

## Nursing Problem Worksheet

Name:           Lillie Golub          

Anticipated Patient Problem  and  Goals	Relevant Assessments  (Prewrite) What assessments pertain to your patient's problem? Include frequencies	Multidisciplinary Team Intervention  (Prewrite) What will you do if your assessment is abnormal?
<p><b>Problem:</b> Unstable Blood Glucose</p> <p><b>Reasoning:</b> HbA1 10.2 Glucose 340 Type 2 DM Order for Beebe hyperglycemia order set -high order set insulin Aspart recombinant QID AC/HS Order for Insulin Glargine recombinant 20 units daily AM with Aspart admin subQ Documented nonadherence to medication regimen</p> <p><b>Goal:</b> Will have a blood glucose reading of less than 180 during my time of care.</p> <p>Goal: Will be able to demonstrate proper administration of Insulin once during my time of care.</p>	Assess BP for orthostatic hypotension prn.	Educate on slow position change. Have patient dangle on edge of bed for one-3 minutes it not contraindicated before standing prn.
	Assess HbA1C	Administer Insulin Glargine in the AM SubQ 20 units daily with Daily Aspart 100 units/mL subQ Administration.
	Discuss current diet and potential barriers to access food once during my time of care.	Collaborate with Nutrition and patience to make a Carb Controlled diet that is realistic and simple to follow. If ability to access healthier options is not available collaborate with case management to find alternative ways to access food during my time of care.
	Assess patient knowledge of the importance of testing blood glucose level as prescribed and when to administer insulin daily.	Instruct pt to implement blood glucose monitoring as prescribed before meals and at bedtime. Emphasize the importance of how this is essential for calculating appropriate basal, and supplemental insulin dosage. Have demonstrate by taking blood glucose and calculating proper dosage to administer medication. Ensure that pt understands that the sites must be rotated and cleaned before injected once during my time of care.
	Assess I & O's q4 hours and prn.	Maintain Sodium Chloride 0.9% continuous IV 250 mL at 10mL/hour.
	Discuss current drinking habits with patient and assess knowledge of alcohol and diabetes 2.	Discuss alcohol cessation and discuss supplemental reading material that was earlier distributed. Inform that alcohol can cause hypoglycemia and if he should decide to drink it should be with someone trusted and not alone.

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<p>Problem: Risk for Sepsis as indicated by compromised skin and multiple chronic comorbidities.</p> <p>Reasoning: Order for Vancomycin Acetaminophen 650mg prn for fever &gt;38 WBC 18.3 ↑ CRP 8.2 ↑ ESR 25 ↑ DM 2 RLE great toe and calcaneus wound Documented fever, weakness, decreased appetite and fatigue.</p> <p>Goal: Will exhibit no fever and have a temperature of 100.4 (38C) or less during my time of care.</p> <p>Goal: Will not develop sepsis during my time of care.</p>	Access temperature q4 hours and prn	Administer 650 mg acetaminophen q 6 hours prn to reduce temperature.
	Assess WBC daily.	Administer Vancomycin 1g q24hours IVPB with checking trough prior to 4 <sup>TH</sup> DOSE.
	Assess right calcaneus dressing and wound for drainage, pain, bleeding, pallor, erythema, and swelling daily and prn.	Contact wound care and maintain proper aseptic technique. Apply aquacele non adhesive absorbent dressing to right calcaneus and secure with kerlix.
	Assess nutritional status once during care time.	Educate on the importance of maintaining adequate nutritional intake and with reduced nutritional status patient may be unable to have an inadequate immune response to pathogens and difficulty fighting infections.
	Assess current vaccination status.	If applicable, discuss with patient and provider about administering vaccinations to be up to date and prevent future infections.
	Assess skin integrity q8 hours and prn.	Promote skin integrity by preventing further wounds by turning q2 hours.