

CASE ANALYSIS OF A PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS : NURSING INTERVENTIONS

By..

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CASE REPORT

An 80 –year-old woman , known case cerebral infarction for six months, she **had head trauma due to falling down 3 days ago**. Her family reported that she had small bruise in her scalp, refused food, restless, small & frequent voiding on diaper, she became with abdominal distention. When admitted, her B.P : 150/100 mmHg, P: 74/ min, R: 28/ min, O2 Sat : 90 % , GCS :12 score, WBC : 12,000 cell/ cumm, Hb: 9 mg%, Hct: 28 vol%

CT Brain: Old infarction of rt cerebral hemisphere

Impression: Cerebral concussion

R/O Abdominal mass

Rx

- **NPO, Record N/S, V/S q 1 hr**
- **5% D/1/2 NSS 1000 ml v drip 60 ml/ hr**
- **O2 bag with mask 10 lit/min**
- **Bed rest , elevated head 30 degree**
- **Schedule for ultrasound of abdomen at 2 PM**

Nursing Assessment



NANDA Assessment tool

(13 Patterns)

NANDA Nursing Assessment

(13 Patterns)

Composed of:-

- 1.Activity/ Rest**
- 2.Circulation**
- 3.Ego integrity**
- 4.Elimination**
- 5.Food & Fluid**
- 6.Hygiene**
- 7.Neurossensory**

- 8.Pain/Discomfort**
- 9.Respiration**
- 10.Safety**
- 11.Sexuality**
- 12.Social interaction**
- 13.Teaching&Learning**

Results:-

Pattern # 1. Activity/ Rest:

- Impaired activities: bathing, grooming and etc.
- Restless/ irritability

Pattern # 2. Circulation

- B.P= 150/100 mmHg, P= 74/ min, R= 18/ min,
GCS= 13 score, Hb= 9 mg%, Hct= 28 vol%

Pattern # 3.Ego integrity

- **No verbal communication**
- **Intense of facial expression**

Pattern # 4. Elimination

Urination:

- **Frequent of voiding**
 - **Abdominal distention**
 - **The height of bladder detected**
 - **Foul smell**
- Retention of urine??**

Bowel movement: Normal

Pattern # 5. Food & Fluid

- An 80 –year-old woman
- Weight : 42 kgs, Height: 152 cm
- Food & fluid intake very little
- Difficulty in swallowing

Pattern # 6.Hygiene

- **Poor hygiene**
- **Self care deficit**
- **Foul odor**

Pattern # 7. Neurosensory

**GCS: 12, CT Brain : Old infarction of
rt hemisphere**

**Impaired cognitive functioning (memory &
judgment)**

Pattern # 8 Pain/Discomfort

- **Restless/ irritabilty**
- **Tense facial expression**
- **Abdominal distention**

Pattern # 9. Respiration

- Respiration 28/min
- Decreased breathing sound
- O₂ Sat= 90 %
- O₂ mask with bag 10 lit/min

Pattern # 10. Safety

- Falling down
- T 38.2 degree C
- Restlessness, may be falling off the bed
- WBC 12,000 cell/ cumm, Hb 9 mg%, Hct 28 vol%
- Genitalia: swelling due to fluid retention

Pattern # 11. Sexuality

- Genitalia: swelling, no discharge

Pattern # 12. Social interaction

- No interaction
- Patient showing no sign of any communication
- Patient's family: Attentive ,providing care giver
- Good co-operation with health care team

Pattern # 13. Teaching & Learning

- No verbal response to conversation
- Able to give physical response to simple commands

