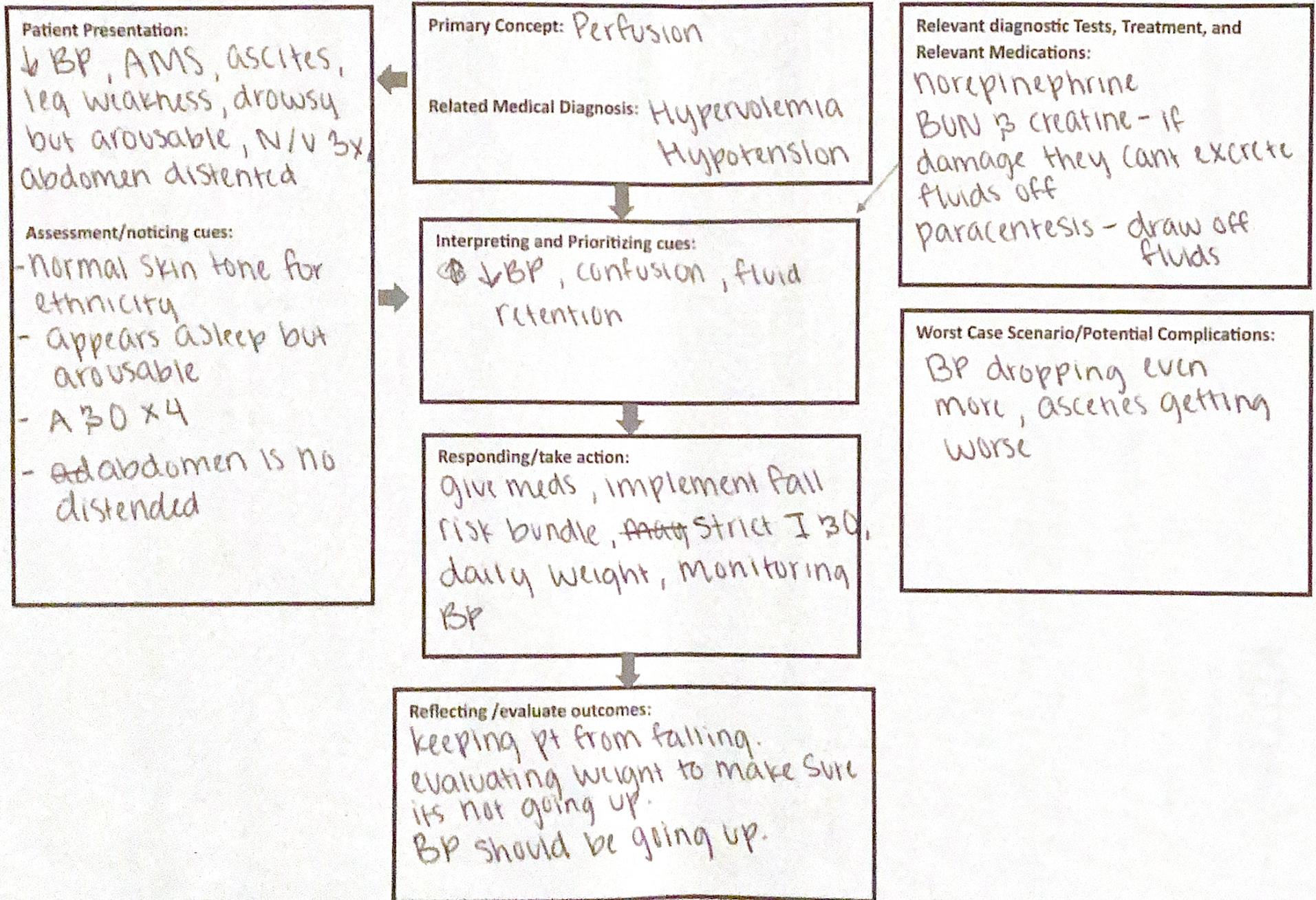


Anze Zamarripa

Clinical Care Concept Map



Alize Zamarripa



KeithRN.com

Patient Preparation Worksheet

Time	Meds/Care Priorities	Labs/Glucose

Initials: _____ Room # 11 Adm. Date 3/25 Post op day# _____

Diagnosis: hypotension, AMS

Current problem: _____

Patient Story: Cirrhosis. Pt fell @ home but waited a while to come in.

Allergies: NKA

PRIORITY Body System to Assess circulatory / neuro

	CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS/Pain	Other
Prior Nursing Assessment								
Current Nursing Assessment								

Abnormal Relevant Lab Tests	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Na (135 - 145)	133 ↓	altered mental status
BUN	26 ↑	kidney damage
Creatinine	1.80 ↑	kidney damage
Misc. Labs		
BS	norm 96	can slow recovery hypo/hyperglycemia
Lab TRENDS Concerning to Nurse?		
Na, BUN, Creatine		

TZDM

Code Status Full code
 O2 therapy RA, 2L NC while sleeping
 IV site IJ triple lumen 3/25
 IV Maintenance _____
 IV Drips _____
 Tubes _____
 Activity 2 wheeled walker
 Fall Risk/Safety _____
 Diet general
 Last BM _____
 Intake: _____
 Output: _____
 Therapies: RT/OT/PT _____
 Dressings _____

Notes:
 4/2 - paracentesis 3.5 L off
 15 L since 3/25
 Pt had ascities (I'm sorry if I ~~spelt~~ spelled that wrong)

Pharmacology

List each medication you will administer this shift and the PRNs in the last 24 hours.

