

# EPIGLOTTITIS NURSING CARE PLANS

Nursing Diagnosis	Patient Goals/Expected Outcomes	Assessment Data	Nursing Interventions	Rationale	Evaluation	Documentation/Follow-Up
<b>Ineffective Airway Clearance</b>	Patient will maintain a patent airway with minimal stridor within 24 hours	Presence of stridor, increased work of breathing, drooling	Administer nebulized epinephrine; position patient upright; monitor airway closely	Reduces airway inflammation and opens the airway	Stridor reduced; airway remains patent	Document airway assessments and medication effects
<b>Impaired Breathing Pattern</b>	Stabilize respiratory rate and oxygen saturation within 24-48 hours	Elevated respiratory rate; low oxygen saturation; accessory muscle use	Provide supplemental oxygen; monitor oxygen saturation; adjust positioning as needed	Enhances oxygenation and reduces respiratory distress	Respiratory rate and oxygen levels return to baseline	Record vital signs and respiratory assessments
<b>Acute Pain</b>	Patient will report pain $\leq 3/10$ within 24 hours	Reports of throat pain and discomfort	Administer prescribed analgesics; offer non-pharmacologic pain relief (e.g., distraction techniques)	Alleviates pain and improves overall comfort	Patient reports reduced pain; improved comfort	Document pain assessments and intervention outcomes

<b>Anxiety</b>	Patient and caregivers will verbalize reduced anxiety within 24 hours	Agitation; expressions of fear about breathing difficulties	Provide reassurance; explain procedures clearly; offer emotional support and relaxation techniques	Reduces stress and promotes a calm environment	Patient and caregivers show signs of reduced anxiety	Document emotional support and education sessions
<b>Knowledge Deficit</b>	Caregivers will understand the emergency care plan and necessary precautions within 24 hours	Caregivers express uncertainty about treatment and emergency signs	Distribute written materials; conduct one-on-one teaching sessions; answer questions thoroughly	Ensures informed participation in care and adherence to guidelines	Caregivers demonstrate understanding in follow-up discussions	Record education sessions and verify comprehension
<b>Risk for Injury</b>	Prevent injury by maintaining a safe environment during respiratory distress	Signs of hypoxia; potential for falls during agitation	Implement fall precautions; ensure a safe, calm environment; monitor closely during interventions	Prevents complications associated with hypoxia and agitation	No injury occurs; patient remains safe throughout treatment	Document safety measures and any incident reports