

Sickle Cell and Seizure Scenario

Name

Institution

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Sickle Cells Scenario

Sickle Cell hemoglobin (Hgb SS) disease is one of the most prevalent types of sickle cell disease. Since the disease has no known cure, understanding how to effectively manage it is one of the most important things towards preventing its adverse effects. The case of Billy, 10 is not unique to many patients with this disease. After visiting Billy, I realized that her mother had taken measures which even though were meant to take care of him, they were in the real sense making him worse. One of the things that I asked the mother was how often she gave him water to which she replied that he only took water when he was thirsty. I also asked her how often she took his temperatures to which she answered that she had a fan that was supposed to cool him off (Sickle Cell Society, 2014).

In order to help Billy, I notified the parents that it is important to ensure that the boy is not kept in extremely cold or hot temperatures and that he avoids getting exhausted. It is also important to make sure that he takes a lot of water in order to prevent him from experiencing pain. I also advised that the mother should have a thermometer at hand at all times in order to determine when the child began having a fever. I also notified the mother it was important to ensure that the child was kept in an environment that allowed him to rest his mind and as such being placed next to the open window was not advisable. It is also advisable to ensure that there is a doctor on call at all times in order to ensure that the child is examined for any abnormal occurrences which might become fatal if not addressed with urgency (Utah Department of Health, 2012).

Seizure Scenario

Seizure is one of the most complex diseases to handle. This is because the lack of timely intervention can lead to negative outcomes and even death. The case of L.G is one of the most encountered challenges when it comes to dealing with Complex-Partial Seizure condition. In order to help the mother, I advised her that it is always important to ensure that the Keppra medication is given as prescribed by the doctor without any fail. I also shared the concerns that the mother had regarding the administration of Diastat. Since Diastat is administered through the rectum, it would be hard to administer the drug in some places like in the school bus. The administration of the drug can also be done by qualified personnel and as such the unavailability of the nurse at all times is an issue of concern. Training staff to administer this issue requires the bringing together of the patient and the care givers. In the case of L.G, he always experiences a headache before a seizure. In order to effectively offer training, it is first important to train the child to always report the symptoms to a teacher or the caregiver in order to make sure that they are monitored effectively. The major challenge that I have encountered in the administration of Diastat in schools is that at times it is hard to determine the cases that require the administration of Diastat and the ones that do not since this medication is supposed to be administered depending on case to case basis something that might be hard to determine (Schwartz, 2016).

References

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