**NURSING CARE PLAN**

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| Subjective:  
“Pakiramdam ko lagi akong nangihina saka na uuhaw” (I feel weak and I'm always thirsty) as verbalized by the patient. | • Fluid volume deficient related to osmotic diuresis from hyperglycemia. | • Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder caused by an absolute or relative deficiency of insulin, an anabolic hormone. Type 1 diabetes mellitus can occur at any age and is characterized by the marked and progressive inability of the pancreas to secrete insulin because of autoimmune destruction of the beta cells. It commonly occurs in children, with a fairly abrupt onset; however, newer antibody tests have allowed for the | • After 8 hours of nursing interventions, the patient will demonstrate adequate hydration. | Independent:  
- Monitor orthostatic blood pressure changes.  
- Monitor respiratory pattern like Kussmaul's respirations and acetone breath.  
- Monitor temperature, skin color and moisture.  
- Assess peripheral pulses, capillary refill, skin turgor, and mucous membrane.  
- Monitor input and output. Note urine specific gravity. | Hypovolemia may be manifested by hypotension and tachycardia.  
Lungs remove carbonic acid through respirations, producing a compensatory respiratory alkalosis for ketoacidosis.  
Fever, chills, and diaphoresis are common with infectious process; fever with flushed, dry skin may reflect dehydration.  
Indicators of level of dehydration, adequacy of circulating volume.  
Provides ongoing estimate of volume replacement needs, kidney function, and  | • After 8 hours of nursing interventions, the patient was able to demonstrate adequate hydration evidenced by stable vital signs, palpable peripheral pulses, good skin turgor and capillary refill. |
| Objective:  
- Dry skin and mucous membrane.  
- Poor skin turgor.  
- Sudden weight loss.  
- V/S taken as follows:  
  T:37.1  
P:85  
R:20  
BP: 110/80 | • Dry skin and mucous membrane.  
• Poor skin turgor.  
• Sudden weight loss.  
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The identification of more people with the new-onset adult form of type 1 diabetes mellitus called latent autoimmune diabetes of the adult (LADA). The distinguishing characteristic of a patient with type 1 diabetes is that, if his or her insulin is withdrawn, ketosis and eventually ketoacidosis develop. Therefore, these patients are dependent on exogenous insulin.

**• Weigh daily.**

- Maintain fluid intake at least 2500 ml/day within cardiac tolerance with oral intake is resumed.
- Promote comfortable environment. Cover patient with light sheets.

**Collaborative:**
- Administer fluids as indicated.

**Effectiveness of therapy.**
- Provides the best assessment of current fluid status and adequacy of fluid replacement.
- Maintains hydration and circulating volume.
- Avoids overheating, which could promote further fluid loss.
- Type and amount of fluid depend on the degree of deficit and individual patient response.