

## NURSING CARE PLAN FOR TYPHOID FEVER:

Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
<p><b>Subjective:</b> - Patient says, "I have a high fever and stomach pain." <b>Objective:</b> - Temperature 103°F; rapid heart rate; diarrhea; signs of dehydration.</p>	<p><b>Deficient Fluid Volume</b> related to fluid loss from diarrhea and vomiting as evidenced by low blood pressure and dehydration signs.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 30 minutes, blood pressure improves and heart rate decreases. <b>Long-Term:</b> - Maintain stable fluid balance during hospitalization.</p>	<p>Develop a fluid replacement plan using ORS or IV fluids. Monitor vital signs and urine output closely.</p>	<p>Administer IV fluids per doctor's order; check vital signs every 15-30 minutes; adjust fluid rate as needed.</p>	<p>Fluid replacement restores blood volume and prevents shock.</p>	<p>Vital signs improve; urine output increases; patient feels less thirsty.</p>
<p><b>Subjective:</b> - Patient complains of severe abdominal pain and headache. <b>Objective:</b> - Abdominal tenderness; patient shows discomfort; slight fever noted.</p>	<p><b>Acute Pain</b> related to abdominal inflammation and infection as evidenced by patient reports and physical findings.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 1 hour, pain reduces from 8/10 to 4/10. <b>Long-Term:</b> - Patient reports manageable pain and improved comfort.</p>	<p>Plan to administer pain medication and provide comfort measures like warm compresses.</p>	<p>Give pain relievers as prescribed; apply warm compress; reassess pain every 30 minutes.</p>	<p>Pain relief improves comfort and aids recovery.</p>	<p>Pain score decreases; patient reports better comfort; ability to eat improves.</p>

<p><b>Subjective:</b> - Patient expresses worry about the infection. <b>Objective:</b> - High fever and lab tests confirm <i>Salmonella typhi</i> infection.</p>	<p><b>Risk for Infection</b> related to bacterial infection as evidenced by fever and positive blood cultures.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 24 hours, the fever decreases and infection markers improve. <b>Long-Term:</b> - Infection is controlled and blood cultures become negative.</p>	<p>Plan for early antibiotic therapy and monitor infection markers.</p>	<p>Administer antibiotics as prescribed; monitor temperature and lab values every 4-6 hours.</p>	<p>Early antibiotic therapy stops the spread of bacteria and controls the infection.</p>	<p>Fever reduces; lab results improve; patient's condition stabilizes.</p>
<p><b>Subjective:</b> - Patient and family are confused about treatment and self-care. <b>Objective:</b> - Signs of dehydration and altered mental status observed.</p>	<p><b>Ineffective Health Management</b> related to lack of knowledge about preventing and managing typhoid fever.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 24 hours, patient and family will verbalize understanding of the treatment plan. <b>Long-Term:</b> - Patient will adhere to self-care practices and attend follow-up appointments.</p>	<p>Develop an education plan that explains typhoid fever, treatment steps, and preventive measures.</p>	<p>Conduct teaching sessions; provide written materials; schedule follow-up visits.</p>	<p>Education empowers patients to manage their health and prevent complications.</p>	<p>Patient and family show understanding; self-care improves; follow-up confirms adherence.</p>