

Nursing Problem Worksheet

Name: _____

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>Problem: Acute Pain</p> <p>Reasoning: osteoarthritis, arthritic joint changes, therapy, movement</p> <p>Goal: within 1-2 hours of intervention, the patient's perception of pain will decrease</p> <p>Goal: Patient will be able to have a lower pain score and be able to go back to activities of daily living</p>	Assess the patient's pain using a numeric scale of 0-10	Administer either oxycodone or morphine for pain relief
	Assess if patient is still in any pain and wants any topical medication to help	Apply topical medication to hip
	Once patient has taken medicine, assess pain scale again after 30 minutes	Try nonpharmacologic methods of pain management such as massage, heat or cold therapies
	Assess blood pressure and heart rate	Notify provider that it is elevated and see what medication or therapies you can apply
	Assessing if patient feels as if they are able to get up and out of bed and start physical therapy	Turn off lights and allow patient to rest and try again another time
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>Problem: Impaired Mobility</p> <p>Reasoning: Swelling, musculoskeletal impairment, adjusting to a new walking gait</p> <p>Goal: patient will find which assistive device works best for them by the end of my care</p> <p>Goal: patient will be able to demonstrate how to use assistive device by the end of my care</p>	Assess patients ability to walk without an assistive device	Figure out which assistive device will work best for my patient
	Assess patient if they have any swelling on hip	Apply ice to help decrease any swelling
	Assess if patient has gotten out of bed or if they have trouble when ambulating	Apply gait belt and encourage patient to ambulate
	Assessing if patient can get out of bed as desired	Making sure that they are informed about call bell and not getting up without assistance
	Assess patients fall risk score and assess their gait	Check for fall risk band, make sure nonslip socks are on