

EDITION **8**



# Nursing Care Plans

*Guidelines for  
Individualizing Client Care  
Across the Life Span*

**Marilynn E. Doenges**  
**Mary Frances Moorhouse**  
**Alice C. Murr**



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# INDEX OF DISEASES/DISORDERS

- Acid-base imbalances  
  respiratory, 195  
  metabolic, 483
- AIDS, 709
- Alcohol: acute withdrawal, 819
- Alzheimer's disease, 764
- Amputation, 646
- Anemia—iron deficiency, anemia of chronic disease, pernicious, aplastic, hemolytic, 493
- Angina (coronary artery disease, acute coronary syndrome), 64
- Anorexia nervosa, 369
- Aplastic anemia, 493
- Appendectomy, 344
- Asthma, 120
- Bariatric surgery, 396
- Benign prostatic hyperplasia, 588
- Bulimia nervosa, 369
- Burns: thermal, chemical, and electrical—acute and convalescent phases, 667
- Cancer, 846
- Cardiac surgery: postoperative care, 100
- Cardiomyoplasty, 100
- Cerebrovascular accident/stroke, 238
- Chemical burns, 667
- Cholecystectomy, 364
- Cholecystitis with cholelithiasis, 357
- Cholelithiasis, 357
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 120
- Cirrhosis of the liver, 445
- Colostomy, 334
- Coronary artery bypass graft, 100
- Coronary artery disease, 64
- Craniocerebral trauma—acute rehabilitative phase, 220
- Crohn's disease, 321
- Deep vein thrombosis, 111
- Dementia (Alzheimer's type or vascular), 764
- Diabetes mellitus/diabetic ketoacidosis, 405
- Diabetic ketoacidosis, 405
- Disaster considerations, 876
- Disc surgery, 262
- Dysrhythmias, 88
- Eating disorders: anorexia nervosa/bulimia nervosa, 369
- Eating disorders: obesity, 387
- Electrical burns, 667
- End-of-life care/hospice, 866
- Enteral feeding, 469
- Esophageal bleeding, 306
- Extended care, 801
- Fecal diversions: postoperative care of ileostomy and colostomy, 334
- Fluid and electrolyte imbalances, 903
- Fluid and electrolyte imbalances, 903
- Fractures, 632
- Gastrorectomy/gastric resection, 317
- Gastric bypass, 396
- Gastric partitioning, 396
- Gastroplasty, 396
- Glaucoma, 204
- Graves' disease, 419
- Heart failure: chronic, 48
- Hemodialysis, 575
- Hemolytic anemia, 493
- Hemothorax, 154
- Hepatitis, 434
- Herniated nucleus pulposus (ruptured intervertebral disc), 254
- HIV-positive client, 697
- Hospice, 866
- Hypercalcemia (calcium excess), 927
- Hyperkalemia (potassium excess), 921
- Hypermagnesemia (magnesium excess), 932
- Hyponatremia (sodium excess), 915
- Hypertension: severe, 37
- Hyperthyroidism (Graves' disease, thyrotoxicosis), 419
- Hypervolemia (extracellular fluid volume excess), 905
- Hypocalcemia (calcium deficit), 924
- Hypokalemia (potassium deficit), 918
- Hypomagnesemia (magnesium deficit), 930
- Hyponatremia (sodium deficit), 914
- Hypovolemia (extracellular fluid volume deficit), 908
- Hysterectomy, 611
- Ileostomy, 334
- Inflammatory bowel disease: ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, 321
- Iron deficiency anemia, 493
- Laminectomy, 262
- Laryngectomy (postoperative care), 160
- Leukemias, 516
- Lung cancer: postoperative care, 144
- Lymphomas, 525
- Mastectomy, 619
- Metabolic acid-base imbalances, 483
- Metabolic acidosis—primary base bicarbonate deficiency, 483
- Metabolic alkalosis—primary base bicarbonate excess, 488
- Minimally invasive direct coronary artery bypass, 100
- Multiple sclerosis, 290
- Myocardial infarction, 74
- Obesity, 387
- Obesity: bariatric surgery—gastric partitioning/gastroplasty, gastric bypass, 396
- Pancreatitis, 458
- Parenteral feeding, 469
- Pediatric considerations, 890
- Peritoneal dialysis, 570
- Peritonitis, 349
- Pernicious anemia, 493
- Pneumonia, 131
- Pneumothorax, 154
- Primary base bicarbonate deficiency, 483
- Primary base bicarbonate excess, 488
- Primary carbonic acid deficit, 200
- Primary carbonic acid excess, 195
- Prostatectomy, 596
- Psychosocial aspects of care, 749
- Pulmonary emboli considerations, 111
- Pulmonary tuberculosis, 186
- Radical neck surgery: laryngectomy (postoperative care), 160
- Renal calculi, 603
- Renal dialysis, 560
- Renal failure: acute, 536
- Renal failure: chronic, 548
- Respiratory acid-base imbalances, 195
- Respiratory acidosis (primary carbonic acid excess), 195
- Respiratory alkalosis (primary carbonic acid deficit), 200
- Rheumatoid arthritis, 729
- Ruptured intervertebral disc, 254
- Seizure disorders, 210
- Sepsis, 686
- Septicemia, 686
- Sickle cell crisis, 503
- Spinal cord injury (acute rehabilitative phase), 271
- Stroke, 238
- Substance dependence/abuse rehabilitation, 835
- Surgical intervention, 782
- Thermal burns, 667
- Thrombophlebitis: deep vein thrombosis (including pulmonary emboli considerations), 111
- Thyroidectomy, 429
- Thyrotoxicosis, 419
- Total joint replacement, 655
- Total nutritional support: parenteral/enteral feeding, 469
- Transplantation considerations—postoperative and lifelong, 739
- Tuberculosis, pulmonary, 186
- Ulcerative colitis, 321
- Upper gastrointestinal/esophageal bleeding, 306
- Urinary diversions/urostomy (postoperative care), 578
- Urolithiasis (renal calculi), 603
- Urostomy, 578
- Valve replacement, 100
- Vascular dementia, 764
- Ventilatory assistance (mechanical), 173

# KEY TO ESSENTIAL TERMINOLOGY

## Client Assessment Database

Provides an overview of the more commonly occurring etiology and coexisting factors associated with a specific medical and/or surgical diagnosis as well as the signs and symptoms and corresponding diagnostic findings.

