

N431 Care Plan # 1
Lakeview College of Nursing
Levi Hchne
Sept 12, 2019

Demographics (3 points)

Date of Admission 9/09	Patient Initials JM	Age 71	Gender F
Race/Ethnicity Caucasian	Occupation	Marital Status NM	Allergies amoxicillin
Code Status Full	Height 5'11	Weight 145.8 kg	

Medical History (5 Points)

Past Medical History: sleep ap, undiceps muscle rupture (left), pulm emb, arthritis, anxiety, osteoarthritis, HTN, edema, depression, carcinoma, back pain

Past Surgical History: total knee arthroplasty (left), total knee arthroplasty (right) revision total knee (left) (right), inguinal hernia, colonoscopy, cholecystectomy, breast lumpectomy, back surgery

Family History: mother - deceased (diabetes, pneumonia) father (cancer) also deceased, brother deceased (cancer)

Social History (tobacco/alcohol/drugs):
Never used tobacco or alcohol

Assistive Devices:
walkers

Living Situation:
At home alone

Education Level:
College with bachelors

Admission Assessment

Chief Complaint (2 points): ~~Low Hgb~~ Rectal bleed

History of present Illness (10 points):

71 yr old female past medical history of anxiety, arthritis, back pain, depression, edema, HTN, pulm emb, + sleep apnea who presents to ER on 9/09, with complaint of abnormal lab, stays at a nursing home for post knee surgery + chronic bleeding hemorrhoids. Bleeding due to constipation from pain meds, she is nursed only from milk. Denies fever, chills, diarrhea, anxious upon bedside

Primary Diagnosis on Admission (2 points):

LOW HGB

Secondary Diagnosis (if applicable):

N/A

Pathophysiology of the Disease, APA format (20 points):

Pathophysiology References (2) (APA): ~~It~~ Red blood cells contain a protein hemoglobin, Hgb. It carries oxygen to different parts of the body. Normal hemoglobin runs from 13.8 - 17.2 roughly with different ranges accordingly. A low level might not display symptoms always but with a noticeable decrease it may indicate a condition. This is known as anemia. Low Hgb doesn't mean illness but could mean RBC are rapidly being destroyed. Certain conditions may be results of low hgb and they include; iron deficiency, vitamin deficiency, aplastic anemia, cirrhosis, kidney disease, etc.

Reference: MD-Health.com. (2019). Low Hemoglobin (COUNT) symptoms, cause, treatment, and more. Online. Accessed 14/09/20

Laboratory Data (15 points)

CBC Highlight All Abnormal Labs—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Lab	Normal Range	Admission Value	Today's Value	Reason for Abnormal Value
RBC	3.8-5.3	2.09		
Hgb	12-15.8	6.1 7.7	7.7	Lack of iron in body, she also took ferrous sulfate to help (Nurse Libs, 2019).
Hct	36-47 %	18.3 21.6	22.7	Lack of oxygen perfusion due to hypertension (Nurse Libs, 2019)
Platelets	140-440	220	N/A	
WBC	4-12	9.2	N/A	
Neutrophils	47-73	71.2	N/A	
Lymphocytes	18-42	14.7	N/A	Potential bacteria infection in hand Patient is anemic + has arthritis (Nurse Libs 2019).
Monocytes	4-12	6.9	N/A	
Eosinophils	0-5	5.6	N/A	Knees potentially inflamed (Nurse Libs, 2019)
Bands	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Chemistry Highlight All Abnormal Labs—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Lab	Normal Range	Admission Value	Today's Value	Reason For Abnormal
Na-	133-144	136	N/A	
K+	3.5-5.1	4	N/A	
Cl-	98-107	103	N/A	
CO2	21-31	27	N/A	
Glucose	70-99	156	N/A	Lack of physical activity, possible stress, she gets anxious when people care in her room (Nurse Libs, 2019)

