

The Child with a Genitourinary Condition

Chapter 29

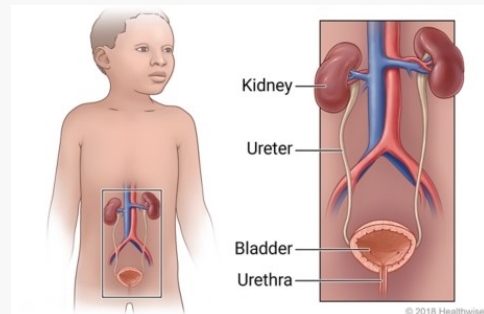
Niomi Quinteros BSN, RN

1

1

Development of the GU System

- Consists of
 - 2 kidneys
 - 2 ureters
 - Urinary bladder
 - Urethra
- Function
 - To rid the body of waste products
 - To maintain body fluid homeostasis



2

Assessment of Urinary Function



- Diagnostic Studies
 - UA
 - Urine culture
 - IVP
 - CT Scan
 - VCUG Scan
 - Laboratory testing

3

Common Terminology

Dysuria

Frequency

Urgency

Nocturia

Enuresis

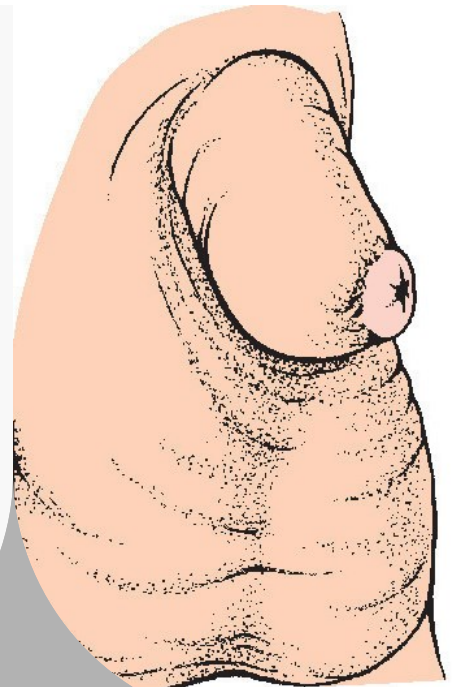
Polyuria

Oliguria

4

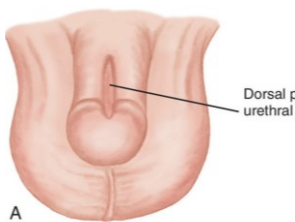
Phimosis

- Narrowing or stenosis of the opening of the foreskin
- Prevents foreskin from retracting
- Disappears by age 3
- Circumcision can correct the condition



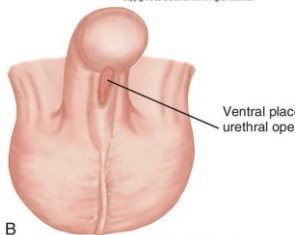
Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved.

5



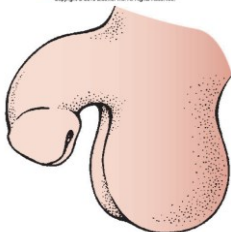
A

Copyright © 2019 Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved.



B

Copyright © 2019 Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved.



Copyright © 2019 Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Hypospadias/Epispadias

- Hypospadias: Congenital defect in which the urinary meatus is located on the lower portion of the shaft
- May be accompanied by chordee, a downward curvature of the penis from a fibrous band of tissue
- Epispadias: Urinary meatus is on the upper surface of the penis

6

Treatment and Nursing Care

- Surgery
 - Performed at 6-12 months of age
- -Routine circumcision is avoided because foreskin may be useful in the repair
- Postop
 - Prevent infection
 - Minimal restricted activity
 - I&O's
 - May have urinary catheter
 - Medications for bladder spasms
 - Instruct parents to keep from straddling infant to avoid pressure on the operative site

7

Exstrophy of the Bladder

- Lower portion of abdominal wall and anterior wall of bladder are missing.
- Urinary bladder lies open and exposed on abdomen.
- Cover with plastic shield or protective dressing



8

Obstructive Uropathy

Obstruction of the urinary system

- Surgical Intervention
 - Ureterostomy
 - Ileal conduit
 - Nephrostomy
 - Suprapubic catheter
 - Vesicostomy

• Priorities of Nursing Care:

- Providing emotional support
- Preventing infection

• Age-Specific Issues:

- Toilet training (toddler)
- Distorted body image (school-age)
- Lowered self-esteem (adolescent)

9

Acute Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)

Infants:

Diaper rash
Foul-smelling urine
Frequent urination
Weight loss
Fever
Failure to thrive

Older Child:

