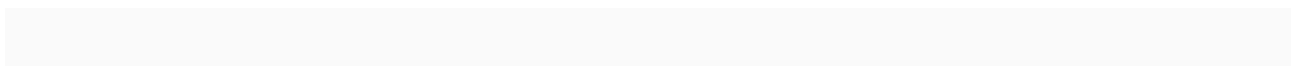


Hip Fracture Nursing Care Plan

Patient Information	
Name:	
Age:	Gender:
Medical History:	
Allergies:	
Date of Admission:	
Date of Surgery:	
Type of Hip Fracture:	
Surgeon:	

Assessment
Acute Pain Assessment
Pain Characteristics:
Location:
Intensity (Numeric Scale):
Impact on Function:
Pain Scale (FACES):
Impaired Transfer Ability Assessment
Factors causing impaired transfer ability:



Nursing Diagnoses	
1. Acute Pain	Related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surgical intervention• Trauma• Injury

2. Impaired Transfer Ability

Related to:

- Pain
- Tenderness
- Insufficient muscle strength
- Musculoskeletal impairment

As evidenced by:

- Difficulty transferring between bed and chair
- Difficulty standing
- Difficulty transferring to the toilet
- Difficulty transferring into a vehicle

Expected Outcomes:

- The patient will demonstrate effective transfer ability with minimal supervision.
- The patient will transfer safely using assistive devices.

Interventions:

- Provide medications as ordered.
- Encourage ADLs within limitations.
- Collaborate with PT or OT for rehabilitation.
- Provide transfer aids and assist patients in moving.

3. Risk for Infection:

Related to:

- Surgical interventions
- Long-term invasive devices (PICC line, urinary catheters, etc.)
- Difficulty managing wound care
- Other chronic nonhealing wounds and pressure ulcers
- Inadequate health literacy
- Inadequate hygiene
- Inadequate knowledge to avoid exposure to pathogens
- Impaired skin integrity

As evidenced by:

- A risk diagnosis is not evidenced by any signs and symptoms, as the problem has not occurred yet.

	<p>Expected Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The patient will remain free of symptoms of infection and demonstrate strategies to prevent infection effectively. <p>Interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide wound care. (e.g., clean and dress incision site daily) Teach the patient about hand hygiene. (e.g., wash hands before wound care) Administer antibiotics as ordered. (e.g., Cefazolin 1g IV every 8 hours) Remove invasive lines as soon as possible.
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Care Plan Evaluation:	
Acute Pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain relief effectiveness: Pain decreased to 4/10 with medication. Nonpharmacologic measures implementation: Patient compliant with ice packs.
Impaired Transfer Ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer ability demonstration: Patient able to transfer with minimal assistance. Safe transfer with assistive devices: Patient successfully used a walker for transfer.
Risk for Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of infection symptoms: No signs of infection observed. Effective infection prevention strategies: Patient and family educated on wound care and hand hygiene.

Follow-up:

Date of Follow-up Assessment: _____

Pain reassessment: _____

Transfer ability reassessment: _____

Infection prevention strategies review: