

Firelands Regional Medical Center School of Nursing
Nursing Care Map

Student Name

Taylor Fox

Date

02/24/2023

Noticing/Recognizing Cues:

Highlight all related/relevant data from the Noticing boxes that support the top priority problem

Assessment findings*:

- SpO2 95% on room air
- Uses visual aids (glasses)
- Missing teeth (uses upper partial)
- Excessively dry skin on feet bilaterally along with lips
- Decreased range of motion and strength of right arm
- Clubbing of fingernails
- Yellowing of fingernails
- SOB during rest
- Productive intermittent cough

Lab findings/diagnostic tests*:

- Platelet count (elevated 591)
- Lymph # (low 0.7)
- Sodium (low 129)
- BUN (low 7)
- Glucose (high 107)
- Albumin (low 2.6)
- Prealbumin (low 7.9)

Risk factors*:

- Current smoker (1 pack per day)
- Age (65)
- Hypertension
- Chronic Alcohol use
- Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA)

Interpreting/Analyzing Cues/
Prioritizing Hypotheses/
Generating Solutions:

Nursing priorities*: ***Highlight the top nursing priority problem***

- Impaired Gas Exchange
- Generalized Weakness
- Aspiration Precautions

Potential complications for the top priority:

- SOB on exertion
 1. Increased breathing rate
 2. Retractions
 3. Sweating
 4. Wheezing
- Respiratory Failure
 1. Difficulty doing ADL's
 2. Cyanosis
 3. Nostril flaring
 4. Fast, rapid breaths
- Mental Status Changes
 1. Confusion
 2. Irritability
 3. Psychomotor Agitation

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Responding/Taking Actions:

Nursing interventions for the top priority:

- **Assess Vital Signs q4h and PRN (0800, 1200, 1600)**

Rationale: To monitor SpO₂ to make sure it is within normal limits (95%-100%)

- **Monitor respiratory status q4h and PRN (0800,1200,1600)**

Rationale: To monitor improvement in shortness of breath and respirations (respirations between 12-16 breaths per minute)

- **Administer supplemental oxygen PRN via nasal canula and doctors' orders**

Rationale: To improve oxygen saturation and prevent respiratory failure

- **Encourage patient to use incentive spirometer 10 times an hour while awake and PRN**

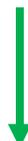
Rationale: To expand and strengthen lungs. Incentive Spirometry is used often in postoperative patients to prevent atelectasis (Doenges, M. E., 2019).

- **Encourage coughing and deep breathing exercises q2h and PRN**

Rationale: To clear airway of secretions

- **Educate patient on proper intake daily**

Rationale: To thin secretions making them easier to pass



Reflecting/Evaluate Outcomes:

Evaluation of the top priority:

- **SpO₂= 95% on room air**
- **Excessively dry skin on feet bilaterally along with lips are now moist**
- **Clubbing of fingernails**
- **No SOB during rest**
- **Productive Intermittent Cough**
- **No updated labs to reevaluate plt count, lymph #, sodium, BUN, glucose, Albumin, Prealbumin**
- **Continue plan of care**

References:

Doenges, M. E., Moorhouse, M. F., & Murr, A. C. (2022). *Nurses' pocket guide: Diagnoses, prioritized interventions, and rationales* (16th ed). F. A. Davis Company: Skyscape Medpresso, Inc.