

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Natalie Martinez

Unit: S10

Pt. Initials:

Date: 12/17/2020

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Gangrene happens when the blood flow to a large area of tissue is cut off. This causes the tissue to break down and die. Gangrene often turns the affected skin a greenish-black color.

Gangrene. (n.d.). Retrieved December 17, 2020, from <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/gangrene>

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

Diabetes (P)

Peripheral artery disease (P)

Skin infections

Injuries

Burns

3. Signs and Symptoms

Coldness and numbness in the affected area (P)

Pain in or beyond the affected area (P)

Redness and swelling around a wound

Sores that keep cropping up on the same place

Persistent, unexplained fever, with a temperature higher than 100.4 F

A bad-smelling wound

Striking discoloration of the skin, with shades of greenish-black, blue, red, or bronze (P)

Discharge from a wound

Confusion (P), pain (P), fever, and low blood pressure

Shock

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4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Physical exam (P)

Lab tests (P)

Samples of tissue

5. Lab Values that may be affected

WBC (P)

HGB (P)

6. Current Treatment

Health Promotion/education

Drug therapy - antibiotics

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Impaired tissue perfusion

8. Related to (r/t):

Impaired tissue perfusion related to the weakening/decreased blood flow to the area of gangrene due to obstruction of blood vessels

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

Left second, third, fourth and pinky toe are black

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

1 .Monitor color, temperature, edema, moisture, and appearance of surrounding skin.

Evidenced Based Practice:

Systematic inspection can identify possible problem areas early in infection.

2. Monitor site of impaired tissue perfusion for signs of infection. Determine whether patient is experiencing changes in sensation or pain. Pay attention to high risk areas such as bony prominences and heels.

12. Patient Teaching:

1. Instruct patient and family the importance of proper pedicure and to assess the site daily.

2. Provide knowledge on normal tissue perfusion and possible causes of impairment.

3. Educate the patient and family the need to notify the physician to prevent further complications.

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Teach patient the importance of finishing medicine prescribed

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10. Desired patient outcome:

Patient will report any altered sensation or pain at site of impaired tissue perfusion during December 15 and 16.

Patient will demonstrate understanding of plan to treat tissue and prevent injury by December 16.

Patient will know how to protect and heal the tissue, including wound care by December 16.

Evidenced Based Practice:

Pain can be managed by interventions aimed at reducing trauma and other sources of wound pain.

3. Encourage and assist patient to eat to avoid malnutrition

Evidenced Based Practice:

Malnutrition contributes to anemia, which further compounds the lack of oxygenation to tissues.

2. Teach early signs of gangrene and the importance of early treatment.

3. Manage other health conditions