

NURSING CARE PLAN

ASSESSMENT	DIAGNOSIS	INFERENCE	PLANNING	INTERVENTION	RATIONALE	EVALUATION
<p>Subjective:</p> <p>“Masakit ang tagiliran ko” as verbalized by patient.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facial mask of pain. • Guarding behavior. • Self focusing. • V/S taken as follows: <p>T: 37.3 P: 80 R: 18 Bp: 110/90</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute pain related to inflammation and distortion of tissues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cholelithiasis is the formation of gallstones, which are composed of cholesterol, calcium salts, and bile pigments. When gallstones block the flow of bile, the gallbladder becomes swollen, leading to the possibility of pain, inflammation, or infection. The signs and symptoms of cholelithiasis often do not begin until the gallstone causes blockage in the biliary system. They may include, abdominal pain, usually in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 8 hours of nursing interventions, the patient pain will be relieved or controlled. 	<p><i>Independent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and document location of pain, severity (0-10 scale), and character of pain. • Promote bed rest, and in low fowler’s position. • Use soft cotton linens, calamine lotion, oil bath and cool or moist compress as indicated. • Control environmental temperature. • Encourage use of relaxation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in differentiating cause of pain and provides information about disease progression, development of complications and effectiveness of intervention. • Bed rest in low fowler’s position reduces intra abdominal pressure. • Reduces irritation, dryness of the skin and itching sensation. • Cool surroundings aid in minimizing dermal discomfort. • Promotes rest, redirects attention, may enhance coping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 8 hours of nursing interventions, the patient pain was relieved or controlled.

		<p>the upper right quadrant of the abdomen, jaundice, fever. Tests and procedures that can detect cholelithiasis include x-rays, CT scan, ultrasound, ERCP, and a cholecystogram.</p>		<p>Collaborative: Administer medication as prescribed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anticholinergics.• Narcotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relieves reflex spasm or smooth muscle contraction and assist with pain management.• Given to reduce severe pain.	
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