

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Dylan Delaney

Unit:

Pt. Initials:

Date: 12/8/21

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Pneumonia is a disease in which an infection develops in the lung tissue. It can occur in one or both lungs. The infection causes inflammation in the air sacs leading to the sacs filling with fluid or purulent material. The addition of fluid within the lungs causes coughing and difficulty breathing. Gas exchange is disrupted with the presence of fluid leading to less oxygen getting into the blood stream.

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

Being hospitalized P
COPD
Asthma
Smoking
Immunocompromised
Diabetes P
Covid infection P

3. Signs and Symptoms

Chest Pain
Confusion
Cough P
Fatigue P
Fever
Dyspnea P
Cyanosis
NVD P
Tachypnea P

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Chest Xray P
CT Scan
Ultrasound
Oxygen Saturation P

5. Lab Values that may be affected

ABGs P
WBCs P
Sputum P
BUN P

6. Current Treatment

Antibiotics P
Decongestants P

Source:

1) Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. (2020, June 13). Pneumonia. Mayo Clinic. Retrieved December 15, 2021, from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/pneumonia/symptoms-causes/syc-20354204>

Student Name: Dylan Delaney

Unit:

Pt. Initials:

Date: Click here to enter a date.

7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Ineffective airway clearance

8. Related to (r/t):

Inflammation and presence of secretions in lungs

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

CXR shows bilateral pulmonary infiltrates; O2 sat below 89%; pt on high flow nasal cannula @ 35L

10. Desired patient outcome:

Patient have an O2 saturation above 92 and off high flow O2 by 12/15/21 @ 1500

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

1 .

Encourage pt to turn, deep breath, and cough every 2 hours

Evidenced Based Practice:

Deep breathing maximizes expansion of lungs and improves air movement

2.

Encourage pt to drink plenty of fluids

Evidenced Based Practice:

Fluids will thin lung secretions which aids in coughing and expelling mucus (Dr. Thomas; pneumonia ppt)

3.

Encourage Incentive spirometry

Evidenced Based Practice:

Improves and reminds pt to take slow deep breaths to clear air from the lungs and prevent atelectasis

Sources:

1)Ackley, B. J., Ladwig, G. B., Flynn, M. M. B., Martinez-Kratz, M. R., & Zanotti, M. (2022). Nursing diagnosis handbook: An evidence-based guide to planning care. Elsevier.

2) Olavi, A., & Jakobin. (2021, April 22). Pneumonia nursing care management: A study guide. Nurseslabs. Retrieved December 15, 2021, from <https://nurseslabs.com/pneumonia>

3) Pneumonia nursing care plan & management. RNpedia. (2017, July 24). Retrieved December 15, 2021, from <https://www.rnpedia.com/nursing-notes/medical-surgical-nursing-notes/pneumonia/>

12. Patient Teaching:

1. Encourage pt to lose weight and maintain a healthy diet
2. Splint chest when coughing to help with pain
3. Have pt break up ADLs until able to complete without becoming short of breath

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Speak with case management if home O2 is needed to arrange for supplies to be available
2. The importance of taking all prescribed medications
3. Have pt schedule a follow up visit with repeat CXR in 6 weeks

