

Ineffective tissue perfusion:Renal

Nr.	Nursing Diagnosis	Date	Nursing Intervention/s and tasks	Sign.
	<p>Ineffective tissue perfusion:Renal</p> <p>Related factors: Renal failure acute Renal failure chronic</p> <p>Symptoms / Risk factors: Abnormal serum electrolyte levels Dark, concentrated urine Decreased urine output Increased blood pressure Pheripheral edema</p> <p>Outcome / Goal: Blood pressure normal Patient maintains fluid balance Patient maintains urine specific gravity with normal limits Patient's weight doesn't fluctuate</p>		<p>Fluid Management Advance diet from clear liquids to low-residue diet when allowed Advise to avoid fatty foods Allow frequent rest periods Assess for distended neck and peripheral vessels Assess skin turgor, mucous membranes, and thirst Change position frequently. Elevate feet when sitting Maintain intravenous infusion as prescribed Measure intake and output:weigh _____ Measure urine specific gravity after each voiding _____</p> <p>Fluid Monitoring Monitor and record patient's intake (IV) and output (urin) Monitor Lab tests such as electrolytes Monitor urine output, noting amount and color and time Monitor vital signs and central venous pressure Note increased lethargy, hypotension, and muscle cramping Provide prescribed diet – liquid or soft diet during acute phase. Refer patient to dietitian</p> <p>Administer IV medications in least amount of fluid as possible Administer oral and IV fluids as prescribed Instruct patient about the importance of following prescribed diet Monitor acid base balance Monitor serum and urine electrolyte concentrations Monitor urinary output and urine specific gravity Obs fluid balance _____ hour Obs vital signs Bp. O2 and pulse Obs. orthostatic blodpressure</p>	