

# Case study example

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## Case Study

By looking at the patient's history, there is a possibility of determining whether the patient meets the criteria set by the hospital for admission. According to the patient's history and physical report, she experiences "severe, short-distance, lifestyle limiting right lower extremity claudication," which is the reason why she is being admitted to the hospital. The patient typically develops paresthesias as well as complete numbness to her right foot after walking for more than 20 yards. However, if she walks for an approximation of 20 yards, she experiences pain in her right calf, which goes away after she gets some rest. From these considerations, it is possible to determine that she meets the criteria for admission based on the severity of her illness, since she experiences an acute loss of the ability to move a body part as set out in the hospital's admission criteria.

On the other hand, the plan set is for the patient to undergo operative intervention, whose intention is to repair the injury in the femoral artery. This was after tests were conducted, thereby revealing evidence of a mild narrowing of the artery, presumably due to the previous catheterization. It is possible to determine that the patient meets the admission criteria based on the intensity of service, given that the plan is to operate on her within 24 hours, once the operating room is free. On the other hand, palpable pulses are not present in the patient's right lower extremity, which might require close respiratory care (Journal of Cardiovascular Surgery, 179). This factor meets the intensity of service requirements outlined in the admission criteria, which establishes that the patient meets the criteria for admission to the hospital.

Works cited

Journal of Cardiovascular Surgery. Turin: Minerva Medica, 2005. Print.