Pediatric Appendicitis Nursing Care Case Study

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Introduction

Appendicitis is a disease that is caused by the blockage that may occur from infection since the appendix may swell due to any infection in the body. The basic function of the appendix is unknown, but still, if it swells, it can burst, and if severe, it can cause the death of the patient. This case study strives to explain the psychopathology and the presentations on major clinical appendicitis by considering the scenario of Anne a ten years old girl who is diagnosed with appendicitis (Wiener et al., 2015). Appendicitis is defined as the inflammation in the inner side of the appendix that can spread to other parts of the body as well; it can be caused by a variety of things. Obstruction in the appendix can cause an increase in the pressure inside the lumen. This increase in pressure can cause many fluids to secrete, that as mucus, etc.

The bacteria within the intestine multiply, which leads to the screening of white blood cells and the generation of pus. This can cause more increase in the pressure within the inside line of the appendix and lumen which will cause the overflow of obtrusion. So to cure appendicitis the only cure is to remove the appendix from the body, if it is not removed in time, it can be very hazardous and can even kill a man. The girl of 10 years, Anne, was brought to the emergency unit in the nearby local hospital with pain on the right side of their belly. When the emergency attendant observed her condition, then it was suspected that the girl was suffering from appendicitis. They took Anne to the operation theatre for the further proceedings of the operation. The operation to operate on appendicitis is known as an appendectomy. The team of surgeons found the perforated appendix, which was infected by peritonitis; they handed it over to the ward. Anne was transferred to the ward with the tube being installed in her body and with different antibiotics and morphine. The girl was admitted to the hospital for the next ten days for her critical condition due to bacterial infection (Rimmer et al., 2015).

Evaluation of the nurse’s role in delivering developmentally appropriate nursing care in your chosen case study:

Nurses play an important role in observing and managing the symptoms to decrease the effects of disease and other complications. To carry on all the processes, the nurse should understand the

pathophysiology of the disease, and she should have an overview of all the previous patients' conditions and the patients' backgrounds regarding their health. All the developmental stages, health conditions, age, and various other health-related factors would help nurses in patient-centered care. Children's physical maturity and development are different from those of teenagers which influences the healing and medication process. As mentioned in the case study, the girl is ten years old and thus comes in the category of children where the physical development, social, and personality development are different from that of the adults (Kirkby et al., 1996).

Children under this are facing lots of physical changes in the body; they are about to touch puberty in the next few years. Certain developments are being observed such as height, growth, and an increase in weight as well. So this requires a lot of support in the form of social and psychological support, and nurses, in this regard, play an important role in ensuring patients' privacy during the session or time duration of health care. Nurses also need to give respect to their ethnic identity.

Growth and Developmental Theories:

Growth and developmental theories help to provide a framework that is helpful in determining growth in many aspects. Moreover, it offers the logical base for our observations and explanations of how people act and why they react. These theories also help nurses to help them positively in the nursing profession (Keeshin et al., 2014).

Biophysical Theory:

Gesell's theory states that the human body grows according to its genetic blueprint and pace; growth is associated with gene activity since environmental factors may sometimes modify developmental patterns.

Genetic Theory of Aging states that DNA is the main function of the cell's lifespan and accounts for the longevity in families.

Non-genetic Cellular theories look at the most basic unit, which is the cell, rather than DNA.

Physiological Theories of aging state the breakdown of the performance of a particular organ and the impairment of physiological control mechanisms.

Family-centered care is considered a partnership approach to decision-making in the healthcare industry as centered family care is recognized by multiple medical societies and several healthcare systems as an integral part of patient health and satisfaction. However, family-centered care is now at a crossroads these days. There are also some fundamental misconceptions regarding family-centered care, that as how to implement it and how to determine it. Family-centered care can never be delivered on promises or words, except if the understanding and support between them is strong

enough. Moreover, it won't be if we say that central family care is an attitude change in the path of clinical care providers (Chen et al., 2015).

Family-centered care is referred to as recognizing that the family is consistent in a child's life while the services around the system keep on changing. Family-centered care also means providing the child with all levels of collaboration services. Sharing with the child and family on a regular basis and in a supportive way to provide information regarding the health of the child. Family-centered care also involves the recognition of family strengths and respecting various methods of dealing. Ignoring all the racial, spiritual, social, and economic diversity. Facilitating and encouraging information from family to family in regard to support and networking is also a part of family-centered care.

The effects of hospitalization of the child on the child and family:

Hospitalization both positively and negatively affects the family as well as the children while caring for the illnesses of children. Positive aspects may involve focusing on the patient's health and seeking medical advice from experts (Azuine et al., 2015).

The main focus of hospitalization is on assisting the families to live well with the illness. The stress is on life and its quality; this is not only for the sake of the patient but also for the family. The child who is in critical condition must be hospitalized and must be given some disciplined treatment to get the cure as soon as possible, this not only treats the disease quickly but also decrease the chance of spreading any viral disease. So hospitalization should be carried out during the phase of illness. Children not only need care and affection but also need guidance to recover quickly. At home as we know there are no proper procedures to follow to speed up the rate of cure and treatment, sometimes cure, and treatment is prolonged due to carelessness in taking medicines and using the precautionary measure. But when we talk about hospitalization, we are keeping in mind the proper physical cure with the help of nurses and medical staff. Nurses are constantly assessing the patients and keeping records of their physical condition. Food and medicines are provided as recommended by the physician or doctor. Moreover, cleanliness is managed on an hourly basis in hospitals which is also a healthy and effective way to cure the illness. The less exposure to dirt, the greater the chances of curing instantly. However, there are also some drawbacks of hospitalization; the child may feel separated from the family, and it may reduce the freedom of the child in many regards. As children feel happy when they are home with their family, so when they are departed from the home to hospitalization this may reduce their mental and physical growth. Some cases involve in which patients who may get in worse conditions due to hospitalization in illness. On the other hand, there is also a huge impact on the families; families may also feel isolated and stressed during the phase of illness of the child, and they may feel lonely and helpless in this regard. Children need love and affection from their family and siblings which can only be provided when they are home. A reaction of children differs from hospitalization; some find it like independence while others may feel isolated. In

this regard, the parent can help by frequently visiting the child or by living with the child under the criteria of one person per patient in the hospital. This can help reduce the feeling of isolation in the hospitalized environment (Bonn, 1994).

Conclusions

To conclude, it should be mentioned that to cure any disease proper medical aid is required by any patient, which can only be found under the supervision of experts and nurses during hospitalization. The health care experts and professionals should be supportive enough that the patients feel no hesitation while grabbing the required information and sharing their problems with them. The nurses and medical experts are responsible for maintaining and taking care of all the standards in a hospital and for taking care of all the minor requirements that a patient may have. Moreover, healthcare experts should maintain equality among all patients; it's not like they focus on patients by discriminating against patients due to their race or any other social aspect. The healthcare professionals should make the children and their families understand the significance of centered family care that can help the patients and their families maintain a happy and healthy life. Mostly, when it comes to critical and hazardous diseases, centered family care is the most appropriate approach.

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