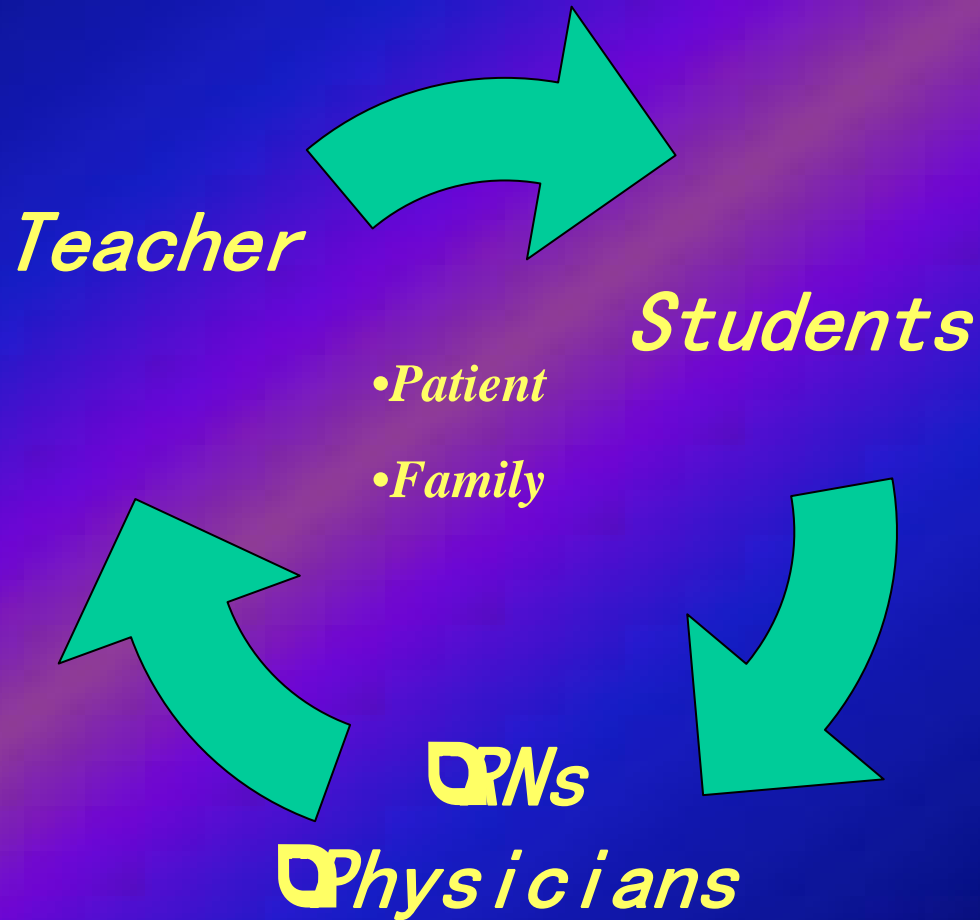
During her admission :

*Her abdominal distention has increased and
resulted in her restlessness*

*Suspected; Urinary retention
& Bladder overly full*

*Notifying physician for catheterized &
indwelling*

Key Concept



Factors to consider

- 1. Old cerebral infarction & concussion*
- 2. Geriatric consideration*
- 3. Abdominal distention*
- 3. Small & frequent voiding*
- 4. Irritability/Restlessness*
- 5. External genitalia swelling*

