

NICU Disease Process Map

D.O.B. <u>9/4/2023</u>	APGAR at birth: <u>3</u>
Gestational Age <u>24 w. 4</u>	Adjusted Gestational Age <u>32 weeks</u>
Birthweight _____ lbs. _____ oz. / <u>UNK</u> _____ grams	
Current weight _____ lbs. _____ oz. / <u>1670</u> _____ grams	

Disease Name: ASD - Atrial Septal defect

What is happening in the body?

a defect, usually at the time of birth, which causes a hole in the wall of the heart between the upper chambers, also known as the atria.

This defect can cause heart failure and potentially high blood pressure it can also result in failure to thrive



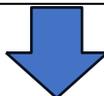
What am I going to see during my assessment?

I am going to see poor circulation and I am going to hear a murmur. I may also see shortness of breath and rapid breathing when feeding. if my patient did not have an OG tube.



What tests and labs will be ordered?

- EKG
 - Chest X-Ray
 - CT
 - MRI
- } if the patient can withstand



What trends and findings are expected?

• hearing a murmur upon assessment followed up with an Echocardiography to determine the hole size and the enlargement of both the right atrium and ventricle from extra work.



What medications and nursing interventions/treatments will you anticipate?

Some ASDs may not need any additional treatments besides observation.
If the defect has not closed on its own by school age, then the cardiologist will perform heart surgery or a cardiac catheterization
nursing interventions: assessing and managing symptoms, educating family and watching for complications.



How will you know your patient is improving?

The murmur will begin to become quieter upon cardiac assessment, decreased work of breathing, adequate growth and weight gain



What are risk factors for the diagnosis?

pre-mature and low birth weight, maternal diabetes, and maternal smoking
maternal epilepsy is also a risk factor



What are the long-term complications?

if left untreated, pulmonary hypertension, higher probability of death
stroke



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

explaining to the parents the pathophysiology of the defect and the causes of the defect.

signs and symptoms to watch for

- poor circulation
- ↑ work of breathing