Medications	Pharm. Class	Mechanism of Action in OWN WORDS	Common Side Effects	Assessments/nursing responsibilities
Aspirin EC tablet	analgesic	relieves pain.	abd. pain, N/V	helping with nausea/vomiting, interventions
heparin	anti-coagulant	prevent blood clot	bleeding	bleeding, monitoring for HIT
Lactulose liquid	laxatives	to help pt have a bowel movement	dehydration, nausea	give plenty of fluids
panoprazole	ulcer	prevent ulcers	diarrhea, bloating	assess amount of stool, hydrate
rifamixin	anti-infectives	prevent infections	Peripheral edema	elevated extremities, monitor edema
levothyroxine	thyroid	help with hypo-thyroidism	↑ HR, HA	monitor HR, decrease activity

Pathophysiology

Interpreting clinical data collected, what is the primary/current medical problem? State the pathophysiology of this problem in your own words.

Medical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical Problem
hypertension hypotension	Artery are vasodilated, not a lot of resistance

Problem Recognition

To prevent a complication based on the primary medical problem, answer each question in the table below.

Question	Most Likely	Worst Possible
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.	↑ BP to fast??	↓ BP
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	vassopressors, elevate legs, give fluids	fluid overload
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify them early?	BP, map, perfusion, lightheadedness	
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	Fall risk, admin BP medication	

Putting it All Together to Provide Safe Patient Care

1. Which findings have you collected that are most important and need to be noticed as clinically significant?

Most Important Assessment Findings	Clinical Significance
Color of skin ↓ LOC lightheadedness	the BP may be dropping more & other interventions maybe needed

Medical Management of Care

2. Identify the rationale for each provider order and its expected outcome.

Provider Order	Rationale	Expected Outcome
norepinephrine elevate legs	↑ BP, vasoconstriction get blood moving from legs	↑ BP noninvasive way to ↑ BP

Nursing Management of Care

3. After interpreting clinical data collected, identify the nursing priority goal for your shift and three priority interventions specific for your patient. For each intervention write the rationale and expected outcome.

Nursing Priority	Safety	
Goal/Outcome	↑ BP is see if perfusion is good	
Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. EOB Peripheral neuro assessment 2. Monitor VS 3. Monitor I & O	1. monitor circulation 2. watching for compensation 3. fluid retention	1. good perfusion 2. no complication 3. prevent hypervolemia

4. What interventions/nursing responsibilities could be delegated?

Nursing Tasks/Interventions	Appropriate Delegation to Whom?	Rationale for Delegation
Assisting pt while walking Monitor BP	CNA CNA	

5. To provide compassionate holistic care for this patient, answer the following questions.

What is the patient likely experiencing/feeling right now in this situation?	Frustrated / scared
What can you do to engage yourself with this patient's experience, and show that they matter to you as a person?	- let pt express how they feel - teach S/S of hypotension - don't ask if they want spiritual care

6. Identify the psychosocial/holistic care priority specifically for your patient based on the findings you noticed as most important. List appropriate interventions, rationale, and expected outcomes.

Psychosocial/Holistic Care Priority	Involving family in care / education	
Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
Involve them in teaching	help reassure them	↑ Knowledge of condition

EDUCATION PRIORITIES/DISCHARGE PLANNING

7. Identify three priority educational topics that need to be included in a teaching plan to prevent complications and prepare this patient for discharge.

Teaching About Illness Care	Rationale	How are you going to teach?
1. Importance of taking medication 2. If feeling dizzy, call for help. Don't try to walk by yourself. 3. S/S hypotension	1. Stay on top of med can help prevent prob 2. Falling can lead to a lot more problems 3. So they know when to call for help	1. I will meet them where they are & see which teaching method works best 3.

EVALUATION

8. After implementing the plan of care, interpret clinical data at the end of your shift to determine if your patient's condition has improved, has not changed, or has declined. (NCSBN Step 6 Evaluate outcomes)

Most Important Data	Improved	No Change	Declined
BP	X		
Na		X	
Bun		X	
CREATINE		X	
Mental Status	X		

9. Has the patient's overall status improved, declined, or remained unchanged during your shift? If the patient has not improved, what other interventions must be considered by the nurse? (NCSBN Step 6 Evaluate outcomes)

Overall Status	Additional Interventions to Implement	Expected Outcome
Improved		

END OF SHIFT: Professional Communication-SBAR to Primary NURSE

Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name/age Brief summary of primary problem Day of admission/post-op #
Background
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary problem/diagnosis Most important past medical history Most important background data
Assessment
<p>Most important clinical data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vital signs Assessment Diagnostics/lab values <p>Trend of most important clinical data (stable-increasing/decreasing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How have you advanced the plan of care? Patient response Current status (stable, unstable, worsening)
Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions to advance plan of care