

Student Name: Dominique Diaz

Unit: S6

Pt. Initials:

Date: 08/08/2021

<p>1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology- Surgical Site Infection (SSI) – Wound healing is divided into three phases at the molecular level, inflammatory, proliferative, and maturation phase. The inflammatory phase begins once the tissue integrity is disrupted. Platelets move to the site of the wound and release several cytokines. In the proliferative phase cells, such as fibroblasts, macrophages, and plasma begin to migrate to the wound and start to increase as the wound increases. In the maturation phase collagen will continuously try to remodel the wound to a state similar prior to wound. SSI can occur when any three of these phases fail, which can be from exogenous or endogenous reasons. The most common causative organism responsible for orthopedic procedures is <i>S. aureus</i> and coagulase-negative staphylococci. The most common exogenous organisms responsible are staphylococci and streptococci.</p>	<p>2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced age (P)• Malnutrition• Hypovolemia• Obesity• Steroid Use• Diabetes (P)• Use of immunosuppressive agents (P)• Smoking• Coexistent infection at a remote site• Take corticoids	<p>3. Signs and Symptoms-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purulent drainage from superficial incision (P)• Redness or discoloration (P)• Swelling (P)• Warmth (P)• Pain or tenderness (P)• Scaling, Itching (P)
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<p>4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bacterial Culture• Gram Stain• Antimicrobial susceptibility• KOH prep (P)• Fungal Culture• AFB testing• Blood Culture (P)• BMP or CMP (P)• CBC (P)	<p>5. Lab Values that may be affected-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CMP• CBC	<p>6. Current Treatment -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surgical care/education (P)• Physical Activity (P)• Diabetes management (P)• Use of antibiotics (P)• Pause use of immunosuppressant agents (P)• Incision and drainage (P)• Topicals
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<p>7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: Acute Pain</p>	<p>11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Note patient's age, weight, coexisting medical or psychological conditions and sensitivity to analgesics <p>Evidenced Based Practice:</p>	<p>12. Patient Teaching:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of increasing physical activity slowly to avoid pain level increasing
<p>8. Related to (r/t):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption of skin, tissue, and muscle integrity Musculoskeletal/bone trauma 	<p>Approach to postoperative pain management is based on multiple factors that can vary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reposition pt to semi-fowler's, lateral Sims position. Raise/reposition leg to more comfortable position. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of getting enough sleep to improve their ability to cope with the pain Ask pt to report if pain level has increased
<p>9. As evidenced by (aeb): Patient states pain level of an 8 on left leg</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice: May relieve pain and enhance circulation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate pain level regularly and document effectiveness and side and/or adverse effects of analgesia 	<p>13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain details of how to take prescription pain meds safely and as prescribed Details of activity limitations and how long limitations are in place Physical or occupational therapy programs
<p>10. Desired patient outcome: Patient will be able state pain level is 5 or lower by 08/04/2021.</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice: Evaluation pain level regularly can provide information about need for analgesia and its effectiveness. Respiratory depression and/or sedation effects can occur with administration of opioids</p>	

References

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- Jambhulkar, P., & Faustina, B. (2020, June 21). *13 surgery (Perioperative CLIENT) nursing care plans*. Nurseslabs. <https://nurseslabs.com/13-surgery-perioperative-client-nursing-care-plans/10/>.
- St. Joseph's Hospital Highland. (n.d.). *Patient Education: Pain*. Arizona Center for Rural Health. https://crh.arizona.edu/sites/default/files/u35/PatientEd_Pain.pdf.
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- Zabaglo, M. (2021, June 29). *Postoperative wound infection*. StatPearls [Internet]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK560533/>.

