

## NURSING CARE PLAN FOR A PATIENT WITH EPILEPSY.

Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
<p><b>Subjective Data:</b> - Patient reports episodes of shaking and confusion during seizures.</p> <p><b>Objective Data:</b> - Observed seizure activity; heart rate is elevated during episodes; patient appears confused post-seizure.</p>	<p><b>Risk for Injury</b> related to seizure activity as evidenced by shaking, loss of consciousness, and confusion after seizures.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 30 minutes, patient will remain safe during a seizure episode with minimal injury.</p> <p><b>Long-Term:</b> - Patient will experience fewer injuries over time through proper management and adherence to treatment.</p>	<p>Plan to protect the patient during seizures by ensuring a safe environment and proper positioning.</p>	<p>Remove sharp objects and obstacles from the patient's room; place the patient in a safe, side-lying position during seizures.</p>	<p>Ensuring a safe environment reduces the risk of injury during seizures.</p>	<p>Patient experiences no injuries during or after seizures; safe environment is maintained.</p>
<p><b>Subjective Data:</b> - Patient reports feeling tired and having a headache after seizures.</p> <p><b>Objective Data:</b> - Post-seizure, the patient shows signs of fatigue</p>	<p><b>Impaired Comfort</b> related to post-seizure pain and fatigue as evidenced by headache and confusion.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 1 hour, the patient will report a reduction in headache and an improvement in comfort levels.</p> <p><b>Long-Term:</b> - Patient will have improved comfort</p>	<p>Plan to provide pain relief and comfort measures after a seizure.</p>	<p>Administer prescribed pain relievers; offer a quiet, dimly lit room and allow the patient to rest.</p>	<p>Pain relief and a calm environment can help the patient recover faster from post-seizure effects.</p>	<p>Patient reports lower pain scores and improved comfort after interventions.</p>

and disorientation.		and reduced post-seizure pain.				
<b>Subjective Data:</b> - Patient is worried about frequent seizures and their effect on daily life. <b>Objective Data:</b> - Patient appears anxious and may avoid activities due to fear of seizures.	<b>Ineffective Coping</b> related to stress from unpredictable seizures as evidenced by patient anxiety and withdrawal from activities.	<b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 24 hours, the patient will express one healthy coping strategy to manage anxiety. <b>Long-Term:</b> - Within one week, the patient will participate in stress-reducing activities and show improved coping skills.	Plan to educate the patient on stress reduction and healthy coping strategies.	Conduct one-on-one counseling sessions; teach deep breathing and relaxation exercises; encourage participation in support groups.	Teaching coping strategies can help reduce anxiety and improve overall emotional well-being.	Patient demonstrates and verbalizes at least one coping strategy; anxiety levels decrease during follow-up assessments.