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Unit: East 7

Date: 2/25/2021

<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology</p> <p>The most common form of Large cell lymphoma is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. This is a cancer caused by a variety of gene mutations that lead to formation of cancerous B-cells. The most common location of occurrence is in the lymph nodes, but other sites commonly affected are the GI tract, Skin, CNS, bone marrow, salivary glands, lungs, kidneys, and liver.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the disease/Acute Illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age (P)• Ethnicity• Gender (P)	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enlarged lymph nodes• Night sweats• Unusual weight loss• Loss of appetite• Extreme tiredness or fatigue <p>These are depended on the location of DLBCL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abdominal pain, diarrhea, blood in stool• A cough and shortness of breath
<p>4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tissue biopsy• Pet/CT scan (P)• Bone marrow biopsy (P)• Spinal tap (lumbar puncture)	<p>5. Lab Values that may be affected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lactate Dehydrogenase (elevated)	<p>6. Current Treatment</p> <p>-I put a note at the bottom that explains this, but I do not know the current treatment. I listed the treatment options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy• Radiation treatment• Immunotherapy• R-CHOP (combination of the chemotherapy and immunotherapy medications)

<p>7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <p>Constipation</p>	<p>11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:</p> <p>1. Have the patient ambulate to help activate peristalsis.</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice</p> <p>2. Encourage the patient to drink at least 2500 mL/day</p>	<p>12. Patient teaching:</p> <p>1. Teach the patient the benefits of exercise or even just walking. Movement helps to keep the GI system moving.</p> <p>2. Teach the patient to stay hydrated to help promote soft BM.</p> <p>3. Teach patient to add fiber to their diet to make BM easier to pass and help prevent constipation.</p>
<p>8. Related to (r/t):</p> <p>Unknown prognosis</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice</p> <p>3. Encourage a high fiber diet (fruits and vegetables)</p>	<p>13. Discharge planning/Community Resources:</p> <p>1. Case management to see if patient needs or qualifies for home health.</p> <p>2. Diet teaching</p> <p>3. Teach the patient how to use their Stool softeners and Laxatives at home.</p>
<p>9. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <p>Patient stated they had not had a BM in two days. Also, tenderness was noted during palpation of the patient's firm abdomen.</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice</p>	
<p>10. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>Patient will have a BM by 2/24/2021.</p>		

Works Cited

- Batlevi, C. L., MD, PhD. (2020). Understanding Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma. Retrieved February 27, 2021, from https://lymphoma.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/LRF_FACTSHEET_DIFFUSE_LRG_BCELL_LYMPHOMA_DLBCL.pdf
- Gouveia, G., Siqueira, S., & Pereira, J. (2012, September 28). Pathophysiology and molecular aspects of diffuse large b-cell lymphoma. Retrieved February 27, 2021, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3545433/>
- Swearingen, P. L. (2019). PART I: Medical-Surgical Nursing. In 1221996729 909068454 J. D. Wright (Ed.), *ALL-IN-ONE Nursing Care Planning Resource* (Fifth ed., pp. 82-83). St. Louis, Missouri: Elsevier.
- Wells, D. (2018, September 18). Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. Retrieved February 27, 2021, from <https://www.healthline.com/health/diffuse-large-b-cell-lymphoma>

I forgot that I was supposed to look up my patient diagnosis on the computer at the hospital, but I wrote down what I heard during report. All they said during report was Large cell Lymphoma, so I just went with the most common type to do my research over. I didn't want to not do it because I need the practice and I had part of my patient's diagnosis. So sorry and this will not happen again.