

Teaching Project: Pediatric Fevers

Nurs 402 Career Pathways Development

Purpose of Assignment

The purpose of the assignment is to provide the student the opportunity to use a prescribed and systematic format to create a teaching plan which includes behavioral objectives, a content outline, presentation methods, time allotments, resources, and evaluation methods for an educational intervention for the identified nursing problem.

Student Approach to Assignment

This teaching project was focused on identifying a group of people who could benefit with further teaching regarding pediatric fevers. Through the needs assessment, summarized within the teaching project, the target population was identified and the material that the teaching project needed to focus on was recognized. The teaching plan then outlined the specifics of pediatric fevers, using a number of resources, and was targeted to a diverse group of people using several different teaching styles. A means to evaluate the teaching plan for effectiveness was included.

Reason for Inclusion of this Assignment in the Portfolio

- Nursing Practice
 - Performs direct and indirect therapeutic interventions that incorporate principles of quality management and proper safety techniques based upon assessment findings.
 - Through the needs assessment evaluation, summarized in the Teaching Project, proper techniques for using a thermometer was determined to be an area that needed further teaching. Through direct interventions, in the form of a demonstration and reverse demonstration, the proper and safe method for using a thermometer was addressed. Assessment findings also identified the need for further education regarding medication administration. Indirect teaching interventions were given to the parent's of the

febrile children in the form of informational pamphlets on treating fevers in children and addressing what indicates a serious vs. non-serious fever.

- Nursing Practice
 - Implements traditional nursing care practices as appropriate to provide holistic health care to diverse populations across the lifespan.
 - This teaching plan concentrates on nursing interventions and education to promote wellness to children with fevers. These nursing care practices include the importance of a general assessment of the child, adequate thermometer technique, and correct dosage and route of medication administration.
- Nursing Practice
 - Demonstrate an awareness of complementary modalities and usefulness in promoting health.
 - This teaching plan is a perfect example of complementary modalities to treat febrile children and promote wellness, such as over-the-counter (OTC) medications and professional consults. Through the use of several different teaching methods, the teaching plan stresses the importance of OTC medications to combat fevers, as well as when it is necessary to also seek professional help in the management of a pediatric fever. For example, based on the “Traffic Light System”, explained in detail in the teaching plan, OTC medications should be administered during all risk levels, while expert consultation should be considered during the “Amber Risk” category and absolutely consulted during the “Red Risk” category.
- Nursing Practice
 - Establishes and/or utilizes outcomes measures to evaluate the effectiveness of care
 - To evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching plan, the session included a questionnaire and a reverse demonstration. The questionnaire evaluated whether the parents of the febrile children

could correctly answer questions pertaining to medication administration and the “Traffic Light System”. In addition, the correct technique and route for taking accurate temperature, based on their child’s size and age, was demonstrated; with a reverse demonstration to gauge the accuracy of the parent and the safety of the patient.

- Communication
 - Adapts communication methods to patients with special needs.
 - The patients involved in the teaching plan are children; therefore, the communication method of the teaching plan was adapted to include the parents/guardians. Their special needs include their youth, and the teaching plan made sure that the parents, who are responsible for their wellbeing, were adequately trained on the appropriate means to treat febrile children.
- Communication
 - Accesses and utilizes data and information from a wide range of sources to enhance patient and professional communication.
 - This teaching plan utilized information from a needs assessment, that dictated the scope of the problem and the group of learners, and was collected from the families of patients within the minor care portion of the emergency room. In addition, information was also accessed and utilized from peer review articles, which provided the teaching material that was included verbally and within the informational pamphlet.
- Communication
 - Expresses oneself and communicates effectively with diverse groups and disciplines using a variety of media in a variety of contexts.
 - This teaching plan is an example of effective communication with parents from a diverse group of individuals. The needs assessment identified that first time parents, single parent households, teenage parents, and “frequent fliers” were the individuals in need of further

teaching. The group of people targeted for teaching is diverse in age, sex, culture, race, education, and socioeconomic status. To effectively deliver the teaching plan I made sure to incorporate several different teaching styles, such as Q & A and demonstrations, into the plan. Also, I made sure that verbal instructions as well as written pamphlets were handed out, and that environment and readiness to learn was suitable.

- Teaching
 - Provides teaching to patients and/or professionals about health care procedures and technologies in preparation for and following nursing or medical intervention.
 - This teaching plan concentrates on the accurate method and route of taking a temperature on a child based on their age and level of cooperation. Educating the parents/guardians on the correct way to take a thermometer is done prior to the nursing intervention; with the demonstration, and reverse demonstration following respectively.
- Teaching
 - Provides relevant and sensitive health education information and counseling to patients, and families, in a variety of situations and settings.
 - This teaching plan was used to inform the families of febrile children about the correct management of fevers. This health education was targeted to the parents within the minor care portion of the emergency room of the Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters (CHKD).
- Teaching
 - Evaluates the efficacy of health promotion and education modalities for use in a variety of settings with diverse populations.
 - The teaching plan includes an evaluation of the teaching performed and the extent of knowledge that the parents retained from the educational session focused on managing febrile children. In

addition, several different means of teaching were used and the use of a questionnaire and a reverse demonstration were used to evaluate the safety of the parents before discharge.

- Leadership
 - Assumes a leadership role within one's scope of practice as a designer, manager, and coordinator of health care to meet the special needs of vulnerable populations in a variety of practice settings.
 - The teaching plan shows that I designed an education session, based on a needs assessment, that indicated further teaching regarding how to manage febrile children, a very vulnerable population due to their youth. I managed the teaching plan and coordinated the entire teaching session, including the content outline, time allotments, and resources. This practice setting occurred in the minor care portion of CHKD's emergency room.
- Leadership
 - Delegates and supervises the nursing care given by others while retaining the accountability for the quality of care given to the patient.
 - The delegation and supervision of parents performing the reverse demonstration of correct thermometer technique would be an example of how I met this outcome. During the teaching session I firstly demonstrated the techniques, and then watched their demonstration diligently, making sure the safety of the patient was the first priority.
- Professionalism
 - Differentiates between general, institutional, and specialty- specific standards of practice to guide nursing care.
 - This teaching plan deals with the pediatric population with a short-term hospital visit. The specialty being pediatrics, this teaching plan gives examples for specialty specific standards of practice such as a reverse demonstration of correct thermometer placement and medication suggestions based on the weight of child. A higher

standard of practice and a greater responsibility is given to these nurses, because they recognize that the incorrect administration or technique could harm the child. This specialty nursing care differs from institutional nursing care; in that long term treatment and its complications, such as injuries related to falls, are not an issue. In addition, general nursing care occurs in every nursing patient interaction and includes the basics the nursing process. General nursing care is exhibited when vitals signs are taken, assessment questions are asked, and basic medication administration rule and rights are followed.

- Culture
 - Articulates an understanding of how human behavior is affected by culture, race, religion, gender, lifestyle and age.
 - This teaching plan is an example of how a person's age and lifestyle/socioeconomic class can dictate the type of teaching required. For example, the needs assessment identified the number of parents who are unable to purchase a thermometer due to the cost. The teaching plan addressed this issue by giving a list of places in the area where they were able to purchase inexpensive thermometers.