

Nursing Care Plan for Stomach Cancer

Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
<p>Subjective Data: - Patient reports severe abdominal pain and early satiety.</p> <p>Objective Data: - Weight loss observed; decreased appetite; low albumin levels.</p>	<p>Chronic Pain related to tumor invasion and inflammation as evidenced by persistent pain and weight loss.</p>	<p>Short-Term: - Within 1 hour, pain reduces from 8/10 to 4/10.</p> <p>Long-Term: - Patient reports manageable pain and improved appetite.</p>	<p>Plan to administer analgesics and anti-inflammatory medications; schedule nutritional support sessions.</p>	<p>Administer medications as ordered; monitor pain every 30 minutes; collaborate with a dietitian for a high-protein meal plan.</p>	<p>Effective pain management improves comfort and supports nutritional intake.</p>	<p>Patient reports lower pain levels; weight stabilizes; appetite improves.</p>
<p>Subjective Data: - Patient experiences difficulty eating and frequent nausea.</p> <p>Objective Data: - Nutritional deficits and fatigue noted; lab results</p>	<p>Imbalanced Nutrition: Less Than Body Requirements related to decreased appetite and impaired digestion.</p>	<p>Short-Term: - Within 48 hours, patient begins consuming small, frequent meals.</p> <p>Long-Term: - Patient maintains balanced nutrition and stable weight.</p>	<p>Develop a dietary plan with a dietitian; educate on nutrient-dense foods; consider nutritional supplements if needed.</p>	<p>Provide structured meal schedules; monitor intake and weight daily; review lab values with the patient.</p>	<p>Adequate nutrition is vital for healing and energy maintenance.</p>	<p>Patient's weight stabilizes; lab markers improve; patient reports increased appetite.</p>

indicate low nutritional markers.						
Subjective Data: - Patient expresses anxiety about the diagnosis and treatment process. Objective Data: - Patient appears anxious; heart rate is elevated; inconsistent medication use observed.	Ineffective Health Management related to insufficient knowledge about stomach cancer management.	Short-Term: - Within 24 hours, patient verbalizes key aspects of the treatment plan. Long-Term: - Patient adheres to medication and follow-up schedules consistently.	Develop an education plan with clear, written instructions and interactive sessions.	Conduct one-on-one teaching; provide handouts; schedule regular follow-ups to reinforce learning.	Education empowers patients and promotes adherence to treatment plans.	Patient demonstrates increased knowledge; medication adherence improves; follow-up visits occur as scheduled.