## Nursing Priorities

Establishes a general ranking of needs and concerns on which the Nursing Diagnoses are ordered in constructing the plan of care. This ranking would be altered according to the individual client situation.

## Discharge Goals

Identifies generalized statements that could be developed into short-term and intermediate goals to be achieved by the client before being “discharged” from nursing care. They may also provide guidance for creating long-term goals for the client to work on after discharge.

## Nursing Diagnosis

The general need or problem (diagnosis) is stated without the distinct cause and signs and symptoms, which would be added to create a client diagnostic statement when specific client information is available. For example, when a client displays increased tension, apprehension, quivering voice, and focus on self, the nursing diagnosis of Anxiety might be stated: severe Anxiety related to unconscious conflict, threat to self-concept as evidenced by statements of increased tension, apprehension; observations of quivering voice, focus on self.

In addition, diagnoses identified within these guides for planning care as actual or risk can be changed or deleted and new diagnoses added, depending entirely on the specific client information.

## May Be Related to/Possibly Evidenced by

These lists provide the usual or common reasons (etiology) why a particular need or problem may occur with probable signs and symptoms, which would be used to create the “related to” and “evidenced by” portions of the *client diagnostic statement* when the specific situation is known.

When a risk diagnosis has been identified, signs and symptoms have not yet developed and therefore are not included in the nursing diagnosis statement. However, interventions are provided to prevent progression to an actual problem. The exception to this occurs in the nursing diagnosis risk for Violence, which has possible indicators that reflect the client’s risk status.

## Desired Outcomes/Evaluation Criteria—Client Will

These give direction to client care as they identify what the client or nurse hopes to achieve. They are stated in general terms to permit the practitioner to modify or individualize them by adding time lines and specific client criteria so they become “measurable.” For example, “Client will appear relaxed and report anxiety is reduced to a manageable level within 24 hours.”

Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) labels are also included. The outcome label is selected from a standardized nursing language and serves as a general header for the outcome indicators that follow.

## Actions/Interventions

Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) labels are drawn from a standardized nursing language and serve as a general header for the nursing actions that follow.

Nursing actions are divided into independent—those actions that the nurse performs autonomously; and collaborative—those actions that the nurse performs in conjunction with others, such as implementing physician orders. The interventions in this book are generally ranked from most to least common. When creating the individual plan of care, interventions would normally be ranked to reflect the client’s specific needs and situation. In addition, the division of independent and collaborative is arbitrary and is actually dependent on the individual nurse’s capabilities and hospital and community standards.

## Rationale

Although not commonly appearing in client plans of care, rationale has been included here to provide a pathophysiological basis to assist the nurse in deciding about the relevance of a specific intervention for an individual client situation.

## Clinical Pathway

This abbreviated plan of care or care map is event- or task-oriented and provides outcome-based guidelines for goal achievement within a designated length of stay. Several samples have been included to demonstrate alternative planning formats.

