

Universal Competencies (Address all)	Required Areas of Care (Address all)
<p>*Health Care Team Collaboration: Fannie Mae should have a multidisciplinary team in order to get the best possible care that she needs in order to heal. She will need a respiratory therapist to assist her in some exercises that she can do to help with the pneumonia and can get her started on bronchodilator therapy. The primary nurse would need to consult nutrition to make sure that Fannie Mae is getting the right nutrients in order for her to heal. Without a good diet, it can delay healing. The primary nurse should be continuously assessing vital signs and working to lower temperature and respirations with deep breathing exercises. The primary nurse needs to answer any questions that Fannie Mae or her family has.</p> <p>*Human Caring: It is so important to use therapeutic communication with Fannie Mae and her family. As a nurse, I need to be an active listener and listen to all of Fannie's and the family concerns and worries. Being in the hospital can be scary, so I need to make sure that I am explaining everything that is going on and explain the plan of care that the health care team puts into place. It is also very important to involve the patient and family in the plan of care and let them participate and make decisions as we decide what the best approach is to heal Fannie Mae.</p> <p>*Standard Precautions: Hand hygiene is critical for all patients, but especially Fannie Mae. The nurse should wash hands before, during, and after interacting with the patient to ensure that we don't put our patients at a greater risk for infection and further their complications. The nurse should wear</p>	<p>*Assessment & Evaluation of Vital Signs: Current blood pressure is 80/48. Dehydration can be the cause for a low blood pressure and the fluids should bring this up. It is important to determine the patient's baseline. Heart rate is 121 and respirations are 39, which are both high and this could be due to her infection. I will give antibiotics and beta blockers to bring those down and continue to monitor. Temperature is 102.5 due to her infection and I will give antipyretics to bring that temperature down and continue to monitor as well.</p> <p>*Fluid Management Evaluation with Recommendations: Fluid management is important for Fannie Mae since she is dehydrated and has been diagnosed with pneumonia. Fluid replacement can help thin the secretions and make them easier to cough up. Signs and symptoms of fluid overload need to be taught to patient and family and the importance of reporting any change in status to the nurse immediately. Since she is hypotensive, septic, and has a lactate level greater than 4, I would recommend giving a 30mL/kg bolus of an isotonic fluid. The fluids will also help in thinning her secretions to make them easier to cough up.</p> <p>*Type of Vascular Access with Recommendations: The patient has an 18-gauge IV access in the right forearm that should be assessed frequently for patency, signs of infection, or infiltration. The dressing should be dry and intact and if not, it needs to be cleaned and a new dressing needs to be</p>

appropriate PPE while administering medications, assessing the patient, moving or turning the patient, or performing wound care on her pressure ulcer. I will ensure that the patient is clean and dry and will do routine skin assessments in order to prevent further skin breakdown. I will need to perform wound care every shift and as needed to ensure the wound does not get infected while being at the hospital.

*** Safety & Security:** It is important to make sure that the room is free of clutter and Fannie Mae is wearing non-slip socks so that she does not fall if she needed to get up. I would educate patient on the importance of staying in bed and not getting out of bed unassisted. I would place her call light and possessions within reach so that she would be able to call me if she needed anything. Before I left the room, I would make sure that the bed is in lowest position and side rails are up. I would make sure that the IV fluids are running at the correct rate and dripping. Before administering any medications, I will ask name and DOB and allergies and verify against the eMAR and armband that this is the correct patient, medication, dose, and time.

Choose Two Priority Assessments and Provide a Rationale for Each Choice

***Neurological Assessment:**

***Respiratory Assessment:** I would perform a respiratory assessment on Fannie Mae due to her diagnosis of pneumonia and increased respiration rate. With pneumonia, you will hear crackles. As we treat the pneumonia, I will continue to do frequent assessments to ensure that the treatment is effective, respiration rate is going down, and patient is

applied.

***Type of Medications with Recommendations:** The patient should be on antibiotic therapy since she is septic and has pneumonia. The patient also needs to be on a bronchodilator to help with pneumonia. A bronchodilator makes breathing easier for the patient and can help widen the lungs and airways to maintain adequate oxygenation. To prevent blood clots, an anticoagulant needs to be prescribed as well to prevent further complications. The fluid should help increase blood pressure, but if not, a medication needs to be prescribed in order to get that blood pressure up. An antipyretic needs to be prescribed as well since the patient is running a fever of 102.5. a beta blocker can also be prescribed to decrease heart and respiratory rate.

***Oxygen Administration with Recommendations:** Supplemental oxygen is being used. Fannie Mae has a nasal canula on running at 4L. If patient's O2 saturation falls below 90%, oxygen needs to be turned up. Oxygen saturation needs to stay above 90% to ensure that the vital organs are getting enough oxygen and there is adequate perfusion throughout the body.

***Special Needs this Patient Might Have on Discharge:** On discharge, the patient will need home health care to ensure that patient is taking their prescribed medications, performing exercises to promote lung expansion, and wound care to prevent further breakdown or infection from the

<p>not deteriorating.</p> <p>*<u>Abdominal Assessment</u>:</p> <p>*<u>Cardiac Assessment</u>:</p> <p>*<u>Skin Assessment</u>: I will do frequent skin assessments on Fannie Mae due to her stage III pressure ulcer that she has. I would ensure that the ulcer stays moist to promote healing. I would clean the ulcer every shift and as needed. I will make sure that the ulcer doesn't have any drainage, redness, swelling, or any signs of infection. I will turn the patient every 2 hours to ensure that no more skin breakdown occurs.</p>	<p>current pressure ulcer on the right hip. Case management would also need to be consulted in case the patient needed to have oxygen at home and that the patient could afford all medications that have been prescribed to her.</p>
<p>Nursing Management (Choose three areas to address)</p>	
<p>*<u>Wound Management</u>: I would assess the pressure ulcer for any signs of redness, swelling, drainage, or signs of infection. I will maintain sterility while cleaning the wound and do what I can to prevent infection. I will make sure that the wound stays moist and that the surrounding areas of the skin stay dry and intact.</p> <p>*<u>Drain and Specimen Management</u>:</p> <p>*<u>Comfort Management</u>: I will make sure that Fannie Mae and her family are comfortable. Being in the hospital can be very scary, especially when you don't know what is going on. By assessing the patient's comfort level, I will be able to determine what the patient or family needs in order for them to feel more comfortable and more at ease during their stay. I also believe that Fannie Mae could be experiencing anxiety about the situation at hand which could increase her respirations as well, so I will keep the patient's room a low stimulus environment and explain everything I do before I perform it.</p>	<p>*<u>Musculoskeletal Management</u>:</p> <p>*<u>Pain Management</u>:</p> <p>*<u>Respiratory Management</u>: Fannie Mae has been diagnosed with pneumonia and has a very high respiratory rate, so frequent respiratory assessments are very important for this patient. We will teach the patient the importance of TCDB and using IS. These two interventions can help expand her lungs and get her on the right track to healing. With a good thorough assessment, we will be able to identify a patient baseline and will be able to recognize if there are any changes that need to be taken care of immediately. Also, with frequent respiratory assessments, we will be able to determine if the treatment is effective or not.</p>