

Nursing diagnosis



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Nursing Diagnosis Nursing Diagnosis - Diarrhoea is related to Nursing Diagnosis - Risk for dehydration. The Rationale: Infectious agents usually cause acute gastroenteritis. These agents cause diarrhea by adherence, mucosal invasion, enterotoxin production, and/or cytotoxin production. These mechanisms result in increased fluid secretion and/or decreased absorption. This produces an increased luminal fluid content that cannot be adequately reabsorbed, leading to dehydration and the loss of electrolytes and nutrients.

Nursing Diagnosis - Knowledge deficit is related to Nursing Diagnosis - Imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements

The Rationale: Because of knowledge deficit acute gastroenteritis is not being handled properly. When a child has a diarrhea as a result of gastroenteritis parents tend to reduce the amount of milk and food intake. The lack of knowledge about the milk and food intake will result in imbalanced nutrition; the child will receive less than the body requirements. A child with diarrhea can have his normal amount of meal and can drink milk to avoid dehydration.

Nursing Diagnosis - Fluid Volume Deficit is related to Nursing Diagnosis - risk for decreased cardiac output.

The Rationale: Patient with acute gastroenteritis usually results in dehydration. Patient was given ORS to prevent dehydration. The oral rehydration salt replaces the lost fluid and electrolytes in the body due to diarrhoea. However, lack of response to fluid administration will raise the suspicion of alternative or concurrent diagnoses, including septic shock and metabolic, cardiac, or neurologic disorders.

Reference:

<https://assignbuster.com/nursing-diagnosis/>

King, C., et. al. (2003) Managing acute Gastroenteritis among Children, Oral Rehydration, Maintenance, and Nutritional Therapy, Vol. 52

http://www.eddcontrol.org/files/Managing_Acute_GE_in_Children_MMWR.pdf

Diskin, A. (2008) Gastroenteritis, <http://www.emedicine.com/EMERG/topic213.htm>