BUN	7-25	16	16	
Creatinine	.5-1.0	.94	.95	
Albumin	3.5-5.7	3.3	3.7	her nutrition is poor she said she doesnt eat the best
Calcium	8.8-10.2	8.5	8.9	Calcium not absorbed in bones history of osteoarthritis
Mag	1.9-2.5	N/A	N/A	
Phosphate	2.5-4.5	3.3	3.4	
Bilirubin	0.2-0.8	.5	.5	
Alk Phos	34-104	114	110	Possible fatty liver from overweight
AST	13-39	13	13	
ALT	7-52	8	9	

(Nurse labs, 2019)

(Nurse labs, 2019)

(Nurse labs, 2019)

PT	11-13	N/A	N/A	
PTT	25-36	33	N/A	
D-Dimer	<250	N/A	N/A	
BNP	0-99	N/A	N/A	
HDL	60	N/A	N/A	
LDL	60-130	N/A	N/A	
Cholesterol	<200	N/A	N/A	
Triglycerides	<150	N/A	N/A	
Hgb A1c	4-6.5	N/A	N/A	
TSH	.4-4	N/A	N/A	

Urinalysis **Highlight All Abnormal Labs**—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Lab Test	Normal Range	Value on Admission	Today's Value	Reason for Abnormal
Color & Clarity	yellow & clear	yellow & clear	yellow & clear	
pH	2.3-6.6	4.2	4.2	
Specific Gravity	1.015-1.025	N/A	N/A	
Glucose	neg	N/A	N/A	
Protein	neg	N/A	N/A	
Ketones	neg	N/A	N/A	
WBC	<5	N/A	N/A	
RBC	<5	N/A	N/A	
Leukoesterase	absent	N/A	N/A	

Arterial Blood Gas **Highlight All Abnormal Labs**—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Test	Normal Range	Value on Admission	Today's Value	Explanation of Findings
pH	7.35-7.45	N/A	N/A	
PaO2	80 >90	N/A	N/A	
PaCO2	35-45	N/A	N/A	
HCO3	22-26	N/A	N/A	
SaO2	95-100	N/A	N/A	

Cultures **Highlight All Abnormal Labs**—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Test	Normal Range	Value on Admission	Today's Value	Explanation of Findings
Urine Culture	neg	N/A	N/A	
Blood Culture	neg	N/A	N/A	
Sputum Culture	neg	N/A	N/A	
Stool Culture	neg	N/A	N/A	

1. Nurse Lab (2014). In Anemia Nursing Care Plans. [online].
 [Accessed 14 Sept. 2019].

2. Carter, J., Brunner/Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical

Lab Correlations Reference (APA): Carter, J., Brunner, L. and Suddarth, D. (1998). Text book to accompany Brunner/Suddarth's medical-surgical nursing, sixth edition, Philadelphia, Lippincott

Diagnostic Imaging

All Other Diagnostic Tests (5 points): CBC labs, Hgb, Hct

Diagnostic Test Correlation (5 points): colonoscopy pending till following day

Diagnostic Test Reference (APA):

Current Medications (10 points, 1 point per completed med)
10 different medications must be completed

Home Medications (5 required)

Diltiazem /

Brand/Generic	Duloxetine / Cymbalta	Enoxaparin Sodium / Lovenox	Lorazepam / Ativan	Apixiban / Eliquis	Diltiazem Cardizem
Dose	60 mg	N/A	1 mg	5 mg	180 mg
Frequency	daily	Q 12 hr	nightly	2 x daily	once evening
Route	oral	sub Q	oral	oral	oral
Classification	Anti depress	anti coag	benzodiazepine	anti coag	anti anginal
Mechanism of Action	inhibit serotonin reuptake	prevent thrombus formation	Depress CNS	reversible site inhibitor for β Xa	stops calcium to heart
Reason Client Taking	Decrease anxiety	prevent DVT	Reduce anxiety	decrease stroke or embolism risks	HTN
Contraindications (2)	MAOI's use Avoid NSAIDs	benzyl alcohol positive invasive test	use of other benzos sleep apnea	active bleed hepatic impairment	sick sinus syndrome AV block
Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (2)	seizure / suicidal thoughts	headache edema	lethargy ataxia	bleed anaphylaxis	abnormal dreams anxiety
Nursing Considerations (2)	monitor appetite monitor BP	may \uparrow AST ALT may cause hyperkalemia	do regular assessment neuro Assess for pain	discontinue warfarin if start apixiban not for heart valve prosthetics	Don't confuse with zinc Don't open or crush/chew tabs
Key Nursing Assessment(s)/Lab(s) Prior to Administration	assess serotonin syndrome Assess for rash	Assess origin pain assess for chills, fever	Assess seizure s/s assess overdose s/s	Assess for stroke assess peripheral disease vascul	Monitor BP Monitor 110's
Client Teaching needs (2)	take as directed	Report unusual bleed Avoid aspirin	take as directed Med is designed for short term use	take as directed Pt may bleed or bruise longer than usual	teach how to monitor pulse maintain good dental hygiene

