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Unit: East 7

Date: 4/1/2021

<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology</p> <p>In most cases colon cancer is caused by adenomatous, sessile serrated, and traditional serrated adenomas polyps. Polyps typically occur on the mucosal lining of the colon and are caused by overgrowth of epithelial cells. Polyps that are dysplastic have a high rate of becoming cancerous. Dysplastic polyps are slow growing and typically take 10 years to become cancerous. Colon has a high cure rate if caught early and has not metastasize.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the disease/Acute Illness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Older than 50 (P)• African - American• Family history (P)• Inflammatory intestinal conditions• Low-fiber, high-fat diet• Sedentary lifestyle• Diabetes• Obesity• Smoking (P)• Alcohol	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes in your bowel habits (P)• GI bleed or Rectal bleed• Abdominal cramping, gas pain• Feeling that your bowel doesn't empty completely.• Weakness (P)• Fatigue (P)• Unexplained weight loss
<p>4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonoscopy (P)• Biopsy (P)• CT scan	<p>5. Lab Values that may be affected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carcinoembryonic antigen• Guaiac Test	<p>6. Treatment options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surgery• Chemotherapy (P)• Radiation therapy• Targeted drug therapy• Immunotherapy

<p>7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <p>Risk for Falls</p>	<p>11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:</p> <p>1. Answering the call light as soon as possible.</p> <p>Nurses labs Geriatric Nursing Care Plans. Rational, this prevents the patient from trying to get up without assistance.</p> <p>2. Keeping the patient's bed in the low and locked position.</p>	<p>12. Patient teaching:</p> <p>1. Teach patient how to safely ambulate at home. Teach them how to use safety measures such as handrails and keeping clutter off the floor.</p> <p>2. Teach the patient how to use the call light when in the hospital and the importance of having assistance to avoid falling.</p> <p>3. Teach the patient exercises to help strengthen their muscles and reduce weakness.</p>
<p>8. Related to (r/t):</p> <p>Age and Dementia</p>	<p>Nurses labs Geriatric Nursing Care Plans. Rational, prevents risk of injury of falls from the bed.</p> <p>3. Using a bed alarm.</p>	<p>13. Discharge planning/Community Resources:</p> <p>1. Physical and occupational therapy may be needed to improve strength or provided assistive devices for safe ambulation.</p>
<p>9. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <p>Weakness observed during gate assessment. Patient also tries to get out of bed unattended because they have forgotten that they need to press the call light before doing so.</p>	<p>Nurses labs Risk for Falls Nursing Care Plan. Rational, the alarm can remind the patient that they are not supposed to get out of bed without assistance.</p>	<p>2. Case manager to see if patient qualifies for or needs home health.</p>
<p>10. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>Patient will not fall on 4/1/2021.</p>		<p>3. Make sure patient is going home with someone and is going to be in a safe environment.</p>

Works Cited

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