

University of the Philippines Manila The Health Sciences Center

COLLEGE OF NURSING



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Case Study Group 3: Care of the Preschooler Health Care Plan

Client name: Sonia Age: 5 y.o. Sex: Female

SN: Trevor Lomotos

Assessment Cues	Identified Nursing Problem / Nursing Diagnosis	Rationale for Identified Nursing Problems	Goals & Outcomes (NOC) of Care	Nursing Interventions (NIC)	
Subjective: Mother describes child to be very choosy with what the child eats and does not like vegetables nor fruits Reported to only like to eat chicken from Jollibee and fries Objective: Normal weight, height and	Ineffective child eating dynamics r/t inadequate dietary habits Risk for overweight a.e.b. high frequency of restaurant or fried food	Frequent consumption of fast food and having inadequate appetite for healthy food such as vegetables and fruits contribute to an altered behavior in eating patterns. Although the child has normal height and weight, frequent eating for fast food and fried food can contribute to excessive fat	After nursing interventions, the client will be able to: • Identify nutrient intake appropriate to preschooler • Identify guidelines for proper food proportions	Determine the patient's nutritional status and ability to meet nutritional needs Instruct patient about nutritional needs (discuss dietary guidelines and food pyramids)	
developmental milestones		accumulation.	 Verbalize importance of daily fruit and vegetable servings for proper diet 	 Assist client and family in creating food menu Provide information about health 	

			 List at least 3 strategies to avoid foods with high caloric value List at least 2 strategies to increase diet compliance 	 benefits of fruits and vegetables Instruct patient about strategies to avoid foods high in caloric value Discuss client food likes and dislikes Determine the attitudes and beliefs of significant others about food and eating
Subjective: Reported to be 5th episode of colds for this year No family history of allergies Mother describes child to be "sickly" Objective: Colds for three days with no fever, no cough, no ear discharge	Ineffective health maintenance behaviors r/t inadequate health literacy	Although the child is described to be sickly, seven to eight colds a year is normal for preschoolers because their immunity is still being developed. This does not need any medications nor hospitalizations and instead should focus on the health literacy of parents towards their children.	After nursing interventions, the client will be able to: • Describe common health problems of the preschooler • List the developmental milestones of the preschooler • Verbalize importance of maintaining healthy lifestyle	Instruct the patient regarding infectious diseases and frequent illnesses for preschool children Provide information about the developmental milestones of a preschooler Provide encouragement to patient and family to maintain a healthy lifestyle

				 Instruct patient and family on health benefits of smoking cessation
Subjective: Mother asks if she could give vitamin C to the child	Readiness for enhanced health self-management a.e.b. expressing desire to enhance inclusion of treatment regimen	There is an observed pattern for satisfactory management of symptoms and lifestyle changes (such as giving vitamin C in response to the condition). However, health teaching should focus on proper diet and proper health maintenance instead.	After nursing interventions, the client will be able to: • Verbalize strategies to maintain healthy diet • Identify recommended vitamin and mineral supplement values • Identify barriers to maintain healthy behaviors • List strategies to prevent disease and infection	Discuss relation of proper diet and nutrition to self-management Instruct the patients on vitamin and mineral supplementation for preschoolers Discuss with patient and family inability to maintain healthy lifestyle Assist patient family in making changes and health environment
Subjective: Becomes shy and does not play with others in playground, prefers to be at home playing with tablet	Impaired social interaction r/t inadequate social skills a.e.b. family report of altered interaction	The family reports that there is ineffective quality of social exchange because the child prefers playing alone with gadgets. This can contribute to underdevelopment of motor and social skills.	After nursing interventions, the client will be able to: • Verbalize feelings that contribute to poor social interaction • Verbalize importance of social skills during	Assist patient to identify interpersonal problems resulting from social skills deficits Assist patient to identify possible courses of action

			play activities • Exhibit willingness to cooperate with others during play activities	for socialization • Educate patient's significant others about purpose of social interaction • Involve significant others in social skills training
Subjective: Very clingy lately, cries non-stop when mother leaves for work	Risk for impaired attachment a.e.b. crying during parent-child separation	There is a disruption of interaction between parent and child.	After nursing interventions, the client will be able to: • Explain importance of maintaining open communication with parent • Demonstrate ways to interact with parent to promote trust • Tolerate separation when required	 Instruct client on importance of communication during separation Encourage family interaction to promote trust between parents and children Determine child's behavior upon separation Assist patient in identifying feelings during separation with parent

