

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.	subacute dyspnea tachypnea	Death Septic Shock
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Abx	Abx, Control Infection, fluids
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify them early?	Labs/Vitals	Labs/Vitals O ₂ Status
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	treat infection Mobility, nutrition	fluids, resp treat infection

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
elevated resp. ↑ WBC ↑ Lactate Wheezing/ crackles	trouble breathing → Indicator of Infection → pneumonia

Medical Management of Care

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

Provider Order	Rationale	Expected Outcome
Incentive Spirometry 6x	expands lungs, helps w/ breathing	Pt. breathes better

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		
Goal/Outcome		
Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Spirometry	1. Pt has pneumonia	1. Strengthen lungs
2. Antibiotics	2. JTI (sepsis)	2. resolve infection
3. Mobility	3. Pt is bedridden - at risk	3. Pt builds strength to sit up again