

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Brianna Luera

Unit: S8

Pt. Initials: J.M.

Date: 11/3/2020

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Occlusion to blood vessels leading to ischemia causing necrosis to the bone and surrounding areas from a fungal or bacteria infection in the local area. This attacking and killing normal cells in the location and preventing blood flow and healing.

2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness

Kidney failure/ problems

Smoking P

Elderly

Sever bone fractures

Deep puncture wound

Surgery to repair broken bones

Replace worn joints

Circulation disorders P

Use of IV lines and/ catheters

Use of Illicit drugs

Suppressed Immune system

3. Signs and Symptoms

Fever

Pain in the infected area

Warmth in the infected area P

Swelling in the infected area P

Fatigue P

Redness on the infected area P

Nausea

Malaise

Chills

Excessive sweating

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4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

CT scan(Computerized tomography)P

MRI(Magnetic resonance imaging)

X-rays

Bone Biopsy

5. Lab Values that may be affected

Blood cultures (Gram Stain)p

WBC (White Blood Count)P

ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)

CRP (C-Reactive Protein)

6. Current Treatment

The use of piperacillin/tazobactam to treat the infection.

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Impaired mobility

8. Related to (r/t):

Infection in his foot

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

Unable to walk by himself

Unable to bear weight on left foot

Adopted: August 2016

11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:

1 .Have patient perform range of motion exercises.

Evidenced Based Practice:

Improve muscle strength and prevent muscular deterioration.

2. Give patient positive reinforcement during an activity.

Evidenced Based Practice:

12. Patient Teaching:

1. Diabetic education regarding what foods are good to eat, importance of medication and checking blood sugars.

2. Teach patient what is home safety, like not having loose rugs and use of lights at night.

3. Teach the patient the importance of good foot care.

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Have physical therapy consult with patient and teach proper use of crutches.

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Unable to wiggle toes

Needing assistance to bathroom.

Reluctance to attempt any movement in the entire leg.

Increase the patient self esteem and boost the chance of recovery.

3. Help patient properly balance while sitting and standing.

2. Make sure the patient is able to get assistive devices by case management.

3. Talk to case management regarding options for the patient to obtain medications on his budget.

Evidenced Based Practice:

This provides the patient with assurance to get up safely without falling

10. Desired patient outcome:

The patient will be able to ambulate to and from the bathroom safely using crutches properly by the time he is discharged.

