Capital Area School of Practical Nursing
Nursing Care of Children

Course Information
Time: 8:15-11:40am
Theory Contact Hours: 35

Instructor Information
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Classroom performance and student responsibilities
All policies are to be followed as outlined in the CASPN student handbook.

Assignments and Point Distribution
Assignments, tests, and point distribution per faculty.

Course Description
This course provides an integrative, family-centered approach to the care of children. Emphasis is placed on normal growth and development, reinforcing health teaching, accident/injury prevention and common pediatric disorders.

Course Objectives
1. Describe the steps of a focused health assessment on children and identify deviations from normal.
2. Describe the role of the nurse as a member of the health care team and advocate while providing patient-centered care to children.
3. Apply knowledge of pharmacology, pathophysiology, and nutrition, as well as evidence based practice, to the care of children.
4. Describe how verbal and nonverbal communication promotes therapeutic relationships with children and their families, as well as professional relationships with members of the health care team.
5. Identify technologies and evidence-based literature that support clinical decision making and impact patient care.
6. Identify health education needs of children and their families, as well as strategies used to reinforce education.
7. Discuss organizational, time management, and priority-setting skills used when providing care to children.
8. Identify patient care needs related to safety and delivery of quality care.
9. Describe ethical and legal standards as well as professional accountability in the delivery of care to children and their families.

Content Units
Basic Concepts of Pediatric Nursing

Unit Objectives
1. Identify current trends in child health.
2. Discuss the principles of growth and development and nursing implications in caring for children of all age groups.
3. Describe physical and psychosocial assessments for children of all age groups.
4. Describe the role of play for children of all age groups.
5. Discuss ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination needs for children of all age groups.
6. Describe the role of the nurse in caring for children and their families of different cultures and ethnicities.
7. Identify types of families, their purpose, and implications in caring for children.
8. Identify the most common safety issues for children of all age groups.

9. Identify methods of communication with children of all age groups and their families.
10. Describe well-child and preventive care provided for children of all age groups.
11. Demonstrate techniques for safe administration of medications to children of all age groups.
12. Discuss principles of pain management for children of all age groups.
13. Discuss the child and family's response to illness and ability to cope with the stressor of hospitalization.
14. Apply knowledge of physiological, psychosocial, and developmental variations when planning care for children of all ages during the pre- and postoperative phases of the surgical experience.

Content Unit
Communicable diseases

Unit Objectives
1. Define the term communicable disease.
2. Relate the incidence and transmission of a communicable disease to the chain of infection.
3. Review measures that can be taken to prevent transmission of communicable diseases.
4. Discuss common communicable diseases of childhood, their signs and symptoms, and appropriate nursing interventions.
5. Review the CDC's schedule for immunizations to protect against communicable diseases.
6. Describe the nurses' role in promoting scheduled immunizations of children.

Content Topics
a. Varicella
b. Smallpox
c. Rubella
d. Rubeola
e. Fifth disease
f. Roseola
g. Mumps
h. Whooping cough
i. Polio
j. Infectious mononucleosis
k. Hepatitis A
l. Hepatitis B
m. Lyme disease
n. Tuberculosis
o. Diphtheria

Content Unit
Pediatric emergencies and accident prevention

Unit Objectives
1. Identify risk factors and injuries consistent with child and sexual abuse and neglect.
2. Identify appropriate persons/agencies to whom suspected abuse and neglect should be reported.
3. Describe the role of the nurse in providing family-centered care for children who have sustained an accident.
4. Identify health education and safety needs for children who sustained an accident and their families.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, emergency management and nursing interventions for children involved in an accident such as:

Content Topics
a. Drowning
b. Poisoning
c. Burns

d. Choking and suffocation
e. Electrical shock

Content Unit
Dehydration and Overhydration– Pediatric implications

Unit Objectives
1. Recognize alterations in the laboratory values of electrolytes, significant weight change parameters, physiologic manifestations, and changes in child's behavior that indicate dehydration or overhydration.
2. Compare and contrast the amount of body surface of newborns, infants, and children.
3. Apply knowledge of pathophysiology when planning care for patients with dehydration or overhydration.
4. Identify priority actions for patients with dehydration or overhydration.

Content Unit
Alteration in Oxygenation –Child

Unit Objectives
1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in oxygenation.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in oxygenation.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in oxygenation.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in oxygenation.
5. Recognize alterations in pulse oximetry and other laboratory values related to alterations in oxygenation.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support oxygenation.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in oxygenation.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in oxygenation.

