

# [Describe 297) heart failure is defined as](https://assignbuster.com/describe-297-heart-failure-is-defined-as/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Business](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/), [Management](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/management/)

Describe thedifferences in the nursing management for patient diagnosed with hypovolemicshock, cardiogenic shock, and heart failure. Hypovolemic Shock is the most common type of shock,.  “ In any emergency, the onset of shock shouldbe anticipated by assessing all injured people immediately the underlying causeof shock (hypovolemic, cardiogenic, neurogenic anaphylactic or septic.) must bedetermined.

Hypovolemia is the most common cause.” (Hinkle & Cheever, 2014, p295)Cardiogenic shockNursing management of the hypovolemic patient is to preventshock monitoring for fluid deficits and providing fluid replacement. Forcardiogenic patient the nurse will be administering oxygen to the patient anddecreasing the patient’s workload to his or her heart.  Cardiogenic shock cannot be prevented howeverfurther episodes can by effectively managed by the patient’s symptoms.

Ifunable to reverse or prevent hypovolemic shock medications are also considered.” Insulin if secondary to hyperglycemia, Antidiarrheal agents for diarrhea andantiemetic medications for vomiting.” (Hinkle & Cheever, 2014, p 297)Heart failure is defined as “ structural or functionalcardiac disorders that impair the ability of the ventricles to fill or ejectblood” (Hinkle & Cheever, n. d.

) heart failure is also characterized asfluid over load, some congestive heart failure patients often have issues withpulmonary and or peripheral edema due to this the heart cannot meet the bodiesdemands hence causing decreased tissue perfusion. Nursing management for thepatient with Heart Failure includes educate on pharmacological therapies, decrease patient workload and deconditioning, monitor for signs and symptoms ofincrease fluid in the patient. Because heart failurecan be a chronic condition, identify a priority teaching intervention for thepatient with a new diagnosis of heart failure. The priority teaching that I as a nurse would provide to thepatient with Chronic heart failure would be to provide education to the patienton activity, how to manage their fluid volume,  and control anxiety.

The heart is one of themain power sources of the body and even though heart failure is present oneshould still exercise, eat right and make lifestyle changes to better prolongtheir lives. When one is diagnosed with a disease the anxiety alone can causeenough havoc in a person to make them not want to provide the self-care needed withmedication, exercise and everyday ADL’s. Education about the disease and it’sprocess I feel is the number one priority in a stable patient. For a non-stablepatient, I would manage symptoms the patient is currently  experiencing at that time within the diseaseprocess. TeraReferences: Hinkle, J., & Cheever, K.

Brunner & Suddarth’stextbook of medical-surgical nursing.