# NURSING DIAGNOSES ACCEPTED FOR USE AND RESEARCH FOR 2009–2011

Activity Intolerance [specify level]	Fluid Volume, risk for imbalanced	(Rape-Trauma Syndrome: silent reaction—retired 2009)
Activity Intolerance, risk for	Gas Exchange, impaired	Relationship, readiness for enhanced
Activity Planning, ineffective	Glucose Level, risk for unstable blood	Religiosity, impaired
Airway Clearance, ineffective	Grieving	Religiosity, risk for impaired
Allergy Response, latex	Grieving, complicated	Religiosity, readiness for enhanced
Allergy Response, risk for latex	Grieving, risk for complicated	Relocation Stress Syndrome
Anxiety [specify level]	Growth, risk for disproportionate	Relocation Stress Syndrome, risk for
Anxiety, death	Growth and Development, delayed	Resilience, impaired individual
Aspiration, risk for	Health Maintenance, ineffective	Resilience, readiness for enhanced
Attachment, risk for impaired	Health Management, ineffective self [formerly Therapeutic Regimen Management, ineffective]	Resilience, risk for compromised
Autonomic Dysreflexia	Health Management, readiness for enhanced self [formerly Therapeutic Regimen Management, readiness for enhanced]	Role Performance, ineffective
Autonomic Dysreflexia, risk for	Home Maintenance, impaired	Self-Care, readiness for enhanced
Behavior, risk-prone health	Hope, readiness for enhanced	Self-Care Deficit: bathing
Bleeding, risk for	Hopelessness	Self-Care Deficit: dressing
Body Image, disturbed	Hyperthermia	Self-Care Deficit: feeding
Body Temperature, risk for imbalanced	Hypothermia	Self-Care Deficit: toileting
Bowel Incontinence	Identity, disturbed personal	Self-Concept, readiness for enhanced
Breastfeeding, effective	Immunization Status, readiness for enhanced	Self-Esteem, chronic low
Breastfeeding, ineffective	Infant Behavior, disorganized	Self-Esteem, situational low
Breastfeeding, interrupted	Infant Behavior, readiness for enhanced organized	Self-Esteem, risk for situational low
Breathing Pattern, ineffective	Infant Behavior, risk for disorganized	Self-Mutilation
Cardiac Output, decreased	Infection, risk for	Self-Mutilation, risk for
Caregiver Role Strain	Injury, risk for	Sensory Perception, disturbed (specify: visual, auditory, kinesthetic, gustatory, tactile, olfactory)
Caregiver Role Strain, risk for	Injury, risk for perioperative positioning	Sexual Dysfunction
Childbearing Process, readiness for enhanced	Insomnia	Sexuality Pattern, ineffective
Comfort, impaired	Intracranial Adaptive Capacity, decreased	Shock, risk for
Comfort, readiness for enhanced	Jaundice, neonatal	Skin Integrity, impaired
Communication, impaired verbal	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need] [specify]	Skin Integrity, risk for impaired
Communication, readiness for enhanced	Knowledge [specify], readiness for enhanced	Sleep, readiness for enhanced
Conflict, decisional	Lifestyle, sedentary	Sleep Deprivation
Conflict, parental role	Liver Function, risk for impaired	Sleep Pattern, disturbed
Confusion, acute	Loneliness, risk for	Social Interaction, impaired
Confusion, risk for acute	Maternal/Fetal Dyad, risk for disturbed	Social Isolation
Confusion, chronic	Memory, impaired	Sorrow, chronic
Constipation	Mobility, impaired bed	Spiritual Distress
Constipation, perceived	Mobility, impaired physical	Spiritual Distress, risk for
Constipation, risk for	Mobility, impaired wheelchair	Spiritual Well-Being, readiness for enhanced
Contamination	Motility, dysfunctional gastrointestinal	Stress Overload
Contamination, risk for	Motility, risk for dysfunctional gastrointestinal	Suffocation, risk for
Coping, defensive	Nausea	Suicide, risk for
Coping, ineffective	Neglect, self	Surgical Recovery, delayed
Coping, readiness for enhanced	Neglect, unilateral	Swallowing, impaired
Coping, ineffective community	Noncompliance [Adherence, ineffective] [specify]	(Therapeutic Regimen Management, effective—retired 2009)
Coping, readiness for enhanced community	Nutrition: less than body requirements, imbalanced	(Therapeutic Regimen Management, ineffective community—retired 2009)
Coping, compromised family	Nutrition: more than body requirements, imbalanced	Therapeutic Regimen Management, ineffective family
Coping, disabled family	Nutrition: more than body requirements, risk for imbalanced	Thermoregulation, ineffective
Coping, readiness for enhanced family	Nutrition, readiness for enhanced	(Thought Processes, disturbed—retired 2009)
Death Syndrome, risk for sudden infant	Oral Mucous Membrane, impaired	Tissue Integrity, impaired
Decision-Making, readiness for enhanced	Pain, acute	Transfer Ability, impaired
Denial, ineffective	Pain, chronic	Trauma, risk for
Dentition, impaired	Parenting, impaired	Trauma, risk for vascular
Development, risk for delayed	Parenting, readiness for enhanced	Urinary Elimination, impaired
Diarrhea	Parenting, risk for impaired	Urinary Elimination, readiness for enhanced
Dignity, risk for compromised human	Perfusion, ineffective peripheral tissue	Urinary Incontinence, functional
Distress, moral	Perfusion, risk for decreased cardiac tissue	Urinary Incontinence, overflow
Disuse Syndrome, risk for	Perfusion, risk for ineffective cerebral tissue	Urinary Incontinence, reflex
Diversional Activity, deficient	Perfusion, risk for ineffective gastrointestinal	Urinary Incontinence, stress
Electrolyte Imbalance, risk for	Perfusion, risk for ineffective renal	(Urinary Incontinence, total—retired 2009)
Energy Field, disturbed	Peripheral Neurovascular Dysfunction, risk for	Urinary Incontinence, urge
Environmental Interpretation Syndrome, impaired	Poisoning, risk for	Urinary Incontinence, risk for urge
Failure to Thrive, adult	Post-Trauma Syndrome [specify stage]	Urinary Retention [acute/chronic]
Falls, risk for	Post-Trauma Syndrome, risk for	Ventilation, impaired spontaneous
Family Processes, dysfunctional	Power, readiness for enhanced	Ventilatory Weaning Response, dysfunctional
Family Processes, interrupted	Powerlessness [specify level]	Violence, [actual]/risk for other-directed
Family Processes, readiness for enhanced	Powerlessness, risk for	Violence, [actual]/risk for self-directed
Fatigue	Protection, ineffective	Walking, impaired
Fear	Rape-Trauma Syndrome	Wandering [specify sporadic or continual]
Feeding Pattern, ineffective infant	(Rape-Trauma Syndrome: compound reaction—retired 2009)	[ ] author recommendations
Fluid Balance, readiness for enhanced		
[Fluid Volume, deficient hyper/hypotonic]		
Fluid Volume, deficient [isotonic]		
Fluid Volume, excess		
Fluid Volume, risk for deficient		

# **Nursing Care Plans**

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Care Across the Life Span**

EDITION 8



# Nursing Care Plans

## Guidelines for Individualizing Client Care Across the Life Span

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*To the nurses we are writing for, who daily face the challenge of caring for the acutely ill client and are looking for a practical way to organize and document this care. We believe that nursing diagnosis and these guides will help.*

*To NANDA and to the international nurses who are developing and using nursing diagnoses—here we come!*

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# INTRODUCTION

We are often asked how we came to write the Care Plan books. In the late 1970s we were involved with some publishing efforts that did not come to fruition. In this work we had included care plans, so ensuing discussions revolved around the need for a Care Plan book. We spent a year struggling to write care plans before we realized our major difficulty was the lack of standardized labels for client problems. At that time, we were given a list of nursing diagnoses from the Clearinghouse for Nursing Diagnosis, which became the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA), and is now NANDA International (NANDA-I). This work answered our need by providing concise titles that could be used in various plans of care and followed across the spectrum of client care. We believed these nursing diagnosis labels would both define and focus nursing care.

