

NIP2803 Summative assignment Guidance

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Introduction

The aim of the essay is to critically evaluate the case study of Mr. Jones who is 78 years and was admitted to A&E department and the team has reviewed that he is diagnosed with acute renal failure. Nursing main objective is to ensure that every patient get the proper medication, prompt care as well as proper medication for quick recovery (RESUS, 2025). The care plan must be unique as well as offer with the care which is centred on the individual patient. The essay will emphasize on two problems of Mr. Jones such as Deficient Fluid Volume and ineffective breathing issues. This essay will be based on part A where student nurse Ria is allocated to quality care for Mr. Jones.

The old man facing with health problems such as vomiting, nausea, extreme fatigue, dementia, hypertension as well as history of diabetes. The nursing care plan will document how to recognize the patient requirements as well as facilitate holistic care. The plan of care ensures the collaboration among patient, nurse as well as other healthcare providers (Norrie *et.al* 2012). For Mr. Jones, having the clear goals to accomplish will motivate him to be more active in his treatment and recovery.

The nursing process is the efficient guide to care for him with 5 steps which include assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation as well as evaluation. This procedure allows Ria to gain information, set goals for Mr. Jones as well as emphasize on problems

Nursing knowledge

Nursing knowledge is referred as a knowledge which is helpful for nurses which is derived from the discipline of nursing (Black, 2022). This is viewed as the complicated incorporation of knowledge such as professional skills, judgement and values (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2019). Empirical knowledge in nursing knows the science of nursing, guide nursing practice as well as is evidence based. Ethical knowledge advocate nurses to know the code of ethics in the profession as well as aware of their own integrity. Aesthetic knowledge comprises which appreciates the diversity of a human experience with beauty as well as creative expression of a nursing practice.

Clinical decision-making skills impact the quality of care and clinical reasoning is the

most significant feature of care which emphasize on analyzing the clinical situations to facilitate the better decisions of patients (Young *et.al* 2015). Clinical decision making include conclusion about the patient needs with the method to implement Mr. Jones needs. Clinical reasoning is the complicated procedure which uses formal as well as informal thinking strategies to collect as well as analyze patient information. Clinical reasoning includes the systematic gathering and synthesizing Mr. Jones information to understand his conditions. Clinical reasoning is a significant part of an efficient rehabilitation which plays a significant role in establishing professional autonomy as well as enhances patient outcomes.

Critical thinking is the procedure of deductive and inductive cognitive skills which are used in evaluating scientific knowledge in making sound clinical reasoning. Critical thinking makes nurse Ria to make impartial decisions on the basis of evidence rather than any opinions (Morrison *et.al* 2021). Ria can use critical thinking to interpret the significance of test results as well as Mr. Jones clinical presentation including vital symptoms.

Discussions on the Nursing Process and Assessment Framework

The nursing procedure is a rational and systematic method of planning which guides all the nursing actions in offering holistic as well as patient focused care. This is the kind of scientific reasoning which needs the nurse's critical thinking to offer the best care possible for the patient. The five-step approach includes assessment, planning, diagnosis, implementation as well as evaluation. In assessment step, the nurse interview Mr. Jones regarding his health problem and requirements (Spring *et.al* 2021). Nurse also detects subjective information from him to detect problem such as low oxygen and hypertension. In diagnosis stage, the nurse uses clinical judgment as well as expertise to make the nursing diagnosis. This describes the patient situation with the reference to their requirement which assist nursing team to prioritize and plan their care (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2019). In planning, the nurse uses her diagnosis to formulate the care plan such as setting patient specific goals as well as informed by evidence-based guidelines which must be SMART. In next stage, nurse attends the multidisciplinary meeting to discuss the patient with the staff to arrange his discharge. This includes the administer of medication which follow treatment protocols

guidelines. In last step of the process, nurse evaluates the patient to assess to meet care goals which has been reached. This will help in modifying the patient care plan and require reassessment in future.

Nursing process plays a vital role in assessment as well as planning for patient care. Evidence based practice within nursing assist to improve the patient care, outcomes along with satisfaction ratings (Williams *et.al* 2024). The objective of holistic nursing is centred with enhancing health, prevent illness as well as reduce suffering of Mr. Jones. To offer quality care patients, nurse need to provide emotional support and empathy for Jones. Ria uses clinical judgement as well as professional knowledge to select the specific intervention which will assist Mr. Jones in reaching his goals (Sripaew *et.al* 2024). The need for continuous patient reassessment underscore in the dynamic nature of nursing procedure which is vital in offering safe care.

