

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Dramika Lopez

Unit:

Pt. Initials:

Date: 8/5/2021

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Broken Femur- The femur is the longest , heaviest , and strongest bone in the body. There are two prominent bony protrusions, the greater trochanter and the lesser trochanter. They attach to the muscles that move the hip and knee. The structure and function of the femur is weight bearing and gait stability. The capsular ligament is the strong sheath that wraps around the acetabulum periosteum and proximal femur. The femoral artery is the main blood supply to the lower extremity. Bones are connective tissue with the ability to remodel themselves. The primary cell that helps with this process is called the osteoblast. Osteoblasts secrete fluid called osteoid which is a protein the body produces called collagen. For bone to become hard it needs calcium and phosphate. Once the bone has mineralized it becomes an osteocyte or "mature bone cell". The bone can then pass cellular contents through gap junctions that are interconnected. They are then passed through the blood supply to the soft tissue covering the outside of bone. The mesh like appearance allows spaces that house bone marrow which is crucial for erythropoiesis while maintaining structure and integrity.

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

ascites
abnormal gait due to Bilateral toe amputations
obesity

3. Signs and Symptoms

Rt broken femur
rt hip pain

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4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Rt Femur xray

5. Lab Values that may be affected

BMI 42.6

6. Current Treatment

Ofermev Iv Tylenol

Acetaminophen

Physical Therapy

Ice Therapy

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Decreased Mobility

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

1 . Call for assistance while getting up from the bed.

12. Patient Teaching:

1. when patient is at home instruct to make sure all rugs are secured to the floor to prevent future falls.

8. Related to (r/t):

Related to femur fx s/p fall

Evidenced Based Practice:

Have patient use device available to assist with movement such as cane /walker/crutches

2. Advise patient to be aware of small pets which could cause accidents.

3. make sure patient knows to use immobilizer when walking.

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

changes with mobility because of pain .

2. Explain ROM excercises patient could do when resting

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Explain the benefits of diet and excercise

Evidenced Based Practice:

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2. Might want to use a shower chair to help with bathing.

3. Be able to walk with mobilizer with out fear of falling.

3. Use spirometer daily to prevent pneumonia

10. Desired patient outcome:

Patient will be able to reach physical therapy goals,
Patient will be inbetween a 3-4 on the pain scale.
Patient will learn how to choose healthier food choices.

Evidenced Based Practice:

See how patient is progressing during ambulation and therapy.

Citations: Kamrani, Payvand. "Anatomy, Bony Pelvis and Lower LIMB, Toe Nails." StatPearls [Internet]., U.S. National Library of Medicine, 13 Aug. 2020, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK544338/.