

CNA 342 Assessment 2- Zane Clinical Scenario Written report

Affiliation

Date

Introduction

The following case involves a 15 year old boy called Zane that was brought to the emergency department at the Launceston General Hospital. Zane got an accident from riding a motorbike that landed on his leg when he fell. He is suffering a 6/10 pain that increases up to 9/10 when the leg is moved. His thigh is also swollen and deformed slightly, and has several superficial lacerations in his arms and face. From conducting the initial family history, it was discovered that his parents are separated and Zane mostly spends INS time with his friend Mick and Kelly and his mom. There is no significant previous medical history that can contribute to any danger and current Zane is reported to be up to date with immunization. After being admitted, Zane's progress was assessed from the radiology department where he was diagnosed with proximal femoral shaft comminuted fracture. Due to this he was written up to use IV opioids as a way of reducing pain. Due to the fact that immediate surgery is recommended, it will also be important to ensure that this is accompanied with nursing care.

Nursing Care

The main nursing care for Zane will be focused on caring for the wound before and after surgery. This is because when it comes to nursing care, femoral shaft comminuted fracture especially for a childlike Zane is often though is very rare, however it should be provided the seriousness it deserves as it is part of orthopaedic injury which may lead to a lot of disruption in the future development of Zane and their careers and potentially lead to a long term physical disability when it is not treated well (Derby & Beutler, 2019). Given that

Zane's parents keep on arguing about the decision to admit him to surgery, this could lead to worse consequences. It is important that such fractures are treated in a conservative manner by use of different techniques like limb casting or inserting screws and iron to straighten the legs to the original shape during after treatment. In most cases this will entail a long period of immobilization or in other words, it can be managed in a surgical manner which has provides the potential to disrupt any recurrent growth of the bones (Pendleton, 2017). In reference to the present situation where Zane's parents keep on arguing about the right treatment plan for Zane, it will mean that the treatment decision is going to be based on professional consideration of the age, size and weight of the child. It will also be important to consider other factors like the fracture pattern after the motor cycle accident, and the child stability. The physician will have to conduct a systematic review that will also be able to evaluate the current evidence in respect to the femoral shaft fracture nursing interventions so as to ensure it benefits the patient and the potential implications related to different types of treatment.

Also in this part of nursing care in this case will be on the management of pain. This should be started in the emergency department as part of the first orders that are provide by the emergency and surgical care. The right pain management is very important and is human as this many also reduce the possibility of developing delirium. The control of pain can also be best accomplished when it is provided with small doses of opioid or other narcotic medication. There nurse can also thing of introducing one or two doses of morphine which mostly recommended for children. This will also be titrated to ensure that positive results have been achieved. Other forms of regiments may also entail the use of different narcotic medications like oxycodone (Pendleton, 2017). Since Zane is an inpatient, opioid could be right medication of choice. If this is available, the nurse can also consider having a peripheral nerve block which can only be done with the help of a physician. In any case, the

use of traction is mostly not as helpful in regard to pain relief for patients which the condition such as Zane, can lead to pressure ulceration. As Zane is about to undergo surgery, the care plan for the nurse should ensure that he achieves an effective pain control mechanism without having to be sedated.

During admission to the surgery, the stability of Zane is the most important thing. In the event that he shows signs of instability it will mean that he will be administered under critical care. In any case the nurse will be important after the patient has been seen by the orthopaedic surgeon or care model. By streamlining the processes and ensuring that Zane is admitted for surgery early enough will also prevent more challenges of care.

The nurse must ensure that the patient is laid under a low pressure mattress which must also be used as a way of avoiding the pressure sores, and nurses in this manner should be trained well enough to prevent or recognize them. The nurse should also conduct a full skill examination and focus more on the sacrum and heels which should be documented and performed during the process of admission. It is a very important aspect of nursing care to document the issue and look for any present danger. Since Zane is a 15 year old boy there will be no need for catheter placement thus skin inflammation may not be realized (Saper, 2017).

Also nutrition is another very important aspect of nursing for a patient such as Zane. This is because when the patient has the proper nutrition it means that the uneventful would be going to heal fast, and ensure a timely better recovery. Zane in the event that he fails to heal postoperatively, will eventually have a poor prognosis. Also the issue of malnutrition is part of the required generic syndrome which is also referred to as frailty. In this case the nurse may administer a serum albumin level that is not more than 3 g/dL. However, since Zane will

still be bed ridden it is most likely that care will include being fed orally and may call for assistance from other care givers to ensure that they have accomplished the goal (Saper, 2017). This is because using nasogastric feeding is often too comfortable and a precipitant of delirium is also associated with pneumonia and needs to be avoided as well. It is important that the nurse ensures the diet is comprised of small portions that have high contents of calories. The food should be easy to chew as this reduced the time Zane takes to complete his daily diet intake.

Also nursing care will include taking Zane through a process of rehabilitation after the fracture as this will also restore the patient to a reinjure status of activities.

Communication

Communication is a very important aspect of nursing care. The main issue of communication here is that Zane parents do not agree on undertaking Zane through the painful surgery. The main aspect of communication should entail the parents, where they need to be educated about the importance of the surgical procedure to Zane. This will ensure that they give consent and that the hospital does not make a decision based on the patient's outcomes. The nurse should also provide Zane with various aspects of the treatment including the things that he has to do if he is to get well soon after surgery (Baig & Maqbool, 2017). It is important that as the nurse bring the parents to accept Zane going through the process, the also need to understand the physical aspect of ensuring that Zane has been treated well and in time.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Zane situation can only be treated when there is proper care of the fracture would after surgery. Parents need to be communicated by the physician about the importance of the surgical procedure which will mean that they have to consent to it. There will be other aspects that will be involved in the treatment exercise some of which include physiotherapy and trauma counselling. All these areas of care must be considered by both the nurse, the care giver and the parents. Zane's parents need to understand that what they are doing should be for the good of the child and their personal difference should always come second.

References

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