Content Topics
a. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (rhinitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, pneumonia, Respiratory Syncytial Virus)
b. Pathophysiology/ Obstructive disorders (croup syndromes, asthma, cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia)
c. Pathophysiology/ Unknown etiology disorders (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)
d. Pharmacology/ Antihistamines
e. Pharmacology/ Sympathomimetics (decongestants)
f. Pharmacology/ Expectorants and mucolytics
g. Pharmacology/ Antitussives
h. Pharmacology/ Intranasal corticosteroids and mast cell stabilizers
i. Pharmacology/ Antivirals
j. Pharmacology/ Beta agonists
k. Pharmacology/ Methylxanthines
l. Pharmacology/ Leukotriene modifiers
m. Pharmacology/ Pancreatic enzyme replacements
n. Nutrition/ High protein, high calorie diet
o. Nutrition/ Water miscible fat soluble vitamins

Content Unit
Alteration in Cardiac Output and Tissue Perfusion – Child

Unit Objectives
1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on

children who have an alteration in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in cardiac output and tissue perfusion.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Congenital heart disorders (tetralogy of falot, patent septal defects)
b. Pathophysiology/ Decreased cardiac output (congestive heart failure-pediatric implications)
c. Pathophysiology/ Elevated artial pressure disorders (essential and secondary hypertension)
d. Pathophysiology/ Hematologic disorders/RBC and WBC (iron deficiency anemia, Sickle Cell, hemophilia, leukemias)
e. Pharmacology/ Cardiac glycosides
f. Pharmacology/ Renin-antiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) inhibitors, Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE inhibitors)
g. Pharmacology/ Diuretics
h. Pharmacology/ Potassium supplements
i. Nutrition/ Iron supplements and iron rich foods
j. Nutrition/ Caffeine restricted diet
k. Nutrition/ Vitamin C, E, folate, zinc supplements

Content Unit

Alteration in Regulation and Metabolism– Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in regulation and metabolism.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in regulation and metabolism.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in regulation and metabolism.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in regulation and metabolism.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in regulation and metabolism.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support regulation and metabolism.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in regulation and metabolism.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in regulation and metabolism.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Endocrine/exocrine (type 1 diabetes - pediatric implications)
b. Pathophysiology/ Endocrine disorders (hypothyroidism - pediatric implications)
c. Pathophysiology/ Enzymatic disorders (Tay Sachs Disease, PKU)
d. Pharmacology/ Insulins
e. Pharmacology/ Glucagon

f. Pharmacology/ Thyroid replacements
g. Nutrition/ Diabetic diets
h. Nutrition/ Low phenylalanine diet

Content Unit

Alteration in Cognition and Sensation – Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in cognition and sensation.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in cognition and sensation.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in cognition and sensation.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in cognition and sensation.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in cognition and sensation.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support cognition and sensation.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in cognition and sensation.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in cognition and sensation.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (meningitis, encephalitis, Reye syndrome)
b. Pathophysiology/ Electrical conduction disorders (seizure disorders, cerebral palsy)
c. Pathophysiology/ Congenital disorders (Down's Syndrome, anencephaly)
d. Pathophysology/ Trauma related disorders (neurologic birth injuries)
e. Pathophysiology/ Ischemia related disorders (acute hypoxia and meconium aspiration
f. Pathophysiology/ Vision related disorders (strabismus, conjunctivitis, amblyopia)
g. Pathophysiology/ Hearing related disorders (otitis media, otitis externa)
h. Pharmacology/ Anticonvulsants (barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamazepine, ethosuximide, valproic acid, gabapentin, benzodiazepines)
i. Pharmacology/ Corticosteroids
j. Pharmacology/ Osmotic diuretics
k. Pharmacology/ Skeletal muscle relaxants
l. Pharmacology/ Ophthalmic antibiotics
m. Pharmacology/ Otic antibiotics
n. Pharmacology/ Acetaminophen
o. Nutrition/ High caloric with no empty calories diet
p. Nutrition/ Dysphagia diets (pureed, ground, soft, modified general diets)

Content Unit

Alteration in Immunity – Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in immunity.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in immunity.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in immunity.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in immunity.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in immunity.

6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support immunity.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in immunity.

