

NURSING CARE PLAN

ASSESSMENT	DIAGNOSIS	INFERENCE	PLANNING	INTERVENTION	RATIONALE	EVALUATION
<p>Subjective:</p> <p>“Mainit ang pakiramdam ko” as verbalized by patient.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flushed skin, warmed to touch. Restlessness. V/S taken as follows: <p>T: 38.9 P: 80 R: 21 Bp: 100/80</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyperthermia related to increased metabolic rate, illness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typhoid fever is a bacterial disease, caused by <i>Salmonella typhi</i>. It is transmitted through the ingestion of food or drink contaminated by the feces or urine of infected people. Symptoms usually develop 1–3 weeks after exposure, and may be mild or severe. They include high fever, malaise, headache, constipation or diarrhea, rose-colored spots on the chest, and enlarged spleen and liver. Healthy carrier state may follow acute illness. Typhoid fever can be treated with antibiotics. However, resistance to common antimicrobials is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 7 days of nursing interventions, the patient will demonstrate temperature within normal range and free from chills. 	<p><i>Independent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor patient temperature degree and patterns. Observe for shaking chills and profuse diaphoresis. Wash hands with anti-bacterial soap before and after each care of activity and encourage proper hygiene. Provide tepid sponge baths and avoid the use of ice water and alcohol. Monitor for signs of deterioration of condition or failure to improve with therapy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever pattern may aids in diagnosing underlying disease. Chills often precede during high temperature and in presence of generalized infection. Reduces cross contamination and prevents the spread of infection. May help reduce fever. Use of ice water and alcohol may cause chills and can elevate temperature. May reflect inappropriate antibiotic therapy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 7 days of nursing interventions, the patient was able to demonstrate temperature within normal range and free from chills.

widespread.
Healthy carriers
should be
excluded from
handling food.

Collaborative:

- Administer anti-pyretics as prescribed.
- Administer anti-biotics as prescribed.
- Used to reduce fever by its central action on the hypothalamus.
- To control the spread of infection.

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