Route	oral	oral	oral
Classification	laxative	antianemic	Diuretic
Mechanism of Action	incorporates water in stool	mineral in hgb goes to blood stream	inhibits absorb of sodium
Reason Client Taking	constipated	prevent iron deficiency	hypertension
Contraindications (2)	abdominal pain nausea	hemochromatosis allergies to iron	hepatic coma alcohol products
Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (2)	cramps rashes	syncope vomiting	blurred vision vertigo
Nursing Considerations (2)	Don't confuse with Cozart may dilute with milk	Don't crush med may stain teeth	Don't confuse with iudex iv better than IM
Key Nursing Assessment(s)/Lab(s) Prior to Administration	Assess ab ^{milk} distention assess stool color/consistency	assess nutrition assess bowel function	assess fluid status assess BP/P&S

Assessment

Physical Exam (18 points)

<p>GENERAL (1 point): Alertness: Awake & responsive Orientation: Aware of time & date Distress: none for pain, some for delayed colonoscopy Overall appearance: little agitated, looks & sounds healthy</p>	
<p>INTEGUMENTARY (2 points): Skin color: pink Character: dry Temperature: 97 Turgor: rapid recoil Rashes: no rashes Bruises: bruising on left leg Wounds: left leg healing Braden Score: 21 Drains present: Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type:</p>	
<p>HEENT (1 point): Head/Neck: thyroid symmetrical, well groomed Ears: no drainage or ear wax Eyes: PERRLA Nose: symmetrical, no discharge Teeth: white, no decay</p>	
<p>CARDIOVASCULAR (2 points): Heart sounds: S1, S2, S3, S4, murmur etc. S1, S2 & heart murmur present Cardiac rhythm (if applicable): regular with murmur Peripheral Pulses: w/d Capillary refill: rapid recoil Neck Vein Distention: Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Edema Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location of Edema:</p>	
<p>RESPIRATORY (2 points): Accessory muscle use: Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breath Sounds: Location, character Clear when auscultated no wheezing or crackles</p>	

GASTROINTESTINAL (2 points):
Diet at home: high sodium feeds micronutrient meals
Current Diet clear liquid
Height: 5'1
Weight: 145.8kg
Auscultation Bowel sounds: heard in all regions normal sounds
Last BM: day of clinic
Palpation: Pain, Mass etc.: no masses, pain at most 2/10
Inspection:
Distention: none
Incisions: left leg
Scars: left leg
Drains: none
Wounds: old scar on left leg (week-month ago)
Ostomy: Y N
Nasogastric: Y N
Size:
Feeding tubes/PEG tube Y N
Type:

GENITOURINARY (2 Points):
Color: yellow
Character: odorless
Quantity of urine: 30 ml/hr
Pain with urination: Y N
Dialysis: Y N
Inspection of genitals: normal no odd color or odor
Catheter: Y N
Type:
Size:

MUSCULOSKELETAL (2 points):
Neurovascular status:
ROM: flexible to do ADL with some support
Supportive devices: walker
Strength: 5/10
ADL Assistance: Y N
Fall Risk: Y N
Fall Score: 26
Activity/Mobility Status:
Independent (up ad lib)
Needs assistance with equipment
Needs support to stand and walk

