

Harris, Arthur

59 yr. male, 5'10" Type 2 Diabetic

1. Full code: must resuscitate if needed.
2. Admit to surgical unit: A hospital floor intended to prepare and perform for surgeries.
3. Diagnosis is wound infection: This is risk of diabetes as diabetes affects veins and inhibits blood flow to areas of the body especially extremities that need healing but can't due to diabetes.
4. Vital signs: When a diabetic has an infection, it can cause stress on the body which then releases certain hormones that work against insulin which in turn will allow sugar to rise. Diabetics can also become DKA which can cause Tachycardia, hypotension, tachypnea, Hypothermia, and fever if infection is present. When a diabetic has an infection, it can cause stress on the body which then releases certain hormones that work against insulin which in turn will allow sugar to rise and this. Infection can cause temperature to rise.
5. Getting a cultural done on the sample from the infected body part will allow the dr. to pinpoint what bacteria is present to treat with the appropriate antibiotic.
6. Bedrest with BRP is for the patient's safety due to high blood sugar from infection that could cause lightheadedness.
7. IV NS fluid: lowers blood glucose and also part of periop.
8. Piperacillin/Tazobactam: to treat infection. Classification: Penicillin Antibiotic and beta lactamase inhibitor, S/E: insomnia.
9. Vancomycin: used for treating colitis which may occur after antibiotics. Classification: glycopeptide antibiotic, S/E: nausea.
10. Diabetic diet: needed to keep blood sugar level under control which will in turn keep the sugar from feeding the infection and worsening.
11. Ondansetron: used for subsiding N/V. Classification: 5-HT3 Antagonist, S/E: headache.
12. Glipizide: used for controlling and treating type 2 diabetes. Classification: sulfonylureas, S/E: Anxiety.
13. Blood Glucose checks before meals and at bedtime: to monitor blood sugars and use sliding scale insulin to treat as needed.
14. Correction scale insulin before meals and at bedtime: Insulin given based off sliding scale to prevent high blood sugar depending on the count of carb in diet about to eat and before bed to sustain a steady blood sugar to get through the night of fasting.
15. Metoprolol is used to treat blood pressure buy lowering it. Classification: Beta blocker, S/E: tiredness.
16. Lisinopril: lowers blood pressure as well as treat heart failure. Long term of uncontrolled Diabetes effects the heart. Classification: ACE inhibitor, S/E: Blurred vision.
17. Aspirin: This can prevent cardiovascular events in diabetics as well as nondiabetics, because diabetes increases cardiovascular risks. Classification: Anti-inflammatory (NSAID), S/E: upset stomach.
18. I/O: Hydration can help with fighting infection and I/O also helps keep an eye on the patient's electrolytes before, during, and after surgery.
19. Labs: CBC with differential is to evaluate the patient's health and the differential is to evaluate the infection by WBC, BMP is to evaluate the organs such as liver, kidneys and to evaluate blood

sugar. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate is to look at the inflammation which can be caused by the infection. Reticulocyte count is to evaluate the damaged red blood cells which is needed to carry oxygen to the infected area. HbA1c is evaluating the average of blood glucose over a 3-month period to check how high the blood sugar has been for this diabetic patient; a urinalysis is to detect keystone and see if DKA is in effect.

20. Labs in morning: to compare the labs from the night before and evaluate any changes now that diabetes have been controlled in hospital.
21. X-ray of sacral area to evaluate any problems in this area which could be caused by diabetes effecting the connective tissue due to low blood flow and causing back pain in diabetics. This is also the wound in this patient.
22. Oxygen: Oxygen may be needed because sugar attaches to hgb taking place of needed oxygen and can lower oxygen.
23. Hydromorphone: to relieve pain from wound/surgery. Classification: Opioid analgesics, S/E: constipation
24. Cleaning sacral wound: To keep area dry and protected to decrease risk of infection.