Because we had long been involved in direct client care in our nursing careers, we knew there was a need for guidelines to assist nurses in planning care. As we began to write, our focus was the nurse in a small rural community who at 2 a.m. needed the answer to a burning question for her client and had few resources available. We believed the book would give definition and direction to the development and use of individualized nursing care. Thus, in the first edition, the theory of nursing process, diagnosis, and intervention was brought to the clinical setting for implementation by the nurse. We also anticipated that nursing students would appreciate having access to these guidelines as they struggled to learn how to provide nursing care. Therefore, we did not consider the book to be an end in itself, but rather a vehicle for the continuing growth and development of the profession. Obviously we struck a chord and met a need because the first edition was an immediate success.

In becoming involved with NANDA, we acknowledged that maintaining a strict adherence to their wording, while adding our own clearly identified recommendations, would help develop this neophyte standardized language and would promote the growth of nursing as a profession. We have continued our involvement with NANDA-I, promoting the use of the language by practicing nurses in the United States and around the world and encouraging them to participate in updating and refining the diagnoses. The wide use of our books within the student population has supported and fostered the acceptance of both the activity of diagnosing client problems or needs and the use of standardized language.

Nursing instructors initially expressed concern that students would simply copy the plans of care and thus limit their learning. However, as students used the plans to individualize care and to develop practice priorities and client care outcomes, the book met with more acceptance. Instructors began not only to recommend the book, but also to adopt it as an adjunct text. Today, it remains the best-selling nursing care plan book recognized as an important adjunct for student learning.

In writing the second edition, we recognized the need for an assessment tool with a nursing focus instead of a medical focus. Not finding one that met our needs, we constructed our own. To facilitate problem identification, we categorized the nursing diagnosis labels and the information obtained in the client assessment database into a framework entitled “Diagnostic Divisions.” Our philosophy is to provide a way in which to gather information and to intervene beneficially, while thinking about the rationale for every action we take and the standardized language that best expresses it. When nurses do this they are defining their practice and are able to identify it with a code and charge for it. By doing this, we promote client protection (quality of care issue), provide for the definition and protection of nursing practice, and the protection of the individual (legal implications). The latter is important because we live in a litigation-minded society and the nurse’s license and livelihood are at stake.

One of the most significant achievements in the healthcare field over the past 20 or more years has been the emergence of the nurse as an active coordinator and initiator of client care. Although the transition from physician’s helpmate to healthcare professional has been painfully slow and is not yet complete, the importance of the nurse within the system can no longer be denied or ignored. Today’s nurse designs nursing care interventions that move the total client toward improved health and maximum independence.

Professional care standards and healthcare providers and consumers will continue to increase the expectations for nurses’ performance. Each day brings new challenges in client care and the struggle to understand the human responses to actual and potential health problems. To meet these challenges competently, the nurse must have up-to-date assessment skills and a working knowledge of pathophysiological concepts concerning the common diseases and conditions presented. We believe that this book is a tool, providing a means of attaining that competency.

In the past, plans of care were viewed principally as learning tools for students and seemed to have little relevance after graduation. However, the need for a written format to communicate and document client care has been

recognized in all care settings. In addition, healthcare policy, governmental regulations, and third-party payor requirements have created the need to validate many things, including appropriateness of care provided, staffing patterns, and monetary charges. Thus, although the student's "case studies" are too cumbersome to be practical in the clinical setting, it has long been recognized that the client plan of care meets certain needs and therefore its appropriate use was validated.

The practicing nurse, as well as the nursing student, can welcome this text as a ready reference in clinical practice. It is designed for use in the acute care, community, and home-care settings. It is organized by systems for easy reference.

Chapter 1 examines current issues and trends and their implications for the nursing profession. An overview of cultural, community, sociological, and ethical concepts affecting the nurse is included. The importance of the nurse's role in collaboration and coordination with other healthcare professionals is integrated throughout the plans of care.

Chapter 2 reviews the historical use of the nursing process in formulating plans of care and the nurse's role in the delivery of that care. Nursing diagnoses, outcomes, and interventions are discussed to assist the nurse in understanding her or his role in the nursing process. In this book, we have also linked NANDA-I diagnoses with Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) and Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) languages.

Chapter 3 discusses care plan construction and describes the use and adaptation of the guides presented in this book. A nursing-based assessment tool is provided to assist the nurse in identifying appropriate nursing diagnoses. A sample client situation with individual database and a corresponding plan of care is included to demonstrate how critical thinking is used to adapt nursing process theory to practice. Finally, a dynamic and creative approach for developing and documenting the planning of care is also included. Mind Mapping is a new technique or learning tool provided to assist you in achieving a holistic view of your client, enhance your critical thinking skills, and facilitate the creative process of planning client care.

Chapters 4 through 15 present plans of care that include information from multiple disciplines to assist the nurse in providing holistic care. Each plan includes a Client Assessment Database presented in a nursing format, and associated Diagnostic Studies. After the database is collected, Nursing Priorities are sifted from the information to help focus and structure the care. Discharge Goals are created to identify what should be generally accomplished by the time of discharge from the care setting.