8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in immunity.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (juvenile rheumatoid arthritis)
b. Pathophysiology/ Immunosuppression disorders (HIV/AIDS – pediatric implications)
c. Pharmacology/ Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs – first and second generation)
d. Pharmacology/ Disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs – I, II, III, IV)
e. Pharmacology/ Antimetabolites (folic acid analogs)
f. Pharmacology/ Corticosteroids
g. Pharmacology/ Antiretroviral drugs

Content Unit

Alteration in Integument - Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in integument.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in integument.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in integument.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in integument.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in integument.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support integument.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in integument.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in integument.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (dermatitis, miliaria, impetigo, parasitic disorders, MRSA, fungal infections)
b. Pathophysiology/ Trauma related disorders (burns – pediatric implications)
c. Pharmacology/ Topical corticosteroids
d. Pharmacology/ Antihistamines
e. Pharmacology/ Topical antimicrobials
f. Pharmacology/ Topical antifungals
g. Pharmacology/ Ectoparasiticides

Content Unit

Alteration in Mobility – Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in mobility.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in mobility.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in mobility.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in mobility.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in mobility.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support mobility.

7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in mobility.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in mobility.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Trauma related disorders (simple fractures and casting)
b. Pathophysiology/ Degenerative muscular disorders (muscular dystrophy, Legg-Calve-Perthes disease)
c. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (osteomyelitis)
d. Pathophysiology/ Spinal malalignment disorders (torticollis, scoliosis)
e. Pathophysiology/ Abnormal cell proliferation disorders (osteosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma)
f. Pharmacology/ Antibiotics (penicillins, cephalosporins, flouroquinolones, monobactams)
g. Pharmacology/ Antitumor antibiotics
h. Pharmacology/ Antineoplastics

Content Unit

Alteration in Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Elimination – Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in cardiac ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to older adults who have an alteration in ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in ingestion, digestion, absorption, and elimination.

Content Topics:

a. Pathophysiology/ Congenital disorders (cleft lip, cleft palate, tracheoesophageal fistula, pyloric stenosis, imperforate anus)
b. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (thrush, gastroenteritis – pediatric considerations, celiac disease, intestinal parasites)
c. Pathophysiology/ Structural disorders (intussusceptions, hernias)
d. Pathophysiology/ Nutritional deficiency disorders (failure to thrive, rickets, scurvy)
e. Pharmacology/ Antifungals
f. Pharmacology/ Anthelmintics
g. Pharmacology/ Probiotics
h. Nutrition/ Needs of the infant with cleft lip
i. Nutrition/ Gluten free diet
j. Nutrition/ Fluid replacement, electrolyte solutions

Content Unit

Alteration in Excretion – Child

Unit Objectives

1. Recognize components of a focused assessment that should be included when collecting data on children who have an alteration in excretion.
2. Apply knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, nutrition, and developmental variations when helping to plan care for children who have an alteration in excretion.
3. Identify priority actions for children who have an alteration in excretion.
4. Apply knowledge of the actions, potential side effects, and nursing implications when administering medications to children who have an alteration in excretion.
5. Recognize alterations in laboratory values related to alterations in excretion.
6. Discuss the correct use and functioning of therapeutic devices that support excretion.
7. Describe the role of the nurse in providing quality care to children who have an alteration in excretion.
8. Identify health care education and safety needs for children who have an alteration in excretion.

Content Topics

a. Pathophysiology/ Congenital disorders (hypo/hyperspadias, cryptorchism)
b. Pathophysiology/ Infectious and inflammatory disorders (acute glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome)
c. Pathophysiology/ Abnormal cell proliferation (Wilms' tumor, hydrocele)
d. Pharmacology/ Antibiotics (penicillins, cephalosporins, tetracyclines, macrolides, flouroquinolones, monobactams)
e. Pharmacology/ Corticosteroids
f. Pharmacology/ Diuretics
g. Pharmacology/ Antineoplastics (alkylating agents)

Content Unit

Nursing Care – Children

Unit Objectives

1. Review principles related to the selected skills.
2. Practice patient care skills using proper techniques while ensuring patient safety.
3. Integrate the following skills into theory or clinical

Content Topics

a. Pediatric assessment
b. Temperature measurement options
c. Toys/activities appropriate for developmental stage
d. Restraints during hospitalization
e. Medication administration skills
f. Transporting infants/children
g. Specimen collection
h. Safety measures

NOTE

This syllabus is not a contract between the instructor and student enrolled. Content is subject to change. Students will be given notice of changes made in content, policies, or grading as they may occur.