

Nursing Diagnosis	Nursing Interventions
<p>Diagnosis 1: Ineffective breathing pattern/Impaired gas exchange/Impaired spontaneous ventilation related to pain from fractured ribs, lung contusions, sedation, high blood alcohol content, and intra-abdominal hypertension</p>	<p>Interventions: Ensure patent airway, administer oxygen via non-rebreather mask, monitor ventilator settings, oxygenation status, and acid/base balance (SpO₂, ABGs, lactic acid, pH, base deficit, etc.), provide pain medication</p>
<p>Diagnosis 2: Risk for deficient fluid volume related to blood volume loss (hypovolemic shock)</p>	<p>Interventions: Start two large bore IVs to administer blood products (fresh frozen plasma, red blood cells, platelets, cryoprecipitate), fluids, and medications, assess circulation regularly (HR, BP, capillary refill, skin color and elasticity, level of consciousness, urine output, weight), place arterial line to monitor hemodynamics</p>
<p>Diagnosis 3: Ineffective peripheral, renal, gastrointestinal, and cerebral tissue perfusion related to low cardiac output, decreased blood flow to abdominal organs and kidneys, and decreased cerebral perfusion pressure due to increased intra-abdominal pressure</p>	<p>Interventions: Hemodynamic monitoring (SVR, MAP, CVP, CI, SvO₂, ABGs, lactic acid, base deficit), renal function (urinary output, glomerular filtration rate, BUN, creatinine blood and urine test), intracranial pressure monitoring (level of consciousness, cerebral perfusion pressure)</p>
<p>Diagnosis 4: Decreased cardiac output related to decreased venous return due to increased thoracic pressure (mechanical ventilation and intra-abdominal hypertension)</p>	<p>Interventions: Monitor for signs of increased abdominal pressure (hard, distended abdomen), monitor intra-abdominal pressure via Foley catheter (level with transducer), watch for increased pulmonary peak pressures</p>
<p>Diagnosis 5: Decreased cardiac output related to decreased blood volume (internal bleeding/hypovolemic shock)</p>	<p>Interventions: Start two large bore IVs to administer blood products (fresh frozen plasma, red blood cells, platelets, cryoprecipitate), fluids, and medications, assess circulation regularly (HR, BP, capillary refill, skin color and elasticity, level of consciousness, urine output, weight), place arterial line to monitor hemodynamics</p>
<p>Diagnosis 6: Electrolyte imbalance (hyperchlorinemia)</p>	<p>Interventions: Provide electrolyte replacement (IV Lactated Ringers) and monitor metabolic panel</p>
<p>Diagnosis 7: Risk for infection related to abdominal trauma (peritonitis) and surgical incision</p>	<p>Interventions: Provide wound care and dressing changes, administer prophylactic antibiotics</p>

Diagnosis 8: Risk for impaired liver function related to tissue injury	Interventions: Monitor liver function tests (ALT, AST, ALP, bilirubin, INR, albumin, serum glucose level), monitor for signs of internal bleeding (Cullen's sign - bruising around umbilicus, Grey Turner's sign - bruising around flanks)
Diagnosis 9: Acute pain related to injuries sustained during motor vehicle accident	Interventions: Assess pain regularly (including during sedation) using numerical and behavioral scales depending on level of consciousness, administer pain medication and monitor medication response
Diagnosis 10: Risk for imbalanced body temperature (hypothermia) related to hypovolemic shock	Interventions: Monitor temperature, replace volume with warm IV fluids, provide warmed humidified air, warm blankets
Diagnosis 11: Risk for self-directed violence as evidenced by high blood alcohol content	Interventions: Provide counseling, emotional support, and information on Alcoholics Anonymous and other resources, social work referral
Diagnosis 12: Risk prone behavior as evidenced by high blood alcohol content following motor vehicle accident	Interventions: Provide counseling, emotional support, and information on Alcoholics Anonymous and other resources, social work referral
Diagnosis 13: Impaired bed immobility related to injuries, sedation, and mechanical ventilation	Intervention: Provide passive range of motion exercises q 4 hours
Diagnosis 14: Impaired skin integrity related to surgical incision and immobility	Interventions: Provide wound care and dressing changes, provide adequate nutrition and hydration, perform passive range of motion exercises q 4 hours, protect bony prominences