

Effect of cellulitis on wound care

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



Effect of Cellulitis on Wound Care

Cellulitis is a condition that can affect the progress of any wound. This paper, responds to a case scenario of Ms. G., a 23-year-old diabetic, who is admitted to the hospital with a cellulitis of her left lower leg.

Response to Question 1.

Basing on symptoms, signs and laboratory findings, the clinical manifestations that are clear in Ms. G condition case are White blood cell count (WBC $18.3 \times 10^{12} / L$; 80% neutrophils), Wound culture:

Staphylococcus aureus, a 1 cm deep and 2 cm diameter, round, yellow-red, open wound above the medial malleolus, and the red leg that extends right from the knee to the ankle. It can be inferred from these findings that there is a rapidly erythematoes spreading, as well as an elevated White blood cell count. In this case, this cellulitis has affected the lower leg. Staphylococcus aureus bacteria are responsible for cellulitis, thus, treating the patient with Empiric IV antibiotics I would be the most appropriate remedy for this condition.

Response to Question 2.

It is clear from the interactive anatomy and physiology resource that the muscle groups likely to be affected by Ms. G's condition are those muscles groups found on the lower legs, ankles and arms.

Response to Question 3.

The subjective, as well as the objective data in relation to the case of Ms. G are significant in regard to follow-up diagnostic/laboratory testing, education, and future preventative care, because they are the basis for the follow-up diagnostic or laboratory testing, education, and future preventative care. In

this case, subjective and objective data are vital in so far as laboratory testing and future preventive care is concerned. This is because first, through obtaining the subjective and objective data, the clinician would be able to ascertain the baseline physical, as well as mental data concerning the patient. Secondly, they help the clinician to establish the nursing diagnoses and plan for the future patient care. Through the subjective and objective data provided, the clinician is able to evaluate the appropriateness of nursing interventions for purposes of finding a resolution of the identified pathophysiology problems of the patient.

Response to Question 4.

Factors that are likely to delay wound healing In the case of Ms G, include the 2 cm diameter, 1 cm deep, open wound that is located above the medial malleolus. This is because the open wound serves as common portal of the entry of bacteria. This, thus, implies that in order to prevent or reduce on delays of wound healing, the open wound needs to treated first.