

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

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Unit: E7

Pt. Initials:

Date: 1/15/2021

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Hodgkins Lymphoma Disease

it begins when an infection-fighting cell called a lymphocyte develops a genetic mutation. The mutation tells the cell to multiply rapidly, causing many mutated cells that continue multiplying.

The mutation causes a large number of abnormal lymphocytes to build in the lymphatic system, where they over run healthy cells and cause the spread of Hodgkin's lymphoma.

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

- A physical exam. Checks for swollen lymph nodes, including in your neck, underarm and groin have to happen.
- Blood tests.
- Imaging tests. Tests may include X-ray, CT and positron emission tomography.
- biopsy a lymph node for testing.

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

- people between 15 and 30 years old and those over 55.
- A family history of lymphoma.
- Being male. Males are slightly more likely to develop Hodgkin's lymphoma than are females.
- Having Past Epstein-Barr infection. due to similar pathophysiologies of the diseases

5. Lab Values that may be affected

- Cells located in lymph nodes. Cells will most likely be poorly differentiated and abnormal.
- Lymph nodes will be swollen mainly in the neck region
- There may be a low red blood cell count due to bone and marrow not forming anymore and high white blood cell count due to the body trying to fight an infection

3. Signs and Symptoms

- swelling of lymph nodes in your neck, armpits or groin
- fatigue
- Fever
- Night sweats
- Unexplained weight loss
- itching
- Increased sensitivity to the effects of alcohol

6. Current Treatment

- Chemotherapy
- Radiation
- Bone marrow transplant
- Drug Therapy (relieves symptoms)

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing

12. Patient Teaching:

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• Ineffective Breathing Pattern

Diagnosis in #7:

1. Place patient in position of comfort, usually with head of bed elevated or sitting upright leaning forward (weight supported on arms), feet dangling

1. Let your healthcare provider know if you get a sore throat. It may mean you have an infection.

8. Related to (r/t):

The swelling of lymph nodes in the neck

Evidenced Based Practice:

2. Maximizes lung expansion due to the patient's position to allow lungs to have the full capacity of space to expand

2. Check with your provider before getting any vaccines. Some vaccines are not safe to have while in cancer treatment.

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

the aspect that when the lymph nodes are swelled in the throat, they tend to cause this sensitive pain to pressure. When breathing, the trachea has many receptors that are sensitive to air pressure and when lymph nodes are swollen, they tend to receive this signal of pain. Therefore patients tend to not inhale the amount of air needed for sustained breathing.

Evidenced Based Practice:

3. decreases work of breathing due to the fact that the pt is in a position that allows for less work in order to push air into the lungs

3. Report Signs of an infection. These include an area with redness, pain, swelling, warmth, or drainage

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Make sure patient has all medications needed to relieve s/s of this disease so that pt is comfortable at all times

2. Try to see if there are support groups that deal with individual with Hodgkins so that pt can feel related to.

3. Discharge plan by getting close to the "normal" for the patient. Ensuring this will decrease the chance of the patient developing depression.

10. Desired patient outcome:

Evidenced Based Practice:

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- To provide the patient with an easier and more