Nursing diagnosis labels are then chosen and combined with possible related factors designated by "may be related to," and the signs and symptoms or defining characteristics as "possibly evidenced by" if present to create Client Diagnostic Statements that provide a clear picture of the client's needs. Next, Desired Client Outcomes are stated in measurable behavioral terms to evaluate both the client's progress and the effectiveness of care provided.

Corresponding actions/interventions are designed to promote resolution of the identified client needs. The nurse acting independently or collaboratively within the health team then uses a decision-making model to organize and prioritize nursing interventions. No attempt is made in this book to indicate whether independent or collaborative actions come first because this must be dictated by the individual situation. We do, however, believe that every collaborative action has a component that the nurse must identify and for which nursing has responsibility and accountability.

Rationales for the nursing actions, which are not required in the customary plan of care, are included to assist the nurse in deciding whether the interventions are appropriate for an individual client. Additional information is provided to further assist the nurse in identifying and planning for rehabilitation as the client progresses toward discharge and across all care settings. A bibliography is provided as a reference and to allow further research as desired.

This book is designed for students who will find the plans of care helpful as they learn and develop skills in applying the nursing process and using nursing diagnoses. It will complement their classroom work and support the critical thinking process. The book also provides a ready reference for the practicing nurse as a catalyst for thought in planning, evaluating, and documenting care.

As a final note, this book is not intended to be a procedure manual, and efforts have been made to avoid detailed descriptions of techniques or protocols that might be viewed as individual or regional in nature. Instead, the reader is referred to a procedure manual or text covering Standards of Care if detailed direction is desired.

As we always say when we sign a book, "Use and enjoy."

MD, MM, and AM

# CONTENTS IN BRIEF

<b>INDEX OF NURSING DIAGNOSES APPEARS ON PAGES</b>	<b>958–961</b>	<b>Respiratory Acidosis (Primary Carbonic Acid Excess)</b>	<b>195</b>
		<b>Respiratory Alkalosis (Primary Carbonic Acid Deficit)</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>xvii</b>	<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>		<b>Neurological/Sensory Disorders</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Issues and Trends in Nursing and Healthcare Delivery</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Glaucoma</b>	<b>204</b>
		<b>Seizure Disorders</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>		<b>Craniocerebral Trauma—Acute Rehabilitative Phase</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>The Nursing Process: Planning Care Using Nursing Diagnoses</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)/Stroke</b>	<b>238</b>
		<b>Herniated Nucleus Pulposus (Ruptured Intervertebral Disc)</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>		<b>Disc Surgery</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Critical Thinking: Adaptation of Theory to Practice</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Spinal Cord Injury (Acute Rehabilitative Phase)</b>	<b>271</b>
		<b>Multiple Sclerosis (MS)</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>		<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	
<b>Cardiovascular</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Hypertension: Severe</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Upper Gastrointestinal/ Esophageal Bleeding</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Heart Failure: Chronic</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Gastrectomy/Gastric Resection</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Angina (Coronary Artery Disease, Acute Coronary Syndrome)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD): Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn’s Disease</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Myocardial Infarction</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>Fecal Diversions: Postoperative Care of Ileostomy and Colostomy</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Dysrhythmias</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>Appendectomy</b>	<b>344</b>
<b>Cardiac Surgery: Postoperative Care—Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG), Minimally Invasive Direct Coronary Artery Bypass (MIDCAB), Cardiomyoplasty, Valve Replacement</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Peritonitis</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Thrombophlebitis: Deep Vein Thrombosis (Including Pulmonary Emboli Considerations)</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>Cholecystitis With Cholelithiasis</b>	<b>357</b>
		<b>Cholecystectomy</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>		<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	
<b>Respiratory</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Asthma</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>Eating Disorders: Anorexia Nervosa/Bulimia Nervosa</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Pneumonia</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Eating Disorders: Obesity</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Lung Cancer: Postoperative Care</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>Obesity: Bariatric Surgery—Gastric Partitioning/Gastroplasty, Gastric Bypass</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Pneumothorax/Hemothorax</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>Diabetes Mellitus/Diabetic Ketoacidosis</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>Radical Neck Surgery: Laryngectomy (Postoperative Care)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>Hyperthyroidism (Graves’ Disease, Thyrotoxicosis)</b>	<b>419</b>
<b>Ventilatory Assistance (Mechanical)</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Thyroidectomy</b>	<b>429</b>
<b>Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB)</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>Hepatitis</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>Respiratory Acid-Base Imbalances</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>Cirrhosis of the Liver</b>	<b>445</b>
		<b>Pancreatitis</b>	<b>458</b>

