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*:

- Pulse 104
- RR 22/min
- SpO2 87% on RA
- Blood Pressure 157/84
- Shortness of breath
- Dark green sputum
- Persistent cough
- Bi-lateral anterior and posterior inspiratory wheeze
- BMI 27.3 kg/m^2

Lab findings/diagnostic tests*:

- WBC 21.5 (H)
- Chest x-ray-negative for cardiopulmonary pathology
- MPV 6.2 (L)

Risk factors*:

- Diabetes mellitus
- Current smoker
- Past medical history of ovarian cyst and acute abdominal pain
- History of hypertension
- Past medical history of asthma-like symptoms
- History of depression and anxiety
- Obesity

Interpreting/Analyzing Cues/ Prioritizing Hypotheses/ Generating Solutions:

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

- Ineffective Breathing Pattern
- Ineffective Airway Clearance
- Ineffective Gas Exchange

Goal Statement: Establish a normal, effective respiratory pattern with oxygen saturation above 95% on room air.

Potential complications for the top priority:

1. Respiratory failure
   - Increased work of breathing
   - Decreased SpO2 or PaO2
   - Increased PaCO2
   - Mental Status change
   - Bradypnea
   - Diaphoresis
2. Atelectasis
   - Decreased breath sounds
   - wheezing upon auscultation
   - Difficulty breathing
   - Tightness in chest

3. Hypoxemia
   - Restlessness
   - Confusion
   - Cyanosis
   - Fatigue
   - Increased heart rate

Nursing interventions for the top priority:

1.Assess vitals q4hr or PRN
Rationale: To provide a baseline to monitor for improvement or worsening of condition.
2.Assess respiratory pattern q4hr or PRN
Rationale: To provide a baseline to monitor if symptoms worsen.
3.Auscultate lung sound q4hr or PRN
Rationale: To monitor if abnormal lung sounds persist or return to normal.
4.Monitor white blood cell count q24hr or PRN
Rationale: To monitor if infection, or inflammation, continues to persist, worsen, or improve.
5.Monitor Monitor mean platelet volume q24hr or PRN
Rationale: To monitor if inflammation continues to persist.
6. Monitor amount and color of sputum when coughed up BID or PRN
Rationale: To monitor if infection has improved.
7.Elevate head of bed more than 30 degrees or if having trouble breathing put in high fowler's position PRN
Rationale: To decrease pressure on diaphragm and help with drainage (Doenges, Moorhouse, & Murr, 2022).
8. Educate patient on importance of hydration BID or PRN
Rationale: To loosen secretions, or mucus, in throat.
9. Educate patient on smoking cessation BID or PRN
Rationale: To limit respiratory irritants.
10. Educate patient of ambulation BID or PRN
Rationale: To help improve lung function, enhance circulation, and reduce risk of blood clots.

Reflecting/Evaluate Outcomes:

Evaluation of the top priority:

- **Pulse decreased from 104 to 85**
- **RR decreased from 22/min to 16/min**
- **SpO2 increased from 87% RA to 93% on RA**
- **Blood pressure decreased from 157/84 to 137/ 82**
- **Patient stated a decrease in shortness of breath**
- **No new sputum was obtained**
- **Occasional cough**
- **No noted Bilateral anterior and posterior inspiratory wheeze**
- **WBC decreased from 21.5 (H) to 12 (H)**
- **MPV increased from 6.2 (L) to 7 (H)**

-Diabetes Mellitus
-Current smoker
-Past medical history of asthma-like symptoms
-History of depression and anxiety
-Obesity

Continue Plan of Care

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