Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Tracy Miller **Unit:** **Pt. Initials:** **Date:** 12/16/2020

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

kidney cancer begins when some kidney cells develop changes (mutations) in their DNA. A cell's DNA contains the instructions that tell a cell what to do. The changes tell the cells to grow and divide rapidly. The accumulating abnormal cells form a tumor that can extend beyond the kidney. Some cells can break off and spread (metastasize) to distant parts of the body.

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

Older age (P)

Smoking

Obesity

hypertension (P)

long tern Dialysis

Family Hx.

3. Signs and Symptoms

Loss of appetite

Unexplained weight loss

Tiredness

Fever

Flank Pain

Abdominal pain (P)

Hematuria

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Kidney Biopsy (P)

CT (P)

MRI

KUB X-ray

PET Scan

Ultrasound

5. Lab Values that may be affected

CBC (P)

BUN (P)

Cratinine (P)

H/H

Potassium

Calcuim

Sodium

6. Current Treatment

Right Partial Nephrectomy

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing

12. Patient Teaching:

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Acute Pain

8. Related to (r/t):

S/P Right Partial Nephrectomy

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

Patient's report of pain and altered desire to ambulate

10. Desired patient outcome:

Diagnosis in #7:

1 . Determine pain (location of pain, frequency, duration, and intensity using numeric rating scale (0–10 scale)

Evidenced Based Practice:

Information provides baseline data to evaluate effectiveness of interventions.

2. Provide nonpharmacological comfort measures (massage, repositioning, backrub) and diversional activities (music, television)

Evidenced Based Practice:

Promotes relaxation and helps refocus attention.

3. Be aware of barriers to cancer pain management related to patient, as well as the healthcare system.

Evidenced Based Practice:

Patients may be reluctant to report pain for reasons such as fear that disease is worse; worry about unmanageable side effects of pain medications

1. Teach about the use of additional alternative or complementary therapies (acupuncture and acupressure).

2. Teach patient of the expected therapeutic effects of medications and discuss management of side effects

3. Teach the Patient the importance of ambulation even if it causes some discomfort

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Provide information on financial resources for follow up medical care

2. Provide information for Cancer support groups or counseling services

3. Check incision site every day for at least 7 days. Change the dressing per provided directions