NANDA Nursing Dx

1. Acute pain RT bladder overfull & distention

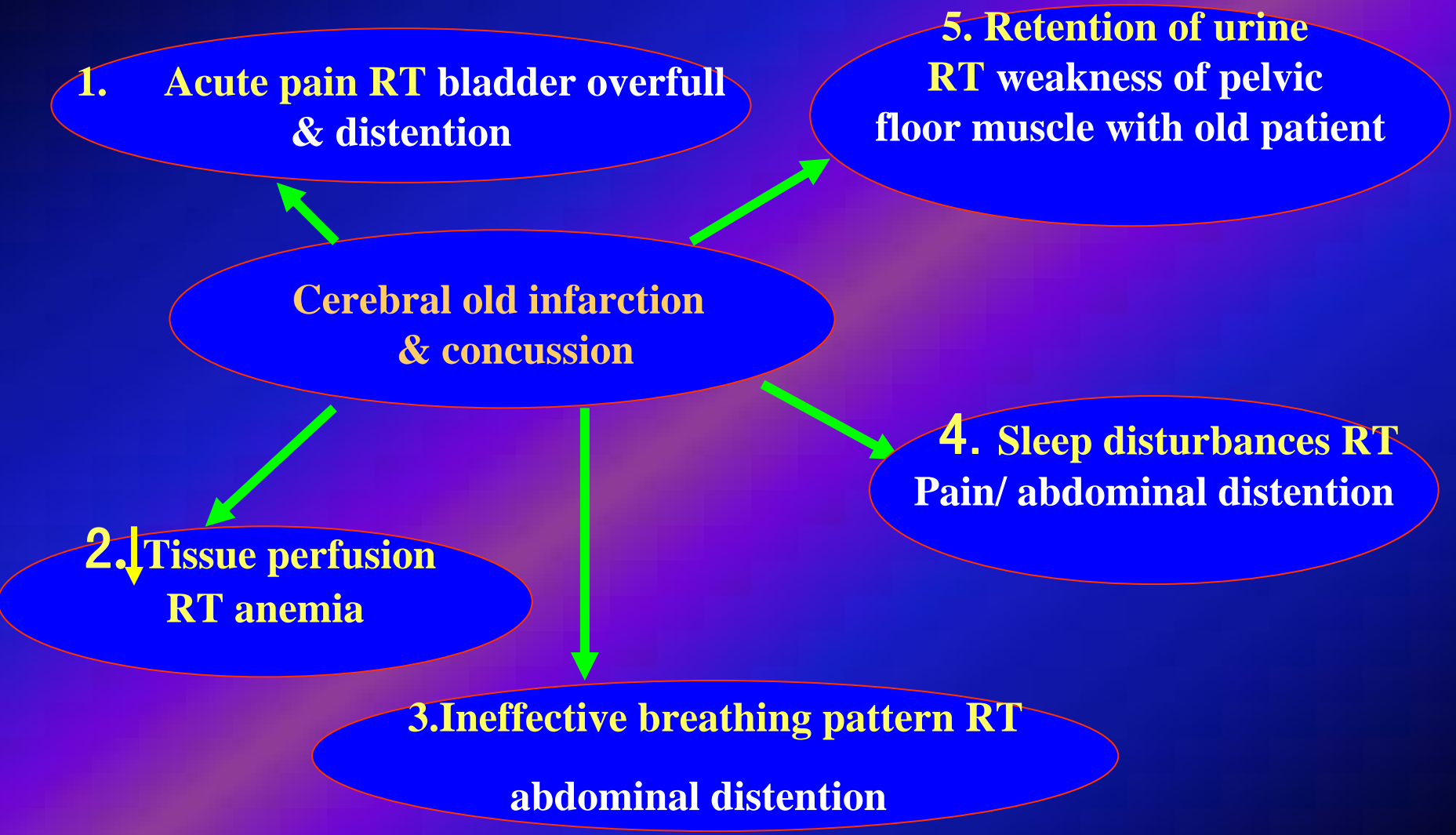
**5. Retention of urine
RT weakness of pelvic floor muscle with old patient**

**Cerebral old infarction
& concussion**

**2. ↓ Tissue perfusion
RT anemia**

**4. Sleep disturbances RT
Pain/ abdominal distention**

**3. Ineffective breathing pattern RT
abdominal distention**



NANDA Nursing Dx (cont.)

6. Risk for aspiration

RT impaired swallow

7. Inadequate food & fluid intake

RT difficulty swallowing

**Cerebral old infarction
& concussion**

11. Risk for infection & skin

**integrity RT
decreased mobility,
uncontrolled voiding**

8. ↓ Mobility & fatigue
RT cerebral concussion
, anemia

9. Acute confusion
RT impaired
cognition

10. Self-Care deficit
RT fatigue, impaired
cognition

12. Risk for injury
RT fatigue, impaired
cognition

NANDA –Approved Diagnosis

- *This list would help nurses avoid using unknown & possibly confusing labels.*

Nursing intervention

1. NPO, IV therapy

**2. Monitored V/S,
N/S , breathing sound
O2 Sat**

**3. Indwelling
catheter, I&O**

**4. Bed rest,
head elevation**

**5. Positioning, hygiene
care**

**6. Administered
antibiotic as order**

7. Psycho support

Immediate Outcome

- *Urine drainage 1,600 ml
(Bloody color)*

• Soft abdomen
• Patient became relaxed and more comfortable

• Ultrasound of suspected mass in the abdomen was cancelled.

Following outcome (one hour later)

- Her face & lips look relaxed, eyes were wide open
- Increased breathing sound 16 /min, chest expansion , O2 sat 95 %
- No signs of irritability
- BP 130/ 96 , P 82, R 16, GCS 13

One day later

- *Inserting N-G feeding tube*
- *Preparations to remove catheter*
- *Physical rehabilitation*
- *Ambulation by wheelchair*

Precaution

There should be no recurrent of :

**Urinary retention/
incontinence
Urinary tract
infection**

Conclusion

- *For the quality of nursing care*
- *Nurses should not follow doctor's order blindly . They should also assess the patients' condition and make useful recommendations to doctors in order to avoid any unnecessary investigation.*

Warning!

*THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION*

