

## Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

**Student Name:** Dylan Delaney

**Unit:**

**Pt. Initials:**

**Date:** 1/18/22

### 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 fluid within the lungs cause coughing and difficulty breathing. Gas exchange is disrupted with the presence of fluid leading to less oxygen getting into the blood stream. The patient lives in a nursing home so his diagnosis is HCAP

### 4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Chest Xray P  
CT Scan P  
Ultrasound  
Oxygen Saturation P

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

Being hospitalized P  
COPD  
Asthma P  
Smoking  
Immunocompromised  
Diabetes  
Covid infection

### 5. Lab Values that may be affected

ABGs  
WBCs P  
Sputum P  
BUN

### 3. Signs and Symptoms

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

### 6. Current Treatment

Antibiotics P  
Oxygen therapy 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 92%; pt on nasal cannula @ 4L

**10. Desired patient outcome:**

Patient have an O2 saturation above 95 and off O2 by 1/19/21 @ 1400

**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 avoid sick residents at his nursing home.
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. Ensure that nursing home is equipped with pts O2 needs and if not then arrange for pt to go home with O2
2. The importance of taking all prescribed medications
3. Have pt schedule a follow up visit with repeat CXR in 6 weeks

