

Firelands Regional Medical Center School of Nursing
AMSN 2023
Unit 6: Heart Failure online assignment (1.5H)

Directions:

- Read Lewis Chapter 34, review ATI Pharmacology Made Easy 4.0: Cardiovascular Module: Drug Therapy for Heart Failure, and review the Unit 6 Pharmacology List.
- Utilizing the resources above, complete the case study. There will be many items for each question.
- Utilizing the Pharmacology List and ATI/Skyscape, complete three ATI Medication Templates from the Pharmacology List.
- This assignment is due in the Unit 6: HF assignment drop box by March 13, 2023 at 0800.
- Be prepared to discuss this assignment in class.
- You must complete the assignment in full to receive the 1.5H theory credit.

Assignment Objectives:

- Determine overall goals in the treatment of heart failure.

CASE STUDY:

Frannie Failure, a patient on 4P, calls the nurse and states, "I feel really puffy. My rings feel so tight on my fingers and I am having trouble catching my breath." The patient is lying flat in the bed and is alert and oriented x 3. NS @ 125mL/HR running.

Assessment:

- Vital Signs: T 97.9 oral, HR 120, RR 24, SpO2 86% RA, BP 152/94, pain 0/10.
- Respiratory: Lung sounds- crackles throughout bilaterally, non-productive cough.
- Cardiac: Heart sounds- S3, pedal pulses not palpable, 3+ pitting edema bilateral feet and ankles.
- Skin intact, pale and cool.
- Gastrointestinal: Bowel sounds x4 WNL, BM yesterday morning.
- Intake/Output: Patient has had 900ml in and 200ml out.

1. What additional information would you want to know?

I would like to know about any allergies the patient may have, what kinds of medications she is currently taking, any labs she had recently done and a history of her diagnosis. I would also like to know the current weight of the patient and the weight of the patient at admission.

2. What assessment/ interventions would be appropriate for this patient?

Placing the patient on fluid restrictions and apply SCD stockings would be appropriate for this patient. Additionally, I would request a prescription for a diuretic to be started immediately to start removing the excessive fluid the patient is retaining.

3. What would you anticipate the healthcare provider to order?

Based on the information provided I believe the provider would place the patient on some sort of diuretic. If we obtain further information I believe we would be able to decide what sort of diuretic would be best to use for this patient.

4. What medications would be appropriate for this patient (include all pertinent from the Pharmacology List) ? Doses? Nursing Interventions? You will pick three of these medications to complete the ATI Medication Templates.

Based off the information given I believe either a loop diuretic like furosemide or bumetanide may be used, or a thiazide diuretic like hydrochlorothiazide would be used. Either of these diuretics would help in increasing her output, decreasing her BP, and correcting the edema she is experiencing. Furosemide can be given PO, IM or IV. For an oral dose for this patient, I believe a starting dose of between 40mg twice a day is necessary. For an IM dose 20-40mg may be given every one to two hours. For an IV a bolus can be given based off the formula 0.1mg/kg followed by 0.1mg/kg/hr infusion. Bumetanide can be given orally, IM or IV as well. The recommended oral dose is between 0.5-2mg/day given in one to two doses. The IM or IV dosage is 0.5-1mg/dose and can be repeated every two to three hours until a maximum daily dosage of 10mg is achieved. Hydrochlorothiazide is given only orally. The dosage is recommended to be between 12.5-100mg/day given between one to two doses. However, it is recommended not to exceed 50mg/day for patients with hypertension. All of these meds have similar interventions. With the administration of these sorts of medications nurses need to always monitor serum electrolyte levels, monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias, monitor blood pressure, monitor for hearing loss, tinnitus, and vertigo. In addition, nurses need to administer this medication in the morning and early afternoon to help prevent late night accidents or from making the patient awake at night to use the restroom. Nurses also need to take accurate measurements of the patient's intake and output while on these sorts of medications.

5. What patient education would you include?

I would educate the patient on the importance of adhering to their medication schedule/regiment, the need to adequately monitor the BP at home, identifying early signs of edema or fluid retention, heart healthy diet, activities and exercises they need to perform, what symptoms to look out for and when to call the doctor.