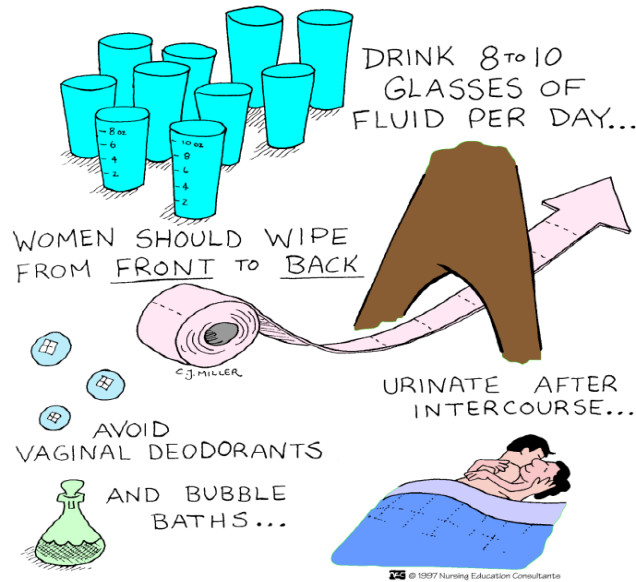
Urinary frequency
Pain during urination
Onset of bedwetting
Abdominal pain
Hematuria

Treatment:

- Broad-spectrum antibiotics or Sulfonamides (Penicillin or Bactrim)
- Teaching of family
- Treatment of underlying defect (if indicated)

10

PREVENTING CYSTITIS



11

Nephrotic Syndrome Glomerular Disease

- Symptoms:
 - Edema in the lower legs, feet, abdomen, hands, face, or other parts of the body
 - Weight gain
 - Pallor
 - Irritability/listlessness
 - Poor appetite
 - Increase albumin (protein) in urine
 - Foamy urine

NEPHROTIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN



12

Nephrotic Syndrome Glomerular Disease

- Treatment:
 - Minimizing edema
 - Steroids or Immunosuppressive therapy
 - Monitor for infection
 - Abdominal paracentesis; thoracentesis
- Nursing Considerations:
 - Well-balanced diet
 - Provide good skin care; frequent positioning: Q2H
 - Strict I/O; abdominal girth daily
 - May need a diuretic
 - Prevent from infections
 - May need an antibiotic
 - Patient/family teaching

13

13

Acute Glomerulonephritis (AGN)/Bright's Disease

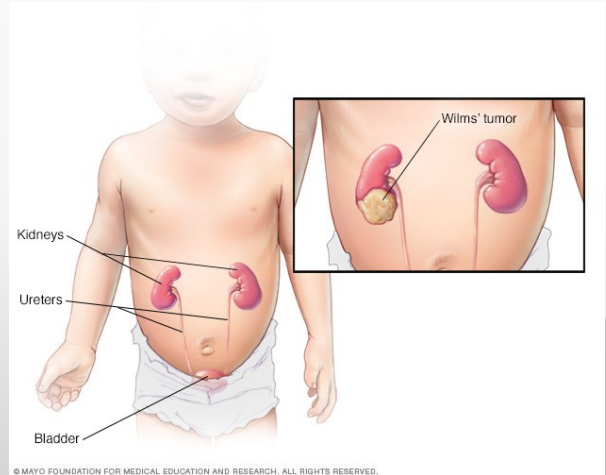
- Manifestations:
 - Urine is brown or bloody
 - Periorbital edema
 - Fever, headache
 - Decreased urine output
 - Diarrhea, vomiting
 - Hypertension
- Treatment/Nursing Considerations:
 - Penicillin
 - Decreased activity
 - Strict I/O
 - Urine labs

Caused by an allergic reaction to Group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection

14

Wilm's tumor (Nephroblastoma)

- Symptoms:
 - Early- none
 - Late- swelling of abdomen
- Treatment/nursing considerations
 - Surgery
 - Radiation/chemo
 - Comfort measures
 - **No palpating of abdomen**



15

Hydrocele



- Excessive fluid in the scrotal sac. (May or may not req. surgery)
- Many times, corrects itself by age 1 year old
- Surgery for chronic hydrocele, lasting more than 1 year

16

Cryptorchidism

- One or both testes fail to lower into the scrotum
- Possible sterility
- Torsion
- Orchiopexy
 - Prevent infection

An undescended testicle is a testicle that has not moved from the inside of the body to the scrotum. Testicles normally move to the scrotum before a baby is born.



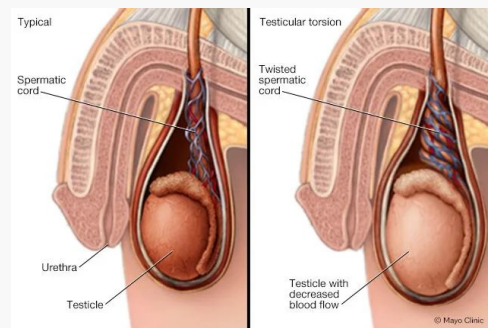
X-Plain

17

Torsion

Symptoms

- Sudden, severe pain in the scrotum
- Swelling or lump in the scrotal sac
- Abdominal pain
- Nausea and vomiting



18