Critical thinking in nursing include recognizing the issue along with implementing efficient strategy in revolving the challenges using the clinical decisions skills. Analytical thinking assist nurse in determining the validity of the information, arrive at best solution as well as consider issues related to Mr. Jones conditions such as hypertension, nausea and dementia.

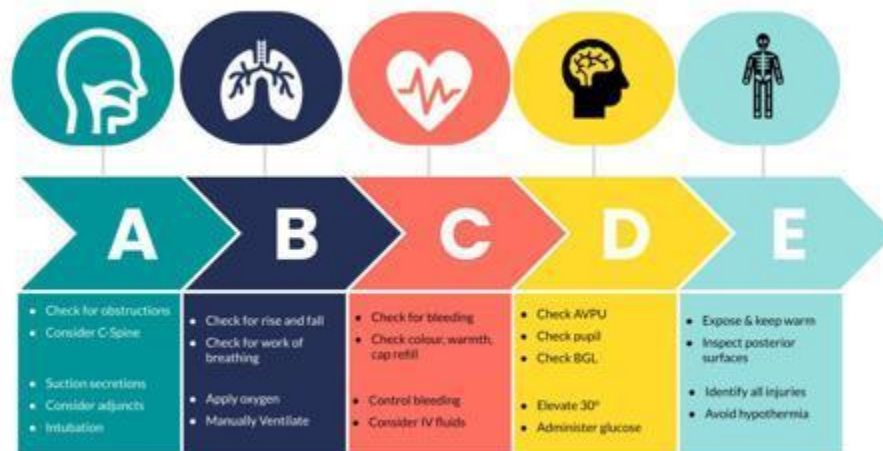


Figure 1: A&E Approach

(Source: Helmric, 2021)

For Mr. Jones A&E which is referred as Airway, Breathing, circulation, disability and

exposure approach for immediate assessment along with treatment (RESUS, 2025). This ensures a comprehensive evaluation of patient and mitigates the probability of overlooking at critical information which might influence his care and treatment (Martina *et.al* 2021). Airway management will ensure the open passage for the airflow among the lungs which is significant for ventilation. The monitoring tool like pulse oximetry use used in analyzing the oxygenation in the procedure. Circulation indicates the hypovolemia which is low extracellular fluid volume which combine water loss. Disability helps in evaluating cognitive testing to check mental functioning.

Evaluation of Two Nursing Problems Using PES and SMART Goals

The two chosen problems are deficient fluid volume as well as inefficient breathing issues.

Nursing Problem 1 – ineffective breathing pattern

PES: For ineffective breathing issue nurse include diagnosis for Mr. Jones experiencing reduction in oxygenation such as impaired gas exchange and inefficient breathing patterns. He has oxygen saturation on 88% on room air and respiratory rate at 28 breath/min which does not provide adequate oxygenation. This disorder can majorly influence his life by impairing gas exchange which leads to reduce oxygen supply along with build-up on carbon dioxide (Young *et.al* 2015).

SMART Goal: The normal range of the respiratory rate for Mr. Jones will be 12-20 breaths per min res as well as the normal range of oxygen saturation of a blood will be 94-98 (SpO₂).

Nursing problem 2: Deficient Fluid Volume

PES: As fluid volume deficit develop, the body fluid loss exceed the fluid intake with excessive urination, vomiting and diarrhea. The care plan will help nurse in care for Jones with dehydration. Low blood pressure with the high pulse is normal after standing up quickly and exercising.

SMART Goal: the patient needs to maintain 30ml/hour of urine output over 8 hours for proper intervention (McMahan *et.al* 2021). He must normalize blood pressure by less than 130/80 mmHg which is normal in old adults.

To offer high quality patient care, nurse need to emphasize on efficient communication, evidence-based practice, continuous improvement as well as patient centred care.

Critically evaluate the Nursing interventions for nursing problems

Deficient Fluid Volume

Jones has the signs of fluid volume deficit as he has pulse rate 110bpm and blood pressure 90/50 mmHg. This indicates the sign of Acute Kidney injury (AKI) signifies acute renal failure and reversible reduction in the kidney function. It is essential to identify the risk factors as well as clinical indicators linked with AKI to facilitate early intervention (Spring *et.al* 2021). It is essential to implement the evidence-based guidelines for handling as well as preventing the AKI such as adjusts medications, fluid resuscitation as well as handle underlying causes (Dias *et.al* 2023). NICE guidelines in UK cover detecting, preventing as well as handling the AKI in people. On the other hand, the sensitivity of the physical examination alone in analyzing the fluid status is limited which reduce accurate clinical decision making.

