

The child with Endocrine Dysfunction

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The child with Endocrine Dysfunction

- OBJECTIVES

- After completing this unit, you should be able to:

1. classify various endocrine disorders; DM, DI, Hypothyroidism

- 2. explain the diabetes insipidus;

OBJECTIVES

3. differential between the various categories of diabetes mellitus;

4. describe the management and nursing care of child with diabetes mellitus;

5. formulate a teaching plan for educating the family and child with diabetes mellitus

CLASSIFICATION OF ENDOCRINE DISORDERS

The endocrine disorders can be classified as given below:

Diabetes Insipidus It is a principal disorder of posterior pituitary hypofunction. It is also known as Neurogenic Diabetes Insipidus (DI). It occurs as a result of hyposecretion of antidiuretic hormone (ADH), or vasopressin, which produces a state of uncontrolled diuresis

Hyperthyroidism

- Hyperthyroidism (Graves Disease) Graves disease is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism in children and is usually associated with an enlarged thyroid gland and exophthalmus

Diabetes Mellitus Diabetes mellitus (DM)

- Diabetes Mellitus Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a disorder of glucose intolerance caused by deficiency in insulin production and action, resulting in hyperglycemia and abnormal carbohydrate, protein, and fat metabolism

classified into major groups

- Type I, formerly called juvenile onset or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) most commonly occurs in younger children or school aged children
- Type II diabetes mellitus (formerly called adult onset or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) was formerly found in only about 2 per cent of cases of diabetes in children and adolescents

Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)

- Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) The symptoms at pre-coma to state and coma to state are given below:
 - - Drowsiness
 - - Dryness of skin
 - - Cherry red lips
 - - Increased respirations
 - - Nausea
 - - Vomiting
 - - Abdominal pain

Nursing Assessment

- Nursing Assessment
- You have to make assessment during the onset of symptoms after the diagnosis and during the treatment.
 - a Obtain history of onset of signs and symptoms
 - Assess for levels of dehydration and weight loss and level of appetite
 - a Check for sores that slowly heal
 - Identify any fruity smell to breath-acetone breath due to ketosis.

Endocrine in Exam test are

DM, DI, Hypothyroid

DM type I

<https://youtu.be/KQidWhqvSng>

nursing diagnosis Nanda

<https://nurseslabs.com/diabetes-mellitus-type-1-juvenile-diabetes-nursing-care-plans/>

nanda list DM type1

<https://nurseslabs.com/diabetes-mellitus-type-1-juvenile-diabetes/>

Teaching plan for educating the family and child with diabetes mellitus

pen fill in Child

<https://youtu.be/Buf905Q-XkA>

Diabetes Insipidus : DI

DI; Cause

<https://youtu.be/BRHMC9wSoHc>

Nanda nursing diagnosis DI

<https://nurseslabs.com/diabetes-insipidus-nursing-care-plans/>

Example

<https://nanda-nursing-care-plan.blogspot.com/2012/06/nursing-diagnosis-for-diabetes.html?m=1>



Hypothyroidism

Congenital hypothyroid

TSH screening in Newborn

Hypothyroidism

<https://youtu.be/wyanDtvx8K0>

ตัวอย่าง congenital hypothyroidism

Nanda nursing diagnosis

<https://nurseslabs.com/congenital-hypothyroidism/>

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<https://nurseslabs.com/hypothyroidism-nursing-care-plans/>