

Describe 297) heart failure is defined as

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Describe the differences in the nursing management for patient diagnosed with hypovolemic shock, cardiogenic shock, and heart failure. Hypovolemic Shock is the most common type of shock. " In any emergency, the onset of shock should be anticipated by assessing all injured people immediately the underlying cause of shock (hypovolemic, cardiogenic, neurogenic anaphylactic or septic.) must be determined.

Hypovolemia is the most common cause." (Hinkle & Cheever, 2014, p295) Cardiogenic shock Nursing management of the hypovolemic patient is to prevent shock monitoring for fluid deficits and providing fluid replacement. For cardiogenic patient the nurse will be administering oxygen to the patient and decreasing the patient's workload to his or her heart. Cardiogenic shock cannot be prevented however further episodes can be effectively managed by the patient's symptoms.

If unable to reverse or prevent hypovolemic shock medications are also considered." Insulin if secondary to hyperglycemia, Antidiarrheal agents for diarrhea and antiemetic medications for vomiting." (Hinkle & Cheever, 2014, p 297) Heart failure is defined as " structural or functional cardiac disorders that impair the ability of the ventricles to fill or eject blood" (Hinkle & Cheever, n. d.

) heart failure is also characterized as fluid overload, some congestive heart failure patients often have issues with pulmonary and or peripheral edema due to this the heart cannot meet the body's demands hence causing decreased tissue perfusion. Nursing management for the patient with Heart Failure includes educate on pharmacological therapies, decrease patient

workload and deconditioning, monitor for signs and symptoms of increase fluid in the patient. Because heart failure can be a chronic condition, identify a priority teaching intervention for the patient with a new diagnosis of heart failure. The priority teaching that I as a nurse would provide to the patient with Chronic heart failure would be to provide education to the patient on activity, how to manage their fluid volume, and control anxiety.

The heart is one of the main power sources of the body and even though heart failure is present one should still exercise, eat right and make lifestyle changes to better prolong their lives. When one is diagnosed with a disease the anxiety alone can cause enough havoc in a person to make them not want to provide the self-care needed with medication, exercise and everyday ADL's. Education about the disease and its process I feel is the number one priority in a stable patient. For a non-stable patient, I would manage symptoms the patient is currently experiencing at that time within the disease process. TeraReferences: Hinkle, J., & Cheever, K.

Brunner & Suddarth's textbook of medical-surgical nursing.