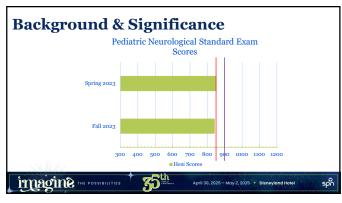


Flipped Classroom Activity to Teach Undergraduate Nursing Students Pediatric Neurological Content

Catherine LaPoint, MSN, RN, CBC, CPN





### **Planning Process**

The activity was added as a small percentage of the didactic grade to increase participation and motivation.

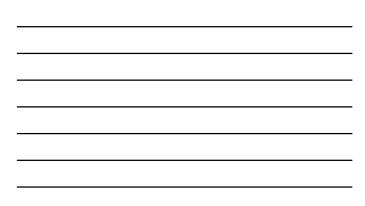
- Formal pediatric neurological paper
- Pediatric neurological poster presentation
- Peer & Self Evaluation
- 4% of the didactic grade

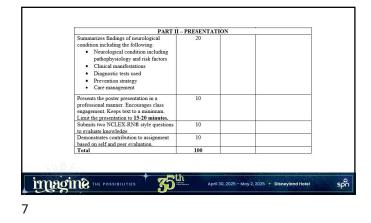
# interviewent Here Possibilities

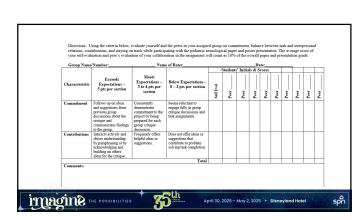


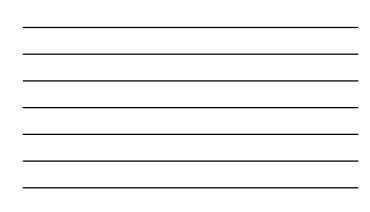


	POSSIBLE POINTS	EARNED POINTS	COMMENTS
Describes neurological condition including athophysiology and risk factors	5		
Describes clinical manifestations present	5		
Identifies diagnostic/laboratory tests utilized	5		
Identifies any preventative measures that could be taken to prevent the neurological condition	5		
Discusses therapeutic and care management of the neurological condition	10		
Applies APA style (student title page, eference page, font, font size, margins, page number, headings, in-text citations, parenthetical citations, etc.)	10		
Uses appropriate linguistic skills (grammar, punctuation, spelling, page length, professional language, etc.)	10		
Late points deducted 5 points per day			

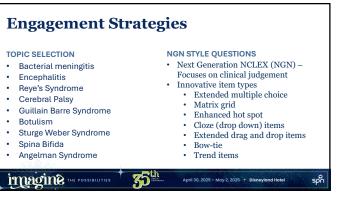












## NGN Style Question Example

- A 12-year-old male patient is diagnosed with Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). Which assessment finding requires the nurse to contact the healthcare provider immediately?
- A. Complaints of numbness and tingling in the legs
- B. Absence of deep tendon reflexes in the lower extremities C. Weakness that has ascended to the chest
- D. Difficulty flexing the ankle and toes

imagine THE POSSIBILITIES

### Answer: C

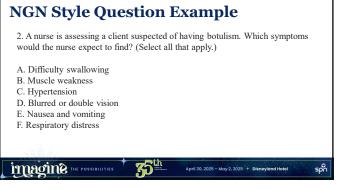
Rationale: Weakness ascending to the chest may indicate a progression of GBS that could involve respiratory muscles, putting the patient at risk for respiratory failure.

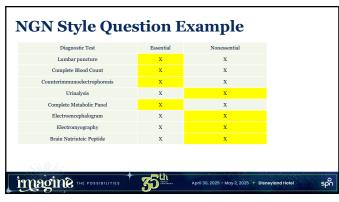
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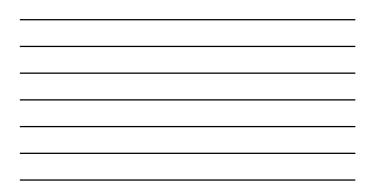
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April 30, 2025 - May 2, 2025 + Disneyland Hotel

10

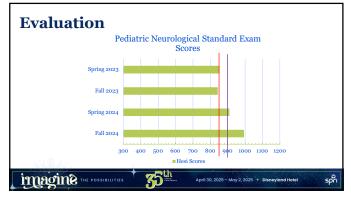




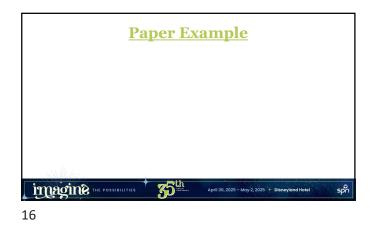


## Actionale: Lumbar puncture: Indicated, as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis is essential for diagnosing actionale: Lumbar puncture: Indicated, since it helps assess for infection (elevated white blood cell count). Counterimmunoelectrophoresis: Indicated, as it helps detect specific organisms in cases of bacterial meningits. Urinalysis: Nonessential, as it does not provide relevant information for diagnosing bacterial meningits. Complete Metabolic Panel (CMP): Indicated, since it can help monitor electrolyte and kidney function, which are important in severe infections. Electroencephalogram (EEG): Nonessential, as it assesses brain activity and is not directly used in diagnosing meningits. Detormy ography (EMG): Nonessential, as it evaluates muscle and nerve function, unrelated to meningitis derivous system infections like meningitis.

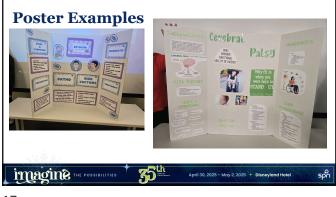
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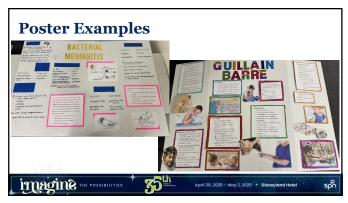




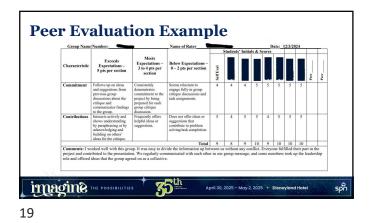




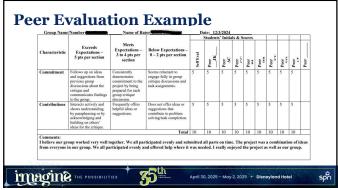












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