

Scenario 2: Asthma/Pneumonia

- 1) **List in order of priority your initial nursing actions for Sabina Vasquez based on physical findings and family interaction.**
 - Introduce myself, identify patient and relative, assess birthday & allergies, make sure the head of the bed is raised to help facilitate breathing, check her O2 stat, count & observe her respirations, listen to her lung sounds, get vital signs, verbalize results, administer prescribed meds, educate family on what to check on the monitors like O2 to assist if they need help & watch for signs and symptoms of respiratory distress.
- 2) **What complications might Sabina Vasquez face if her symptoms are not recognized and if care is not initiated in a timely manner?**
 - She can go into respiratory distress and become very hypoxic and have no tissue perfusion.
- 3) **As you begin to think about discharge planning for Sabina Vasquez and her family, what teaching needs to be provided?**
 - What to look for if the daughter is having an asthmatic episode. Proper ways to deal with and when to take her to the ER. Educate on administering all her meds as prescribed. Know the trigger & how to avoid them. Make sure she is UTD on vaccines to help with that.
- 4) **Reflecting on Sabina Vasquez's case, were there any actions you would do differently? If so, what were these actions, and why would you do them differently?**
 - First the patient and mom are Spanish speakers, her comfortable language, so I would make sure all the information provided to her about her daughter condition and how she could be involved would be in Spanish. Provide more education on everything that is going on. Taking my time to make sure she is aware and understand why things are being done and administered.
- 5) **Describe how you would apply the knowledge and skills obtained in Sabina Vasquez's case to an actual patient care situation.**
 - What I never realize is how much time you need to take to provide the proper care and education to the family and patient. We need to act quick because they are at risk for developing worse symptoms if not appropriately managed. We need to make sure we stay calm and stabilize the patient and provide as much teaching as we can at the time, but if not, give the patient and family member time to ask questions once the situation once everything is controlled.