

- Signs & Symptoms**
- high fever
 - chills
 - wheezing
 - tachycardia
 - chest pain (due to cough)
 - cough (w/ sputum or phlegm)
 - crackles / ↓ breath sounds
 - vomiting
 - irritable

Pathophysiology
 (an inflammatory response) caused by an infection, or aspiration, where fluid gets in the lungs, which causes alveoli to fill w/ fluid or pus. proper gas exchange cannot occur as well.

- Diagnostics/Labs**
- chest X ray
 - sputum culture
 - ABGs
 - electrolytes

Pneumonia

dependent on type of ~~antibiotic~~ microorganism

- Treatment/Medication**
- antibiotics (azithromycin)
 - antipyretics (acetaminophen)
 - analgesics (for pain)
 - supplemental oxygen

- Nursing Interventions**
- reposition patient to promote breathing (semi-fowlers)
 - suctioning if necessary of secretions
 - TCD B incentive spirometer
 - adequate hydration / encourage fluid intake

- Patient Teaching**
- patient needs to take ALL of the prescribed antibiotics, even if they feel better
 - good hand hygiene
 - educate what causes pneumonia & SIS of exacerbations
 - teach that more fluids = greater chance of getting rid of secretions
 - instruct pt & family how to properly perform coughing exercises

Other
 • assess for other medical issues that can become worse due to illness

- Priority Nursing Diagnosis**
- ineffective airway clearance
 - dehydration / deficient fluid volume (related to fever)