

OSTEOGENIC SARCOMA NURSING CARE PLANS

Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
Subjective: Patient reports severe pain.	Acute Pain: Related to tumor growth and bone destruction.	Short-Term: Pain reduces within 24 hours with medication. Long-Term: Patient maintains effective pain management.	Administer analgesics as prescribed; use non-pharmacological methods.	Monitor pain levels and adjust interventions accordingly.	Early pain control improves comfort and recovery.	Patient reports lower pain levels and increased comfort.
Subjective: Patient shows limited mobility.	Impaired Physical Mobility: Related to pain and surgical intervention.	Short-Term: Patient participates in mobility exercises daily. Long-Term: Patient regains optimal mobility.	Develop a physical therapy plan; assist with safe mobility.	Collaborate with therapists and monitor progress.	Enhancing mobility reduces complications and improves recovery.	Improved mobility is noted in daily assessments.
Subjective: Patient feels uncertain about treatment.	Deficient Knowledge: Regarding disease management and treatment options.	Short-Term: Patient verbalizes understanding of the care plan. Long-Term: Patient follows self-care guidelines consistently.	Create an education plan with written materials and sessions.	Provide clear instructions and reinforce learning at follow-ups.	Education empowers patients to participate in their care.	Patient demonstrates increased knowledge and adherence.