Resuscitation fluids are used to correct the intravascular volume deficit along with acute hyposomnia. Mr. Jones need inpatient need intravenous (IV) fluid therapy in preventing problems linked with fluid. Inadequate intravascular volume is followed with impaired renal perfusion in the acute renal failure. The standard fluid balance will help in monitoring the fluid balance chart to document patients' fluid input as well as output. This is a fundamental nursing task which is significant tool in determining fluid in the body (Martina *et.al* 2021). On the contradictory note, fluid balance recording might be inaccurate because of lack of training and time. Fluid balance monitoring is the clinical relevance in treating the patient appropriately which assist in determining the specific fluid as well as diuretics to maintaining healing (Menear *et.al* 2022). The accurate monitoring of fluid balance activities is significant of baseline information which guides the medical as well as nursing intervention to accomplish physiological stability.

According to NICE guidelines, Vital signs are essential for measuring the basic functions in the body which include blood pressure. Body temperature, respiratory rate as well as pulse rate. Vital signs are the main indicators of the patient health condition which offer assurance of the specific respiratory, circulation as well as endocrinal function (Dias *et.al* 2023). Monitoring heart rate variability, heart rate and assessing rhythm are the major aspect of the nursing evaluations. However, hypotension as well as tachycardia indicates that cardiovascular system might no longer compensate for the

hypovolemia efficiently. Renal function is helpful in recognizing the presence of renal disease and also determines progression of renal disease (Kwak *et.al* 2022). The renal function test is the valuable tool in assessing the kidney health, monitor treatment progress as well as diagnosing disorders. This helps in understanding the aim, process and interpretation of the renal function tests outcomes which empower patient in making informed decisions about their health.

Good hydration is significant for Mr. Jones health as water is the main element of major cells of body which sustain the equilibrium among them. Ria needs to guide patient in drinking plenty of fluid and eat food which are high in water like vegetables and fruits. They should also motivate caregivers in emphasizing on hydration in daily routines. This includes setting reminders, ensure water hydrating beverages as well as tracking fluid intake (Bazargan *et.al* 2021). Caregivers also need to focus on preventing dehydration which is significant aspect in care like mobility assistance and medication management. Ria needs to motivate open communication among the caregivers such as professional caregivers, family members as well as healthcare providers. Regular updates and check ensure that each one is on the same page in hydration status. Preventing the dehydration in the elderly is the continuous procedure which needs the attention as well as care for people (Morton and Thurman, 2023). Nevertheless, efficiency of educational interventions targeted at enhancing the delirium care is limited by incorporation of barriers.

Efficient monitoring and feedback are significant in the clinical teams as well as individuals are to recognize the variations in the care as well as respond to opportunities (NICE, 2025). Continuous monitoring manually performs intermittent clinical observations which are used to assist Ria to recognize changes in the condition of Mr. Jones. In patient centred care, Mr. Jones needs as well as desired health outcomes are the major force behind all the care decisions (Howard *et.al* 2018). This will also support Jones to develop the skills, knowledge as well as confidence they require for more efficient handling and make informed decisions regarding his own health. Enhancement in the renal function in acute decompensate heart failure is linked with the adverse outcomes. Fluid enhances blood volume which assists in preventing dehydration which is significant in treating the hypotension.

Ineffective Breathing Pattern

Mr. Jones have sign of respiratory rate of 28 breathes/min and oxygen saturation of 88% on room air. The issue of hypoxemia comprises of respiratory disorder and breathing issues. According to NICE UK, oxygen therapy is vital medical intervention which ensures specific delivery for Mr. Jones in body cells. Efficient oxygen delivery includes selecting the specific device as well as continuous monitoring of patient response with pulse arterial blood gas analysis. However, oxygen therapy does not come without the risk such as potential side effects which focus on the needs for meticulous management (NICE, 2025). Oxygen therapy must be titrated to make sure that Mr. Jones has the specific saturation in the target range. On the other hand, excess of oxygen to someone with the COPD might make hypercapnia worse which might lead to death.