<p>NEUROLOGICAL (2 points): MAEW: Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> PERLA: Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> Strength Equal: Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> if no - Legs <input type="checkbox"/> Arms <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Orientation: alert, talkative Mental Status: appropriate for age Speech: well developed Sensory: good coordination LOC: awake and aware of surroundings</p>	
<p>PSYCHOSOCIAL/CULTURAL (2 points): Coping method(s): relaxing, thinking Developmental level: appropriate for age Religion & what it means to pt.: none Personal/Family Data (Think about home environment, family structure, and available family support): no family</p>	

Vital Signs, 2 sets (5 points)

Time	Pulse	B/P	Resp Rate	Temp	Oxygen
8:00	87	125/70	18	97.	97
11:00	90	120/65	18	97.2	98

Vital Sign Trends:

Pain Assessment, 2 sets (2 points)

Time	Scale	Location	Severity	Characteristics	Interventions
8:00	0/10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10:00	2/10	All over	low	dull	Tylenol

IV Assessment (2 Points)

IV Assessment	Fluid Type/Rate or Saline Lock
Size of IV: 22g Location of IV: Right clavicle Date on IV: 9/12 Patency of IV: correct/working Signs of erythema, drainage, etc.: None IV dressing assessment: changed dry if care	ferrous sulfate

Intake and Output (2 points)

Intake (in mL)	Output (in mL)
1560	3925

Net: -2365 mL

Nursing Care

Summary of Care (2 points)

Overview of care: set of vitals, administered meds including vit B12, Docosate, Zonaflox
 physical assessment on pt. Listened to heart murmur.

Procedures/testing done: Colonoscopy would be moved to following day

Complaints/Issues: Complained of delayed colonoscopy, pt was agitated

Vital signs (stable/unstable): stable vitals during day of care

Tolerating diet, activity, etc.: clear liquid diet was tolerated, only got up to use restroom

Physician notifications: Informed of reason for delayed colonoscopy

Future plans for patient: No straining, eat healthy diet for weight loss

Discharge Planning (2 points)

Discharge location: presume shell go back to nursing home

Home health needs (if applicable): None

Equipment needs (if applicable): Walker device

Follow up plan: Call provider for prolonged bleed, or signs of unusual breathing

Education needs: Teach healthy foods for weight loss, teach importance of taking medications as directed

<p>2. Risk for infection related surgery as evidenced by incision on left leg</p>	<p>Patient underwent surgery prior prior to low hgb level</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor site of previous incision on leg 2. Assess for bruise
<p>3. Risk for deficient knowledge related to treatment as evidenced by questioning health care team</p>	<p>Patient did not understand that her stool wasn't clear enough for colonoscopy and got angry</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess current knowledge of diagnosis, disease 2. Explain function of blood elements
<p>4. Risk for fatigue related to diminished oxygen of blood as evidenced by inability to maintain physical activity</p>	<p>Patient is well over weight and hypertension doesn't help with oxygen</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess specific cause of fatigue 2. Assist pt in planning new activities

Subjective Data

2/10 pain scale
frustrated
agitated

Nursing Diagnosis/Outcomes

1. Risk for bleed related to bloody stool evidenced by hemorrhoids, pt will take medications
2. Risk for infection related to surgery is evidenced by incision on left leg, patient will, and nurse will monitor the incision & warm the new site
3. Risk for deficient knowledge related to treatment as evidenced by questioning health care team, pt will take notes for clear stool to undergo have colonoscopy.
4. Risk for fatigue related to diminished oxygen circulation as evidenced by not much physical activity, pt will work on ways to lower blood pressure & lose weight

Objective Data

Overweight
IV in right clavicle
bloody stool (scant)

Patient Information
5'1 145 kg
patient admitted with low hgb from signs of bleed in stool
Given Miralax, doc sodium, tylenol, etc

Nursing Interventions

- administer Miralax
- assess perineal area
- Assess knowledge & diagnosis
- Assess S/S of HTN
- Explain function of blood elements