Anticipated Nursing Problems	Rationale for Anticipated Nursing Problems		
Ineffective airway clearance r/t inattentiveness to second-hand smoke	This is anticipated because the client's grandfather and father are both smokers. Although her common colds have no fever, no cough and no ear discharge, the presence of second-hand smoke can contribute greatly to the negative effects of tobacco.		

Risk for impaired parenting r/t inadequate knowledge about child development	Lack of knowledge about the common developmental milestones and expectations of a child can make a parent susceptible to inadequate nurturing and promotion of optimal growth of a child.
Sedentary lifestyle r/t inadequate knowledge about consequences of sedentarism	Being shy and not engaging in play time activities are risk factors to adapting a sedentary lifestyle. Alotaibi et al (2020) also states that five-year-olds with high technology use are less active and are more likely to have a sedentary lifestyle.

Health Education Plan

Client name: Sonia Age: 5 y.o. Sex: Female

Priority Nursing Diagnosis:

1. Ineffective child eating dynamics r/t inadequate dietary habits

2. Ineffective health maintenance behaviors r/t inadequate health literacy

Title of Activity: Proper Health Maintenance Behaviors and Appropriate Nutrition for a Preschool Age Child

Target Participants/Audience: Sonia, Jessica, Father of Sonia, Grandparents of Sonia

Goal: By the end of the health teaching, the target participants will be able to identify and practice appropriate health maintenance behaviors for their household

Learning Objectives	Content	Instructional Activity	Resources Needed	Time Allotment	Evaluation Method / Criteria
After the health teaching sessions, the client will be able to: Identify nutrient intake appropriate to preschooler	 Daily guidelines for meals 1200 - 1800 calories depending on activity 3 - 5 ounces of protein 1 - 1.5 cups of fruit 1.5 - 2.5 cups of vegetable 4 - 6 ounces of grains 2.5 cups of dairy Common Filipino meals for proper nutrition 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer
Identify guidelines for proper food proportions	 Food pyramid groups for preschoolers Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos for ages 3-5 years old Daily Nutrient Guide Pyramid for Filipino Children 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion		5 minutes	Question and Answer Evaluation of Food Menu Output
Verbalize importance of daily fruit and vegetable servings for proper diet	 Benefits of fruit and vegetable Fruits and vegetables for preschoolers Making fruits and vegetables more appetizing to eat Vitamin and mineral supplementation 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer

List at least 3 strategies to avoid foods with high caloric value	 Avoiding processed foods Choosing healthy alternatives in snacks such as fruit, cheese or milk Reading food labels Trimming off food fat Avoiding candy as treats / rewards 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer
List at least 2 strategies to increase diet compliance	 Small and frequent servings of food Allotting a separate schedule for snacking Making mealtime happy and enjoyable Asking children to prepare simple foods 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer
Describe common health problems of the preschooler	 Common minor illnesses Colds Ear infections Flu symptoms Risk factors to common health problems Bedwetting Hyperactivity 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer
List the developmental milestones of the preschooler	 Independent dressing Being more aware of sleep needs Active exercise and play time activities Independent hygiene 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer
Verbalize importance of maintaining healthy lifestyle	 Boosting energy for daily activities of life Better physical capabilities Management of weight Preventing illnesses and diseases Improving mood 	Use of visual aids One-on-one discussion	Powerpoint presentation Infographic	5 minutes	Question and Answer

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