

Acute pain

Nr.	Nursing Diagnosis	Date	Nursing Intervention/s and tasks	Sign.
	<p><b>Acute pain</b>  <b>Related factors:</b>                      Imbalance between milk supply and infant demand                      Accumulation of fluid in abdominal and peritoneal cavity                      Actual infusion of dialyse                      Arterial inflammation                      Bladder distention                      Bladder spasm                      Bowel obstruction                      catheter irritation                      Chemical irritation of the parietal peritoneum (toxins)                      Chest tube                      Coronary spasm                      Deformities                      Destruction of skin                      Excoriated perineal inflammation                      Fracture                      incision                      Inflamed lung                      Inflamed skin                      Inflammatory process of bone tissues                      Injury agents (biological, chemical, physical, psychological)                      Insertion of catheter                      Local peritonitis                      Manipulation of injured tissues                      Mastitis                      Meningeal irritation                      Myocardial ischemia                      Necrosis                      Obstruction or ductal spasm                      Persistent coughing                      Pneumothorax                      Presence of nasogastric or orogastric feeding tube                      Pressure on brain tissues                      Psychological impact of loss of body part                      Result from tissue and nerve trauma  <b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b>                      Angina                      Antalgic positioning to avoid pain                      Changes in appetite and eating                      Chest pain                      Crampy pain                      Discomfort in surgical areas                      Expressive behavior (e.g., restlessness, moaning, crying)                      Facial mask                      Irritability                      Tachycardia - High blodpressure - abnormal vital signs                      Verbal or coded report  <b>Outcome / Goal:</b>                      Patient appears relaxed and comfortable                      Patient verbalizes relief of pain                      Patient verbalizes relief of pain and spasm                      Report pain is relieved or controlled                      Verbalize understanding of phantom pain</p>		<p><b>Pain Management</b>                      Administer O2 as orderd                      Asses cardiac status during pain occurrence: vital signs, skin changes and ECG                      Asses cause of pain: location, character and duration                      Assess concurrence of spasm or pain with irrigation or catheter care                      Assess reports of abdominal cramping or pain                      Consider patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) for pain control.                      Consider providing Vasodilators, such as nitrates (if angina)                      Elevate affected part using for instance pillow's                      Elevate the head of bed 30 to 45 degr. unless contraindicated                      Encourage ambulation and independence as tolerated                      Establish pain management plan with client, family, and healthcare providers                      Evaluate pain level frequently.                      Explain that treatment of infection will also decrease pain                      Instruct patient to relax and rest while occurrence of pain                      Investigate verbal reports of pain                      Keep arm elevated on pillows while the patient in bed                      Maintain comfortable environmental temperature                      Maintain nothing by mouth (NPO) status if indicated                      Maintain traction on the catheter                      Make sure the dialyse fluids are warm                      Note factors that aggravate and relieve pain                      Obs vital signs_____</p> <p>Optimize the patient's comfort in bed                      Plan for aggressive pain management, as indicated                      Review factors that aggravate or alleviate pain.                      Support head and neck with pillows.                      Teach proper technique in giving eye medications.</p> <p><b>Circulatory Precautions</b>                      Administer blod, plasma as indicated                      Avoid injury to affected area                      Avoid leg crossing                      Change positions at least every hour                      Check wound dressing and output from drain                      Chek wound dressing (bleeding)                      Keep extremity in depended position                      Keep extremity warm                      Maintain adequate hydration to prevent increased blood viscosity                      Monitor affected extremities for pulse,skin color, temprature and sensations                      Reduce external pressure points                      Refrain from taking blood pressure in affected extremity</p> <p><b>Distraction</b>                      Decide which type of distraction therapy can be used: music, book, TV, puzzle                      Provide diversional activities, such as reading and watching Television                      Provide quiet diversional activities, such as listening to a radio or audio book</p> <p><b>Analgesic Administration</b>                      Administer medication ( NTG,Morphin,Aspirin) as prescribet                      Administer medication as prescribet                      Obs. pain (effectivnes of medication)</p> <p><b>Patient-Controlled Analgesia (PCA) Assistance</b>                      Assist patient to administer an appropriate bolus loading dose of analgesic                      Document patient's pain, amount and frequency of drug dosing, and response                      Teach patient how to use the PCA device                      Validate that the patient can use a PCA device</p>	