

Nursing Care Plan for Endocarditis PDF Download

Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
<p>Subjective Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient reports persistent fever, chills, and fatigue. - History of dental procedure and pre-existing heart disease. <p>Objective Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elevated temperature and tachycardia. - New heart murmur detected. 	<p>Decreased Cardiac Output related to valvular dysfunction secondary to endocarditis as evidenced by hypotension, tachycardia, and abnormal ECG findings.</p>	<p>Short-Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stabilize vital signs and improve oxygenation within 48 hours. <p>Long-Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve improved cardiac output and negative blood cultures within one week. 	<p>Plan to initiate IV antibiotic therapy immediately, continuous hemodynamic monitoring, and oxygen therapy.</p>	<p>Administer IV antibiotics as prescribed; monitor vital signs and ECG; provide supplemental oxygen via mask.</p>	<p>Early antibiotic administration controls the infection, while oxygen and hemodynamic monitoring prevent further cardiac compromise.</p>	<p>Vital signs stabilize; oxygen saturation improves; ECG shows normal sinus rhythm; blood cultures become negative.</p>

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- Positive blood cultures.						
<p>Subjective Data:</p> <p>- Patient expresses anxiety about the condition and prognosis.</p> <p>Objective Data:</p> <p>- Elevated heart rate, signs of distress observed.</p>	<p>Ineffective Health Management related to lack of knowledge about endocarditis and its management as evidenced by patient anxiety and uncertainty.</p>	<p>Short-Term:</p> <p>- Patient will verbalize understanding of the treatment plan within 24 hours.</p> <p>Long-Term:</p> <p>- Patient will adhere to the treatment regimen and follow-up care within one month.</p>	<p>Develop an education plan focusing on the nature of endocarditis, treatment modalities, and preventive strategies.</p>	<p>Conduct one-on-one education sessions with the patient and family; distribute printed educational materials; schedule follow-up counselling.</p>	<p>Educating the patient and family enhances compliance, reduces anxiety, and promotes early detection of complications.</p>	<p>Patient and family report understanding; follow-up appointments are scheduled; reduced anxiety levels noted.</p>
<p>Subjective Data:</p> <p>- Patient reports chest</p>	<p>Ineffective Tissue Perfusion related to embolic events and inflammation as evidenced by low</p>	<p>Short-Term:</p> <p>- Improve oxygen saturation to \geq</p>	<p>Plan for oxygen therapy and careful monitoring of respiratory status; adjust IV fluids and</p>	<p>Provide supplemental oxygen; monitor oxygen saturation and respiratory rate;</p>	<p>Ensuring adequate oxygenation and proper fluid balance is vital to</p>	<p>Oxygen saturation reaches target; respiratory distress decreases;</p>

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discomfort and difficulty breathing.	oxygen saturation and dyspnea.	95% on supplemental oxygen within 48 hours.	medications as needed.	titrate IV fluids and medications per protocol.	improve tissue perfusion and prevent further complications.	improved lung sounds on auscultation.
Objective Data:		Long-Term:				
- Signs of pulmonary congestion and decreased oxygenation observed; abnormal lung sounds.		- Resolve pulmonary congestion and enhance tissue perfusion within one week.				