Total Nutritional Support: Parenteral/Enteral Feeding	469	CHAPTER 13	
Metabolic Acid-Base Imbalances	483	Integumentary	667
Metabolic Acidosis—Primary Base Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) Deficiency	483	Burns: Thermal, Chemical, and Electrical—Acute and Convalescent Phases	667
Metabolic Alkalosis—Primary Base Bicarbonate Excess	488	CHAPTER 14	
CHAPTER 9		Systemic Infections and Immunological Disorders	686
Diseases of the Blood/ Blood-Forming Organs	493	Sepsis/Septicemia	686
Anemias—Iron Deficiency, Anemia of Chronic Disease, Pernicious, Aplastic, Hemolytic	493	The HIV-Positive Client	697
Sickle Cell Crisis	503	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	709
Adult Leukemias	516	Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)	729
Lymphomas	525	Transplantation Considerations— Postoperative and Lifelong	739
CHAPTER 10		CHAPTER 15	
Renal and Urinary Tract	536	General	749
Renal Failure: Acute	536	Psychosocial Aspects of Care	749
Renal Failure: Chronic	548	Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type/Vascular Dementia	764
Renal Dialysis—General Considerations	560	Surgical Intervention	782
Peritoneal Dialysis (PD)	570	Extended Care	801
Hemodialysis (HD)	575	Alcohol: Acute Withdrawal	819
Urinary Diversions/Urostomy (Postoperative Care)	578	Substance Dependence/Abuse Rehabilitation	835
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)	588	Cancer	846
Prostatectomy	596	End-of-Life Care/Hospice	866
Urolithiasis (Renal Calculi)	603	Disaster Considerations	876
CHAPTER 11		Pediatric Considerations	890
Women's Reproductive	611	Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances	903
Hysterectomy	611	BIBLIOGRAPHY	935
Mastectomy	619	INDEX OF NURSING DIAGNOSES	958
CHAPTER 12		A table of contents including nursing diagnoses follows.	
Orthopedic	632		
Fractures	632		
Amputation	646		
Total Joint Replacement	655		

# DETAILED CONTENTS

<b>INDEX OF NURSING DIAGNOSES APPEARS ON PAGES</b>	<b>958–961</b>		
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>		<b>xvii</b>	
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>			
<b>Issues and Trends in Nursing and Healthcare Delivery</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>The Ever-Changing Healthcare     Environment</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Healthcare Costs and the Allocation of     Resources</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Restructuring Healthcare</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Nursing Care Costs</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b>Early Discharge</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Aging Population</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>Technological Advances</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>Future of Nursing</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>			
<b>The Nursing Process: Planning Care Using Nursing Diagnoses</b>		<b>7</b>	
<b>Planning Care</b>		<b>10</b>	
<b>Components of the Plan of Care</b>		<b>10</b>	
Client Database		10	
Interviewing		10	
Physical Assessment		10	
Diagnostic Studies		10	
Nursing Priorities		11	
Discharge Goals		11	
Nursing Diagnosis (Problem and Need Identification)		11	
Desired Client Outcomes		12	
Planning (Goals and Actions/Interventions)		12	
<b>Rationale</b>		<b>13</b>	
<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>13</b>	
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>			
<b>Critical Thinking: Adaptation of Theory to Practice</b>		<b>14</b>	
<b>Client Situation: Diabetes Mellitus</b>		<b>23</b>	
Admitting Physician's Orders		23	
Client Assessment Database		23	
Mind Map		27	
<b>Evaluation</b>		<b>28</b>	
<b>Documentation</b>		<b>28</b>	
Sample Clinical Pathway		30	
Plan of Care: Mr. R. S.		32	
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>			
<b>Cardiovascular</b>			<b>37</b>
<b>Hypertension: Severe</b>			<b>37</b>
Cardiac Output, risk for decreased			41
Activity Intolerance			43
Pain, acute			43
Nutrition: More than Body Requirements, imbalanced			44
Coping, ineffective			45
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]			46
<b>Heart Failure: Chronic</b>			<b>48</b>
Cardiac Output, decreased			53
Activity Intolerance			56
Fluid Volume, excess			57
Gas Exchange, risk for impaired			58
Pain, risk for chronic			59
Skin Integrity, risk for impaired			60
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]			60
Sample Clinical Pathway			62
<b>Angina (Coronary Artery Disease, Acute     Coronary Syndrome)</b>			<b>64</b>
Pain, acute			68
Cardiac Output, risk for decreased			70
Anxiety [specify level]			72
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]			73
<b>Myocardial Infarction</b>			<b>74</b>
Pain, acute			79
Activity Intolerance			81
Anxiety [specify level]/Fear			82
Cardiac Output, risk for decreased			83
Perfusion, ineffective tissue (specify)			84
Fluid Volume, risk for excess			86
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]			87
<b>Dysrhythmias</b>			<b>88</b>
Cardiac Output, risk for decreased			93
Poisoning, risk for [Digoxin Toxicity]			97
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]			98
<b>Cardiac Surgery: Postoperative     Care—Coronary Artery Bypass Graft     (CABG), Minimally Invasive Direct     Coronary Artery Bypass (MIDCAB),     Cardiomyoplasty, Valve Replacement</b>			<b>100</b>
Cardiac Output, risk for decreased			104
Pain, acute/Comfort, impaired			106
Breathing Pattern, risk for ineffective			107
Skin Integrity, impaired			108
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]			109
<b>Thrombophlebitis: Deep Vein     Thrombosis (Including Pulmonary     Emboli Considerations)</b>			<b>111</b>
Perfusion, ineffective peripheral tissue			114
Pain, acute/Comfort, impaired			116

