through a careful history and physical exam to determine appropriate diagnostic tests, diagnosis, and treatment. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus type 2 (DMII) in children continues to increase with the obesity epidemic. Lifestyle modifications are the mainstay of obesity prevention and individualized treatment regimens are required to prevent the long-term sequelae of diabetes.

- Dehydration may be caused by decreased fluid intake, diarrhea, or vomiting. Infants and young children are at the highest risk for dehydration.
- Intravenous (IV) therapy is indicated for evidence of compromised perfusion and severe dehydration.
- Vomiting has many possible causes.
- Intussusception requires emergency treatment.
- High levels of bilirubin, or neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, develop in many newborns.
- Severe hyperbilirubinemia places the child at risk for lifelong bilirubin-induced neurologic dysfunction (kernicterus).
- Pinworms are highly contagious. The child, caretakers, and all household members should be treated.