#### Nursing Care of the Respiratory patients

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- A condition characterized by intermittent airway obstruction in response to a variety of stimuli. "inflammatory"
- Asthma differ from COPD in that it is reversible process either spontaneously or with treatment.
- Allergy is the strongest predisposing factor for the development of asthma.

#### Clinical Manifestations

- 1. The most three common symptoms are:
- a- Cough b- Dyspnea c- Wheezing
- 2. Hypoxemia may occur along with
- a- Cyanosis b- Diaphoresis c- Tachycardia d-Widened pulse pressure

#### Prevention:

Allergic test to identify the substances cause the symptoms and avoid it as possible.

#### Medical Management

- **Pharmacologic Therapy** (long term)
- 1. Corticosteroid :most effective ant inflammatory medication (inhaled form)
- 2. Long-acting beta<sub>2</sub> adrenergic agonist mild to moderate bronchodilator (theophilline
- 3. Quick relive medications (short acting beta2 adrenergic agonists
- 4. Peak flow monitoring

## O2 Therapy

- Cautions
- 1. O2 toxicity
- 2. Suppression of ventelation
- 3. Source of Cross infection
- 4. Fire Danger

Device	O2 Fellow	FIO2
Nasal Prong	1-6 lit/min	Up to %44
Simple Mask	5-8 lit/min	Up to %60
Mask+ Reserve bag (Rebreathing)	Less than 1/3 of bag should collapse in every breath	Up to %85
Mask+ Reserve bag (Non- Rebreathing)	Less than 1/3 of bag should collapse in every breath	Up to %100

### Chest Physiotherapy

- The Goal of chest physiotherapy is :
- 1. Remove bronchial secretion
- 2. Improve Ventilation
- 3. Increase efficiency of respiratory muscles
- Postural Drainage
- Chest Percussion &vibration
- Breathing exercise &retraining

### **Nursing Assessment**

- Nasal flaring
- Cyanosis
- Operation of the property o
- Decreased respiratory effort
- Decreased LOC
- Accessory muscle use
- Decreased breath sounds
- Decreased oxygen saturation

#### تشخیص های پرستاری

- کلیرانس غیر مؤثر راه هوایی مربوط به برونکواسپاسم ، سرفه غیر مؤثر،
   ترشحات چسبنده و خستگی
- اضطراب مربوط به سختی تنفس ، کمبود بالقوه یا بالفعل کنترل و ترس از خفگی
- 💷 اداره غیر مؤثر رژیم درمانی مربوط به کمبود اطلاعات درباره آسم و درمان آن
  - 💷 اختلال در تبادل گازی مربوط به کاهش تهویه آلوئولی

## تشخیص های پرستاری...

- عدم تعادل تغذیه کمتر از نیازهای بدن مربوط به کاهش اشتها ، کاهش سطح انرژی ، کوتاهی تنفس ، نفخ معده و افسردگی
- اختلال در الگوی خواب مربوط به اضطراب ، تنگی نفس ، هیپوکسی ، هیپرکاپنه و کوتاهی تنفس
- خطر عفونت مربوط به کاهش عملکرد ریوی ، درمان با کورتیکواستروئیدها ، کلیرانس غیر مؤثر راه هوایی و کمبود دانش درباره معیارهای پیشگیری

## **Nursing Strategies**

Dx: Activity intolerance R/T ↓ 02 SOB, pallor, sweating, anxiety, ↑ RR, ↑ HR, & ↑B/P

- Avoid working with arms raised.
- stabilize shoulders → lean on elbows.
- pursed lip breathing with exhalation.

- On going assessment of RR, B/P, HR, ABG's, O2 oximetry
- Modify activity levels (rest)
- Teach pursed lip breathing
- No sedatives

- Dx:- Ineffective a/w clearance
  - Teach/supervise effective cough best after bronchodilator Rx
    - Maintain hydration 3 4 I/day
    - Administer meds

- Schedule CPT
- No smoking
- Assess breath sounds
- Avoid excessive hot /cold fluids

- Dx: Ineffective breathing pattern
  - Breathing retraining
  - Optimal positioning

#### Dx: - Sleep pattern Disturbance

- Promote exercise in day
- Avoid caffeine
- Promote relaxation
- Environment

- <u>Dx</u>: Alteration in cerebral perfusion R/T hypoxemia
  - Risk for injury
- observe signs ↓ cerebral function
- i.e.. Confusion, restlessness
- safety precautions

#### Dx: - Alteration in nutrition

- Oral hygiene
- Small frequent meals, easily chewed
- ↑ Calories (not CHO) ↑ CO2 by product
- ↑ Protein
- Avoid "gassy" food → abd distention →
   ↑SOB

#### **Dx:** - Altered bowel function

- 1 Fluids
- 1 Activity

## <u>Dx :</u> - Altered family processes Body image disturbance

- Encourage communication
- Educate family
- Redistribute tasks
- Support services

#### Dx: Potential for infection

- Flu vaccine
- Clean equipment

Dx:- Anxiety

## <u>Dx :</u>- Altered health Maintenance R/T knowledge Deficit

- Breathing, Coughing, Relaxation, Hydration
- Home Rx, O2, CPT
- Meds

- Energy conservation
- Prevent complications
- Diet
- Follow up
- Recognize problems (SOB  $\uparrow$ ,  $\Delta$  sputum, wheeze)

## **Outcomes**

- Clear breath sounds
- Effective cough
- RR 12 20
- PO2 & PCO2 within (N)
- less dyspnea & easy breathing
- ↓ anxiety
- Restful sleep
- Maintain nutrition & body weight

### Complications

- Respiratory acidosis may be a sign of respiratory failure, with dangerously low blood oxygen levels.
- Excessive respiratory acidosis may lead to confusion, lethargy, or poor organ function -- in extreme cases, low blood pressure and shock may result.

### Patient & Family Education

- © Call your health care provider if you have symptoms of lung disease.
- Get to an emergency room if you suspect you have severe respiratory acidosis -- this is a MEDICAL EMERGENCY.

## Patient & Family Education

- Not smoking -- or quitting if you smoke -- can prevent the development of many severe lung diseases that can lead to respiratory acidosis.
- Obese patients may prevent obesity hypoventilation syndrome by losing weight

## Thank you for your attention