

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Greg Kelley

Unit: Med-Surge

Pt. Initials: T.R.

Date: 2/24/2021

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Gangrene is caused by lack of blood flow to the cells. The blood carries important nutrients, essential immune system components, and oxygen to the cells. Due to lack of blood flow the cells begin to undergo necrosis or cell death. Gangrene can affect the skin, muscles, and organs. There is different types of gangrene such as wet or dry Gangrene. Wet gangrene is caused by an untreated bacterial infection in an area that is getting poor blood flow. Dry gangrene is caused by poor blood flow to the cells of a certain area. There are also sub categories of wet and dry gangrene which include gas gangrene, internal gangrene, and Fournier's gangrene.

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

- 1) old age
- 2) diabetes
- 3) obesity
- 4) vascular damage
- 5) injury or trauma
- 6) surgery
- 7) immunosuppression
- 8) smoking

3. Signs and Symptoms

- 1) discoloration
 - blue or black if gangrene is in the skin
 - red or bronze if gangrene is in the area under the skin
- 2) foul smelling discharge
- 3) loss of feeling in the area
- 4) confusion
- 5) fever
- 6) gas beneath skin
- 7) pain
- 8) low blood pressure
- 9) septic shock
 - leading to increased heart rate, low bp, light headedness, shortness of breath, and confusion

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

- 1) patient history
- 2) physical examination
- 3) blood test

5. Lab Values that may be affected

- 1) increased white blood cell count due to body fighting infection

6. Current Treatment

- 1) Dialysis due to kidney issues
- 2) BIPAP at night and Nasal cannula during the day
- 3) change position every 2 hours

Student Name: Greg Kelley

Unit: Med-Surge

Pt. Initials: T.R.

Date: 2/24/2021

4) discharge analysis

5) x-ray

6) CT or MRI

7) arteriogram

4) recovering from a below left leg below the knee amputation due to gangrene

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Loss of appetite

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

1 .Ask why he might not be feeling hungry and asses GI tract to ensure GI activity

12. Patient Teaching:

1. Teach the patient the importance of the perscribed diet and the role the nutrients has in fueling his recovery

8. Related to (r/t):

Perscribed diet

Evidenced Based Practice:

2. assess what food the patients like and dislike and see if those foods are options for him.

2. Teach the patient to move when possible to stimulate appetite

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

The patient not eating and stating that he didn't want the food because he doesn't like it.

Evidenced Based Practice:

3. Have the patient move as much as they can to possibly build appetite

3. Teach patient to take small sips of fluid to prevent feelings off fullness when eating

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Spiritual resources due to loss of limb

2. Case manager to assess need for home care as patient lives alone

Student Name: Greg Kelley

Unit: Med-Surge

Pt. Initials: T.R.

Date: 2/24/2021

3. Asses need for oxygen and walking equipment at home

Evidenced Based Practice:

10. Desired patient outcome:

Patient will be able to eat a source of protein by the end of lunch on 2/24/2021

-, A. C. S. (2020). Loss of Appetite. American Cancer Society.

<https://www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/physical-side-effects/eating-problems/poor-appetite.html>.

.Stapp-Caudell, B. (2008). Gangrene: Recognizing and treating cellular necrosis. The Surgical Technologist, 1–9.
<https://doi.org/https://www.ast.org/pdf/300.pdf>