

- c. Emotional stress and elevated blood glucose levels
 - d. Blood glucose monitoring for insulin management
3. What priorities for nursing care should be established for Shelly?
 4. Does the evidence support your nursing intervention?

DKA, Diabetic ketoacidosis; *DM*, diabetes mellitus.

Camping and other special group activities are useful. At diabetes camp, children learn that they are not alone. As a result, they become more independent and resourceful in other settings. Useful information about such camps and organizations can be obtained from the American Diabetes Association. A list of accredited camps specifically for children and teenagers with diabetes is also available from the American Camping Association.*

NCLEX Review Questions

1. Discharge teaching for parents of a school-age patient with diabetes insipidus (DI) should include which of the following? Select all that apply.
 - a. Education and support regarding the rationale for fluid restrictions
 - b. Information for school personnel regarding the diagnosis so that they can grant children unrestricted use of the lavatory
 - c. A thorough explanation regarding the condition with specific clarification that DI is a different condition from diabetes mellitus (DM)
 - d. Understanding that treatment will only be needed until the child reaches puberty
 - e. Knowing that school-age children may assume full responsibility for their care
2. You are working with a nurse who is new to your endocrine unit and has never worked with an infant born with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). You want to make sure he has a full