

Management of core

- Multiple Sclerosis is a neurologic disease that typically results in impaired and worsening function of voluntary muscles.
- Nursing care is the visual acuity, speech patterns, fatigue with talking, swallowing, activity tolerance, and skin integrity.
- Medications are interferons, glatiramer acetate, teriflunomide, fingolimod, dimethyl fumarate, prednisone, dantrolene, tizanidine, baclofen, and diazepam.

Safety and infection control

- Causes of spinal cord injuries are from traumas such as motor vehicle accidents, diving accidents, and gunshot wounds.
- Risk factors for spinal cord injuries are as follows, high risk activities (extreme sports, or high-speed driving), participation in impact sports, acts of violence, substance use, disease, and falls (specifically in older adults).
- Expected findings with spinal cord injuries are reports of lack of sensation of dermatomes below of the lesion, and reports of neck and back pain.

Health promotion and maintenance

- Sunlight exposure is the leading cause of skin cancer, and the most effective strategy for prevention of cancer is avoidance or reduction of skin exposure to ultraviolet light from sunlight and synthetic sources.
- Squamous, basal, malignant melanoma are the types of skin cancer.
- Tobacco cessation and minimization of exposure to chemicals (environmental) can lessen the chances of developing kidney and renal pelvis cancer.

Psychosocial integrity

- Upper and lower extremity amputations are the most common type of amputations.
- Risk factors for amputations are as follows: traumatic injury such as motor vehicle accidents, industrial equipment, and war-related injuries, thermal injuries such as frostbite, electrocution, burns, and malignancy.
- To determine blood flow to an extremity and angiography, doppler laser and ultrasonography, transcutaneous oxygen pressure, and ankle-brachial index can be completed.

Basic care and comfort

- Strokes are known as CVAs and involve a disruption in the cerebral blood flow secondary to ischemia, hemorrhage, brain attack, or embolism.
- Risk factors for stroke are as follows, cerebral aneurysm, arteriovenous malformation, diabetes mellitus, obesity, hypertension, atherosclerosis, hyperlipidemia, and many more.
- Where the stroke occurred in the brain can lead to multiple deficits.

Reduction of risk potential

- With pancreatitis upon assessment the nurse or provider will likely find ecchymoses of the flank, and bluish-gray periumbilical discoloration.
- Medications used for pancreatitis are as follows: morphine or hydromorphone, ketorolac, antibiotics, cimetidine, omeprazole, and pancrelipase.

- Complications of pancreatitis are as follows: hypovolemia, pancreatic infection, type 1 diabetes mellitus, left lung effusion and atelectasis, coagulation defects, and multisystem organ failure.

Physiological Adaptation

- In the PACU the nurse is responsible for assessing airway and breathing, circulation, vital signs (Q15 mins), patient positioning, input and output, surgical wound incision site, and dressing, and pain level.
- Once the patient arrives at their unit the primary nurse will conduct the same assessment as the PACU nurse.
- Some surgical complications are as follows, airway obstruction, hypoxia, hypovolemic shock, paralytic ileus, wound dehiscence, or evisceration.

Pharmacological and parenteral nutrition

- Health promotion and disease prevention are the following: maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active, have cholesterol level and blood pressure checked, and consult with a provider regarding diet restrictions.
- In assessing chest pain the nurse should question the patient to differentiate between stable angina, and myocardial infarction.
- Expected findings with chest pain are substernal or precordial, and can radiate down the shoulder or arm, or present as jaw pain, can be described as a crushing or aching pressure, nausea, dizziness, however females can have pain between the shoulders.