

Type: Assignments

Subject: Primary Health Care Nursing

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Masters Program

Length: 1 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title: Teen Type 1 Diabetes Patient

Instructions: you are working in a family practice when your newly diagnosed type 1 diabetic patient comes in. he is a 15-year-old male and is accompanied by his mother. the mother and patient report that he is "devastated" by his new diagnosis and that he hasn't been going out with his friends or participating in any of his previous activities. you suspect that he might be experiencing depression. his fasting glucose in office today is 275. what would be an appropriate screening tool for this patient? complete the following: list 10–20 questions of subjective information that you would need to elicit from your patient to help formulate your differential diagnoses and plan. you will need two scholarly references for the questions that you ask of your patient. please use references for questions

Focus: resource

<https://pro.aace.com/disease-state-resources/diabetes/slide-library/treatment-type-1-diabetes>

<https://professional.diabetes.org/content-page/practice-guidelines-resources>

Primary Health Care Nursing

Name

Institutional Affiliation

Due Date

Primary Health Care Nursing

According to the American Association of Clinical Endocrinology, intensive treatment greatly minimizes the vast risks of retinopathy nephropathy by 35% to 90% compared to conventional treatment (AACE, 2022). Therefore, the patient should start intensive treatment to stabilize the condition in our case fully. Our patient presents a fasting plasma glucose level of 275, which may risk developing ketones, especially when there is little insulin; the case may change into diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). The A1C test, therefore, is an appropriate screening tool because it provides average levels of blood glucose in 3 months which makes it essential in diagnosis and prognosis.

To fully compile a differential diagnosis and plan, subjective questions are essential. The patient's history is essential because it relates the past medical experience with the current for a precise diagnosis (Shojaeian & Mehri-Ghahfarrokhi, 2018). Assessment of physical body condition and body mass indicates, including patients' visual acuity, is crucial because it predicts the patient's glucose levels.

Questions include;

Have any of your family members been diagnosed with any type of Diabetes Mellitus?

When did you start feeling discomfort due to type 1 Diabetes Mellitus?

What is your diet like?

How often do you exercise?

Have you ever visited a medical facility before due to type 1 Diabetes Mellitus?

Do you have difficulties in breathing or a condition with the nervous system?

Have you ever missed taking your medication?

How do you think medication will help you control your blood sugar levels?

Have you ever tried unconventional medication for this condition?

What are some of the conventional medications you have tried?

To sum up, the question above is vital in coming up with a differential diagnosis plan for my patient, considering the mental state which has deteriorated. Notably, the A1C test is imperative because of the span of a period that it covers, making it possible to develop a precise diagnosis and prognosis.

References

AACE. (2022). Treatment of Type 1 Diabetes. American Association of Clinical Endocrinology. Retrieved 8 June 2022, from <https://pro.aace.com/disease-state-resources/diabetes/slide-library/treatment-type-1-diabetes>.

Shojaeian, A., & Mehri-Ghahfarrokhi, A. (2018). An overview of the epidemiology of type 1 diabetes mellitus. *Int J Metab Syndr*, 2(1), 1-4.

