

Firelands Regional Medical Center School of Nursing
Nursing Care Map

Student Name _____

Date _____

Noticing/Recognizing Cues:

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

Assessment findings*:

- Hypotension 100/68
- Mild Weakness x4
- Multiple Scabs
- Multiple Bruises
- Pain 8/10
- Decreased Urine Output <500
- Peripheral Edema +1 Non-pitting
- Ascites
- No visible drainage from Pleurx

Lab findings/diagnostic tests*:

- 122 Sodium
- 24 BUN
- 2.20 Creatinine
- Blood Sugar 152
- CT showed viscous fluid in the lungs
- Bilateral Atelectasis

Risk factors*:

- Multiple falls in past 6 months
- Malnourished
- Cirrhosis
- Acute Kidney Injury
- Sciatica
- Type 2 Diabetes
- Age

Interpreting/Analyzing Cues/
Prioritizing Hypotheses/
Generating Solutions:

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

- Impaired Physical Mobility
- Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance
- Excess Fluid Volume
- Ineffective Health Self management

Potential complications for the top priority:

- Pneumonia
 - Advantageous Lung Sounds
 - Low Pulse Oxygen
 - Elevated WBC
- Increased Dependence
 - Emotional Changes
 - Difficulty performing ADL's
 - Increased Healthcare Needs
- Fall Risk
 - Muscle Weakness
 - Previous Fall History
 - Chronic Health Conditions

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Responding/Taking Actions:

Nursing interventions for the top priority:

- Assess musculoskeletal system every 8 hours
 - The first step would be to assess the patients mobility status, including the type and extent of their mobility impairment.
- Collaborating with the interdisciplinary team
 - Collaborating with the team, including physical therapist, occupational therapist, and other healthcare professionals, can help develop an individualized plan of care for the patient.
- Encouraging Exercise to improve strength
 - Encouraging regular exercise and mobility can help maintain muscle strength and prevent further mobility loss.
- Monitor falls for safety
 - Monitoring my patient for falls and taking steps to prevent them, such as ensuring adequate lighting and removing tripping hazards, can help keep them safe
- Provide education to the patient
 - Providing education on mobility techniques, safe transfers, and proper use of assistive devices can empower the patient to manage their mobility impairment more effectively



Reflecting/Evaluate Outcomes:

Evaluation of the top priority:

- +1 Pitting Edema in Lower Extremities
- Improved Core Strength
- Ability to perform ADL's and change direction without loss of balance
- Reduced fall risk during short distance household ambulation
- Educate and incorporate proper nutrition for skin repairment
- Consult pain management to meet with patient to decide the best method of chronic pain management
- Review lab tests related to the liver
- Paracentesis may be needed to reduce swelling of abdomen
- Continue Plan of Care