Semi fowler is the supine position in which Mr. Jones will lie on his back with the bed elevated among 30-45 degrees. The pillow can be placed in under the calves for the comfort and support. The diaphragm moves down, lung volume as well as ventilation which enhance the oxygenation as well as boost oxygen saturation (Ruiz Hernández *et.al* 2021). Pursed lip breathing is the simple strategy which comprise of inhaling with exhaling and nose with mouth with the pursued lips. This works with moving the oxygen in the lungs as well as carbon dioxide out of the lungs (Liu *et.al* 2022). This will assist Mr. Jones to keep airways open longer so that they can remove the air which is trapped in the lungs by slowing down the breathing rate along with relieving the shortness of the breath. This will need patient to inspire with the nose as well as exhale with mouth at slow controlled flow. The expiratory phase of the respiration in prolonged when compared with the inspiration the normal breathing. With purse lip breathing, patient can have relief of shortness of breath, enhance gas exchange as well as reduce the work of breathing (NICE, 2025). This strategy needs efficient coordination in maintaining prolonged exhalation. Without the efficient use of purse lip breathing the patient can exacerbate air trapping as well as carbon dioxide retention.

The normal range of respiratory rate of the people is 12-20 breaths per minute. This has been observed on the breathing pattern such as efforts, rhythm as well as usage of the muscles. Breathing efforts must be nonlabored and depth of respiration is shallow (Lee

et.al 2021). Respiratory rate is measured by counting the number of breaths the individual take in one minute. Continuous monitoring can enhance the patient safety by allowing timely interventions, detect deterioration, prevent adverse health events as well as boost clinical outcomes. A change within the respiratory rate is the initial sign of the deterioration in patient which fails in identifying change. However, respiratory distress can precede other sign of reducing health as well as breathing patterns which is an indicator of major issues which must be monitored vigilantly.

According to NHS UK, Bronchodilators are the medication which makes the breathing easy by relaxing all the muscles in the lungs as well as widen airways. These are used in treating the long-term conditions where the airways are inflamed and narrowed (RESUS, 2025). Inhaled corticosteroids are the major treatment in reducing inflammation as well as prevent flare ups in asthma. Treatment with bronchodilators needs the usage of inhalers. Anticholinergics create the airways in widening by blocking the cholinergic nerves. These release the chemicals which might create the muscle lining the airways to tighten.

Ipratropium is the bronchodilators medication which dilates the airways of lungs. Identifying the broad-spectrum therapeutic potential of the ipratropium comprise their FDA approved indication for the bronchospasms linked with COPD for the asthma exacerbations. Implementing ipratropium with short acting beta agonists in handling the severe asthma exacerbation and also use nasal spray formulations for allergic practice. The diverse formulations like metered dose inhalers, nasal spray as well as nebulized facilitate in customized treatment approaches in diverse patient populations (Ruiz Hernández *et.al* 2021). This activity promotes the collaborative practice in healthcare professionals which allow them to improve their utilization and understanding of ipratropium with shared decision making.

Implementing ipratropium with SABA in handling asthma exacerbation with the emergency department offers the advantages for the patient with the airway obstruction. However, nasal spray has highlighted effectiveness as well as safety in handling the rhinorrhea links with the non-allergic rhinitis which mitigate its duration.

Conclusion

In conclusion, having the well documented balance chart will allow Ria to identify trends

which indicate the patient might be heading in the downward spiral. Early detection allows specific reversal which reduces the risk of patient being admitted in critical care. By evaluating, oxygen is the main metabolic fuel in cellular procedures which is a sign in reduction in tissue oxygen level which might create severe and rapid injury in multiple organs. Mr. Jones needs mechanical ventilation which includes use of the supplemental oxygen. This is significant in maintain the specific oxygenation in Mr. Jones with the respiratory failure. Jones with medical emergencies have high mortality rates with unclear risk of death cause by low blood oxygen levels. Present evidence does not support the administration of the supplemental oxygen in the patient with the SaO₂ level which is above 90%. The consequence of hyperoxemia is less apparent than those with the acute hypoxia. At creatine level of 0.5 mg/dl within the blood is considered with the normal range which indicates healthy kidney function.

Oxygen must be prescribed to accomplish the target saturation of 95-98% for the patient. Hypoxia occurs when the oxygen is insufficient in the tissue level in maintaining the specific homeostasis which stem from the range of causes like hypoventilation. Thus the use of A&E is done for improving the health outcome of Jones so that his issue of Deficient Fluid Volume and ineffective breathing issues could be overcome.

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