

## NICU Disease Process Map

D.O.B.: 8/21/2023

APGAR at birth: 8,9

Gestational Age: 31 weeks

Adjusted Gestational Age: 33

**Birthweight:**

*Twin Boy: 3.5 lbs. 56 oz./ 1610 grams*

*Twin Girl: 2.6 lbs. 42.3 oz./ 1200 grams*

Current weight \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. \_\_\_\_\_ oz./ \_\_\_\_\_ grams

*Twin Boy: 3.6 lbs. 57.5 oz/ 1630 grams*

*Twin Girl: 2.6 lbs. 42.3 oz/ 1200*

Disease Name: \_

HELLP ( Hemolysis Elevated Liver Enzymes and Low Platelets)

What is happening in the body?

HELLP is commonly acquired from the mother. Babies will often have fluid in the lungs that can cause them respiratory distress. Since it is a blood disorder, they will have difficulty clotting. They are prone to liver failure as well.



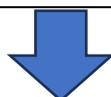
What am I going to see during my assessment?

I anticipate seeing abdominal swelling, apneic spells and irregular heart rate.



What tests and labs will be ordered?

I anticipate that labs to monitor RBC and platelets will be ordered as well as kidney and liver functions labs.



What trends and findings are expected?



What medications and nursing interventions/treatments will you anticipate?

Based on EMAR the only medication that was given was Caffeine Citrate to help stimulate the breathing in babies.



How will you know your patient is improving?

The babies should be gaining weight according to my nurse. They can also come home when they are able to be bottle fed and breath on their own.



What are risk factors for the diagnosis?

Risk factors for this kind of disease is mother having a high blood pressure, renal problems and even obesity.



What are the long-term complications?

According to my nurse HELLP could possibly cause NEC in preterm.



What patient teaching for management and/or prevention can the nurse do?

The nurse should monitor breathing patterns and respirations and educate parents on it as well. Educate that babies should not be fed more than 30 mins.

