

## Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

**Student Name:**

**Unit:** E7

**Pt. Initials:** SM

**Date:** 3/2/2021

Jada Rendon

### 1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Stomach (gastric) Cancer is an adenocarcinoma of the stomach wall. Stomach cancer spreads by direct extension and typically infiltrates rapidly to the surrounding tissue and liver, Seeding tumor cells into the peritoneal cavity occurs late in the course of the disease.

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

- Infection w H. pylori
- lymphoma of the stomach
- atrophic gastritis
- pernicious anemia
- adenomatous polyps
- achlorhydria
- Smoking
- Obesity

### 3. Signs and Symptoms

- Unexplained weight loss
- indigestion
- abdominal discomfort/pain (P)
- s/s of anemia
- early satiety (P)
- Paleness
- Weakness (P)
- Dizziness

### 4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

- Upper GI endoscopy
- Tissue Biopsy
- Histologic examination
- Endoscopic Ultrasound
- CT, MRI, and PET scanning

### 5. Lab Values that may be affected

- CBC
- Urinalysis
- Serum amylase
- Liver enzymes

### 6. Current Treatment

- Surgical Therapy
- Chemotherapy and Radiation (p)
- Targeted Therapy

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**7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:**

Constipation

**8. Related to (r/t):**

Due to treatment with certain chemotherapy agents or opioids

**9. As evidenced by (aeb):**

Patient stated Last bowel movement was 2/27/21

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

1. Increase Fiber intake
2. Maximize the patients activity level within limitations of endurance, therapy, and pain.
3. Unless contraindicated, encourage fluid intake to at least 2500 mL/day or more, including liberal amounts of fresh fruit juice

**Evidenced Based Practice:**

1. Increased fiber ncreases peristalsis and the likelihood of normal bowel movements.

2. Increased activity promotes peristalsis, which prevents constipation

**Evidenced Based Practice:**

**12. Patient Teaching:**

1. Importance of increased dietary fiber.
2. Teach patinet to establish a regular time to defecate and not supress the urge to defecate.
3. Importance of adequate fluid intake

**13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:**

1. Teach patients what kind of high fiber foods can be introduced to their diet at home
2. Schedule a time each day to have a bowel movement -Improving Regularity

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**10. Desired patient outcome:**

The patient will manage to pass formed, soft stool by 3/3/21

**3.** Encourage exercises that work best for the patient to stimulate intestines

**3.** Adequate fluid intake helps prevent hard, dry stools that are difficult to evacuate

**Evidenced Based Practice:**

References

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