Gas Exchange, impaired (in presence of pulmonary embolus)	117	<b>Respiratory Acid-Base Imbalances</b>	<b>195</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	118	<b>Respiratory Acidosis (Primary Carbonic Acid Excess)</b>	<b>195</b>
		Gas Exchange, impaired	199
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>		<b>Respiratory Alkalosis (Primary Carbonic Acid Deficit)</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Respiratory</b>	<b>120</b>	Gas Exchange, impaired	202
<b>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Asthma</b>	<b>120</b>		
Airway Clearance, ineffective	124	<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	
Gas Exchange, impaired	126	<b>Neurological/Sensory Disorders</b>	<b>204</b>
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	128	<b>Glaucoma</b>	<b>204</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	129	Sensory Perception, disturbed visual	207
<b>Pneumonia</b>	<b>131</b>	Anxiety [specify level]	208
Airway Clearance, ineffective	135	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	209
Gas Exchange, impaired	136	<b>Seizure Disorders</b>	<b>210</b>
Infection, risk for [spread]	137	Trauma/Suffocation, risk for	215
Activity Intolerance	138	Airway Clearance/Breathing Pattern, risk for ineffective	217
Pain, acute	138	Self-Esteem, [specify situational or chronic] low	218
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	139	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	219
Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	140	<b>Craniocerebral Trauma—Acute Rehabilitative Phase</b>	<b>220</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	141	Perfusion, ineffective cerebral tissue	226
Sample Clinical Pathway	142	Breathing Pattern, risk for ineffective	229
<b>Lung Cancer: Postoperative Care</b>	<b>144</b>	Sensory Perception, disturbed (specify)	230
Gas Exchange, impaired	148	Thought Processes, disturbed	231
Airway Clearance, ineffective	149	Mobility, impaired physical	233
Pain, acute	150	Infection, risk for	234
Fear/Anxiety [specify level]	151	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	235
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	152	Family Processes, interrupted	236
<b>Pneumothorax/Hemothorax</b>	<b>154</b>	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	237
Breathing Pattern, ineffective	156	<b>Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)/Stroke</b>	<b>238</b>
Trauma/Suffocation, risk for	159	Perfusion, ineffective cerebral tissue	242
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	160	Mobility, impaired physical	244
<b>Radical Neck Surgery: Laryngectomy (Postoperative Care)</b>	<b>160</b>	Communication, impaired verbal [and/or written]	246
Airway Clearance, ineffective	164	Sensory Perception, disturbed [specify]	247
Communication, impaired verbal	165	Self-Care Deficit [specify]	248
Skin/Tissue Integrity, impaired	166	Coping, ineffective	249
Oral Mucous Membrane, impaired	167	Swallowing, risk for impaired	250
Pain, acute	168	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	252
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	169	Neglect, unilateral	253
Body Image, disturbed/Role Performance, ineffective	170	<b>Herniated Nucleus Pulposus (Ruptured Intervertebral Disc)</b>	<b>254</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	171	Pain, acute/chronic	257
<b>Ventilatory Assistance (Mechanical)</b>	<b>173</b>	Mobility, impaired physical	259
Breathing Pattern, ineffective/Spontaneous Ventilation, impaired	175	Anxiety [specify level]/Coping, ineffective	259
Airway Clearance, ineffective	178	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	260
Communication, impaired verbal	179	<b>Disc Surgery</b>	<b>262</b>
Fear/Anxiety [specify level]	180	Perfusion, ineffective tissue [specify]	263
Oral Mucous Membrane, impaired	181	Trauma, risk for [spinal]	264
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	181	Breathing Pattern/Airway Clearance, risk for ineffective	265
Infection, risk for	182	Pain, acute	265
Ventilatory Weaning Response, risk for dysfunctional	183	Mobility, impaired physical	266
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	185	Constipation	267
<b>Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB)</b>	<b>186</b>	Urinary Retention, risk for	268
Infection, risk for [spread/reactivation]	190	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	268
Airway Clearance, ineffective	191	Sample Clinical Pathway	270
Gas Exchange, risk for impaired	192		
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	193		
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	194		

<b>Spinal Cord Injury (Acute Rehabilitative Phase)</b>	<b>271</b>	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	347
Breathing Pattern, risk for ineffective	275	Pain, acute	348
Trauma, risk for [additional spinal]	277	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	348
Mobility, impaired physical	277	<b>Peritonitis</b>	<b>349</b>
Sensory Perception, disturbed	279	Infection, risk for [septicemia]	352
Pain, acute	280	Fluid Volume, deficient [mixed]	353
Grieving	281	Pain, acute	354
Self-Esteem, situational low	282	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	355
Bowel Incontinence/Constipation	283	Anxiety [specify level]/Fear	356
Urinary Elimination, impaired	284	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	356
Autonomic Dysreflexia, risk for	286	<b>Cholecystitis With Cholelithiasis</b>	<b>357</b>
Skin/Tissue Integrity, risk for impaired	287	Pain, acute	360
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	288	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	361
<b>Multiple Sclerosis (MS)</b>	<b>290</b>	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	362
Fatigue	294	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	363
Self-Care Deficit [specify]	296	<b>Cholecystectomy</b>	<b>364</b>
Self-Esteem, low (specify situational/chronic)	297	Breathing Pattern, ineffective	365
Powerlessness [specify degree]/Hopelessness	298	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	366
Coping, risk for ineffective	299	Skin/Tissue Integrity, impaired	367
Coping, compromised/disabled family	300	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	368
Urinary Elimination, impaired	301		
Caregiver Role Strain, risk for	302	<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	303	<b>Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>		<b>Eating Disorders: Anorexia Nervosa/Bulimia Nervosa</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>306</b>	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	374
<b>Upper Gastrointestinal/Esophageal Bleeding</b>	<b>306</b>	Fluid Volume, [actual/]risk for deficient	377
Bleeding, risk for	310	Thought Processes, disturbed	377
Shock, risk for	313	Body Image, disturbed/Self-Esteem, chronic low	378
Fear/Anxiety [specify level]	313	Parenting, impaired	380
Pain, acute/chronic	314	Skin Integrity, risk for impaired	381
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	315	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	381
<b>Gastrectomy/Gastric Resection</b>	<b>317</b>	Sample Clinical Pathway	383
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	318	<b>Eating Disorders: Obesity</b>	<b>387</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	319	Nutrition: More than Body Requirements, imbalanced	390
<b>Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD): Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn's Disease</b>	<b>321</b>	Lifestyle, sedentary	392
Diarrhea	327	Body Image, disturbed/Self-Esteem, chronic low	393
Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	328	Social Interaction, impaired	394
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	328	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	395
Anxiety [specify level]	330	<b>Obesity: Bariatric Surgery—Gastric Partitioning/Gastroplasty, Gastric Bypass</b>	<b>396</b>
Pain, acute	331	Breathing Pattern, ineffective	399
Coping, ineffective	332	Perfusion, risk for ineffective tissue	400
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	333	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	400
<b>Fecal Diversions: Postoperative Care of Ileostomy and Colostomy</b>	<b>334</b>	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	401
Skin Integrity, risk for impaired	335	Skin Integrity, [actual/]risk for impaired	402
Body Image, disturbed	336	Infection, risk for	403
Pain, acute	337	Diarrhea	403
Skin/Tissue Integrity, impaired	338	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	404
Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	338	<b>Diabetes Mellitus/Diabetic Ketoacidosis</b>	<b>405</b>
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	339	Fluid Volume, deficient [specify]	410
Sleep Deprivation	340	Glucose Level, unstable blood	411
Constipation/Diarrhea, risk for	341	Infection, risk for [sepsis]	413
Sexual Dysfunction, risk for	341	Sensory Perception, risk for disturbed (specify)	414
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	342	Fatigue	415
<b>Appendectomy</b>	<b>344</b>		
Infection, risk for	346		

