

Urinary retention

| Nr. | Nursing Diagnosis   | Date | Nursing Intervention/s and tasks  | Sign. |
|-----|---|------|---|-------|
|     | <p><b>Urinary retention</b></p> <p><b>Related factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blockage</li> <li>High urethral pressure caused by weak detrusor</li> <li>Inhibition of reflex arc</li> <li>Mechanical obstruction, enlarged prostate</li> <li>Strong sphincter</li> </ul> <p><b>Symptoms / Risk factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bladder distention</li> <li>Dribbling</li> <li>Dysuria</li> <li>Overflow incontinence</li> <li>Residual urine</li> <li>Sensation of bladder fullness</li> <li>Small, frequent voiding or absence of urine output</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcome / Goal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Void in sufficient amounts with no palpable bladder distent.</li> </ul> |      | <p><b>Urinary Retention Care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percuss and palpate suprapubic area.</li> <li>Stimulate bladder emptying by running water</li> <li>Catheterize for residual urine and leave indwelling catheter, as indicated.</li> <li>Encourage client to void every 2 to 4 hours and when urge is noted</li> <li>Encourage oral fluids up to 2000 ml per day</li> <li>Monitor laboratory studies: Creatinin and Electrolytes</li> <li>Monitor vital signs closely and Observe for Hypertension and Edema</li> <li>Observe urinary stream, noting size and force</li> </ul> |       |