Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
The patient exhibits neutropenia, a low white blood cell count, fever, and fatigue. Laboratory tests confirm immunosuppression.	Risk for Infection related to immunosuppression from chemotherapy and neutropenia.	Short-Term: Prevent signs of infection during the hospital stay. Long-Term: Maintain an infection-free state and improve immune function.	Monitor vital signs and laboratory values regularly. Educate the patient on infection prevention, including hand hygiene and avoiding crowded places.	Administer prophylactic antibiotics as ordered. Isolate the patient as needed. Conduct routine lab tests to track white blood cell counts.	Neutropenia increases the risk of infection. Early detection and strict infection control lower the chance of developing sepsis.	The patient remains afebrile with stable vital signs and shows no signs of infection over the monitoring period.

NURSING CARE PLAN FOR LEUKEMIA: MANAGING RISK FOR INFECTION

NURSING CARE PLAN FOR LEUKEMIA: IMPROVING TISSUE PERFUSION IN ANEMIC PATIENTS

ng Goal/Expected	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
osis Outcome		A.		
red Short-Term:	Plan for blood transfusions	Administer the blood	Blood transfusions	Post-transfusion,
e Increase	as ordered. Monitor oxygen	transfusion following	raise hemoglobin	laboratory tests
sion hemoglobin levels	saturation and vital signs	established protocols.	levels, which	show an
d to and improve	frequently. Provide	Check vital signs	improves oxygen	increased
ia oxygenation	supplemental oxygen and	before, during, and	delivery.	hemoglobin level,
dary to within 48 hours.	educate on an iron-rich diet.	after the procedure.	Supplemental	and the patient
mia and Long-Term:	9.	Advise the patient on	oxygen meets	reports reduced
atment. Enhance tissue	2.	nutritional	immediate needs.	fatigue and
oxygen delivery	54	modifications.		improved energy
and reduce	1			levels.
symptoms of				
fatigue.				
	g Goal/Expected osis Outcome red Short-Term: Increase ion hemoglobin levels d to and improve a oxygenation dary to within 48 hours. hia and Long-Term: atment. Enhance tissue oxygen delivery and reduce symptoms of fatigue.	gGoal/ExpectedIntervention/PlanningosisOutcomePlan for blood transfusionsredShort-Term: IncreasePlan for blood transfusions as ordered. Monitor oxygenionhemoglobin levels and improvesaturation and vital signs frequently. Provideaoxygenation within 48 hours.supplemental oxygen and educate on an iron-rich diet.nia andLong-Term: oxygen delivery and reduce symptoms of fatigue.educate on an iron-rich diet.	g osisGoal/Expected OutcomeIntervention/Planning Plan for blood transfusions as ordered. Monitor oxygen increase hemoglobin levels a d to a and improve a oxygenationPlan for blood transfusions 	g osisGoal/Expected OutcomeIntervention/Planning DutcomeImplementationRationaleredShort-Term: Increase hemoglobin levels a dto a and improve a oxygenation dary to mia and atment.Plan for blood transfusions as ordered. Monitor oxygen saturation and vital signs frequently. Provide educate on an iron-rich diet.Administer the blood transfusion following established protocols. Check vital signs before, during, and after the procedure. Advise the patient on nutritional modifications.Blood transfusions raise hemoglobin levels, which improves oxygen delivery.gOutcomePlan for blood transfusions as ordered. Monitor oxygen saturation and vital signs frequently. Provide educate on an iron-rich diet.Administer the blood transfusion following established protocols. Check vital signs before, during, and after the procedure. Advise the patient on nutritional modifications.Blood transfusions raise hemoglobin levels, which improves oxygen delivery.stment.Enhance tissue oxygen delivery and reduce symptoms of fatigue.Plan for blood transfusions advise the patient on modifications.Supplemental oxygen meets immediate needs.