Powerlessness	415	<b>CHAPTER 9</b>	
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	416	<b>Diseases of the Blood/Blood-Forming Organs</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Hyperthyroidism (Graves' Disease, Thyrotoxicosis)</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>Anemias—Iron Deficiency, Anemia of Chronic Disease, Pernicious, Aplastic, Hemolytic</b>	<b>493</b>
Cardiac Output, risk for decreased	422	Activity Intolerance	498
Fatigue	425	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	499
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	425	Constipation/Diarrhea	500
Anxiety [specify level]	426	Infection, risk for	501
Thought Processes, risk for disturbed	427	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	501
Tissue Integrity, risk for impaired	427	<b>Sickle Cell Crisis</b>	<b>503</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	428	Gas Exchange, impaired	507
<b>Thyroidectomy</b>	<b>429</b>	Pain, acute/chronic	509
Airway Clearance, risk for ineffective	430	Perfusion, ineffective tissue (specify)	510
Communication, impaired verbal	431	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	511
Injury, risk for [tetany, thyroid storm]	431	Mobility, impaired physical	512
Pain, acute	432	Skin Integrity, risk for impaired	513
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	433	Infection, risk for [sepsis]	513
<b>Hepatitis</b>	<b>434</b>	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	514
Liver Function, impaired	437	<b>Adult Leukemias</b>	<b>516</b>
Fatigue	439	Infection, risk for	520
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	440	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	521
Fluid Volume/Bleeding, risk for deficient	441	Pain, acute	523
Self-Esteem, situational low	442	Activity Intolerance	524
Infection, risk for [secondary/spread]	442	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	524
Skin/Tissue Integrity, risk for impaired	443	<b>Lymphomas</b>	<b>525</b>
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	444	Gas Exchange, risk for impaired	530
<b>Cirrhosis of the Liver</b>	<b>445</b>	Nausea	532
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	449	Sexual Dysfunction	533
Fluid Volume, excess	451	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	534
Skin Integrity, risk for impaired	452	<b>CHAPTER 10</b>	
Breathing Pattern, risk for ineffective	453	<b>Renal and Urinary Tract</b>	<b>536</b>
Bleeding, risk for	454	<b>Renal Failure: Acute</b>	<b>536</b>
Confusion, risk for acute	455	Fluid Volume, excess	541
Self-Esteem [specify]/Body Image, disturbed	456	Cardiac Output, risk for decreased	543
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	457	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, risk for imbalanced	545
<b>Pancreatitis</b>	<b>458</b>	Infection, risk for	546
Pain, acute	463	Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	546
Fluid Volume, risk for deficient/Bleeding	464	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	547
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	465	<b>Renal Failure: Chronic</b>	<b>548</b>
Glucose Level, risk for unstable blood	466	Cardiac Output, risk for decreased	553
Infection, risk for [sepsis]	467	Protection, risk for ineffective	555
Breathing Pattern, risk for ineffective/Gas Exchange, impaired	468	Thought Processes, disturbed	556
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	468	Skin Integrity, risk for impaired	557
<b>Total Nutritional Support: Parenteral/Enteral Feeding</b>	<b>469</b>	Oral Mucous Membrane, risk for impaired	557
Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	474	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	558
Infection, risk for	477	<b>Renal Dialysis—General Considerations</b>	<b>560</b>
Injury, risk for [multifactor]	478	Nutrition: Less than Body Requirements, imbalanced	562
Aspiration, risk for	479	Mobility, impaired physical	563
Fluid Volume, risk for imbalanced	480	Self-Care Deficit (specify)	564
Fatigue	481	Constipation, risk for	565
Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	482	Thought Processes, risk for disturbed	565
<b>Metabolic Acid-Base Imbalances</b>	<b>483</b>	Anxiety [specify level]/Fear	566
<b>Metabolic Acidosis—Primary Base Bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) Deficiency</b>	<b>483</b>	Body Image, disturbed/Self-Esteem, situational low	567
<b>Metabolic Alkalosis—Primary Base Bicarbonate Excess</b>	<b>488</b>	Knowledge, deficient [Learning Need]	568
		<b>Peritoneal Dialysis (PD)</b>	<b>570</b>
		Fluid Volume, risk for excess	570
		Fluid Volume, risk for deficient	571