# NURSING CARE PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT</th>
<th>DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>INFERENCE</th>
<th>PLANNING</th>
<th>INTERVENTION</th>
<th>RATIONALE</th>
<th>EVALUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjective: &quot;Nahihirapan huminga ang baby ko dahil sa ubo&quot; as verbalized by the mother.</td>
<td>Impaired gas exchange r/t collection of secretions affecting oxygen exchange across alveolar membrane.</td>
<td>• Pneumonia is an excess of fluid in the lungs resulting from an inflammatory process. The inflammation is triggered by many infectious organisms and by inhalation of irritating agents. Infectious pneumonias are categorized as community acquired (CAP) or hospital acquired (nosocomial) depending on where the patient was exposed to infectious</td>
<td>• After 4 hours of nursing interventions, the patient will achieve timely resolution of current infection without complications.</td>
<td><strong>Independent:</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Assess respiratory rate, depth and ease.&lt;br&gt;• Monitor body temperature.&lt;br&gt;• Elevate head of the bed and change position frequently.&lt;br&gt;• Limit visitors as indicated.&lt;br&gt;• Institute isolation precaution.&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>• Manifestation of respiratory distress is dependent on indicative of the degree of lung involvement and underlying general status.&lt;br&gt;• High fever greatly increases metabolic demands and oxygen consumption and alters cellular oxygenation.&lt;br&gt;• Promotes expectoration, clearing or infection.&lt;br&gt;• Reduces likelihood of exposure to other infectious pathogens.&lt;br&gt;• Isolation technique may be desired to prevent</td>
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agent.

- Suction as indicated.
- Assist with nebulizer treatments.
- Monitor effectiveness of antimicrobial therapy.

Collaborative:
- Administer antimicrobials as prescribed.
- Spread and protect patient from other infectious process.
- Stimulates cough or mechanically clears airway in patient who is unable to cough effectively.
- Facilitates liquefaction and removal of secretions.
- Signs of improvement in condition should occur within 24-48 hrs.
- These drugs are used to combat most of the microbial pneumonias.