

Prostatic hypertrophy

Nr.	Nursing Diagnosis	Date	Nursing Intervention/s and tasks	Sign.
	<p><b>Urinary retention</b>  <b>Related factors:</b>                      Mechanical obstruction, enlarged prostate  <b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b>                      Bladder distention                      Residual urine                      Dribbling  <b>Outcome / Goal:</b>                      Void in sufficient amounts with no palpable bladder distent.</p>		<p><b>Urinary Retention Care</b>                      Encourage client to void every 2 to 4 hours and when urge is noted                      Observe urinary stream, noting size and force                      Percuss and palpate suprapubic area.                      Encourage oral fluids up to 2000 ml per day                      Monitor vital signs closely and Observe for Hypertension and Edema                      Administer medications, as indicated                      Catheterize for residual urine and leave indwelling catheter, as indicated.                      Monitor laboratory studies: Creatinin and Electrolytes</p>	
	<p><b>Acute pain</b>  <b>Related factors:</b>                      Bladder distention  <b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b>                      Facial mask                      Guarding behavior                      Reports of pain (bladder or rectal spasm)  <b>Outcome / Goal:</b>                      Patient verbalizes relief of pain and spasm</p>		<p><b>Pain Management</b>                      Asses cause of pain                      Assess concurrence of spasm or pain with irrigation or catheter care                      Maintain traction on the catheter                      Evaluate pain level frequently.                      Investigate verbal reports of pain                      Administer medication as prescribet                      Obs. pain (effectivnes of medication)</p>	
	<p><b>Risk for deficient fluid volume</b>  <b>Related factors:</b>                      Rapid drainage of a chronically overdistended bladder                      Endocrine, electrolyte imbalances, such as in renal dysfunc.  <b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b>                      Electrolyte imbalance                      Loss of fluid through abnormal routes (e.g., indwelling tube  <b>Outcome / Goal:</b>                      Patient will maintain balanced fluid intake and output</p>		<p><b>Fluid Management</b>                      Monitor output carefully. Note outputs of 100 to 200 ml/Hour                      Encourage increased oral intake based on individual needs                      Monitor vital signs                      Allow frequent rest periods                      Monitor Lab tests such as electrolytes</p>	
	<p><b>Anxiety</b>  <b>Related factors:</b>                      Health status                      Role status  <b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b>                      Expressed concerns due to change in life events                      Restlessness  <b>Outcome / Goal:</b>                      Verbalize awareness of feelings of anxiety                      Will experience a reduction in anxiety</p>		<p><b>Anxiety reduction</b>                      Assess reasons for anxiety                      Spend time talking with patient. Allow to express feelings                      Explain all procedure as appropriate                      Reinforce previous information client has been given</p>	
	<p><b>Deficient knowledge</b>  <b>Related factors:</b>                      Unfamiliarity with disease and treatment                      Information misinterpretation  <b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b>                      Inaccurate follow through of instruction                      Increase in anxiety level                      Multiple questions                      Verbalization of the problem  <b>Outcome / Goal:</b>                      Patient verbalize understanding of disease and procedure</p>		<p><b>Teaching: Disease Process</b>                      Acknowledge patient's knowledge about condition                      Assess knowledge of the disease and treatment                      Discuss therapy/treatment options                      Identify possible etiologies, as appropriate                      Review common problems and appropriate actions.                      Address sexual concerns during acute episodes of prostatitis                      Review signs and symptoms requiring medical evaluation :cloudy, odorous urit</p>	