Nursing Concept Maps

Name: Ann Lopez **Age:** 55 **Gender:** Female **Date:** December 14, 2023Primary D

Primary Diagnosis: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Coexisting Conditions: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Allergies: None Reported

Pathophysiology

Progressive loss of kidney function
Impaired filtration and excretion of waste products
Electrolyte imbalance

Manifestations

Fatigue
Edema
Hypertension
Decreased urine output

Diagnostic/Lab Tests

Serum Creatinine: Elevated
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN): Elevated
Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR): Decreased
Urinalysis: Proteinuria, hematuria

Risk Factor

Diabetes Mellitus Type 2

Disease

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Potential Complications

End-stage Renal Disease (ESRD)
Hypertension
Electrolyte imbalances (hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis)

Treatment/Medication

ACE inhibitors (e.g., Enalapril) for blood pressure and renal protection
Diuretics (e.g., Furosemide) for edema management
Erythropoietin-stimulating agents (e.g., Epoetin alfa) for anemia
Phosphate binders (e.g., Sevelamer) for phosphorus levels

Nursing Intervention

Monitor vital signs regularly, especially blood pressure.
Administer medications as prescribed, and monitor for adverse effects.
Implement fluid and electrolyte balance monitoring.
Provide dietary education to manage phosphorus and potassium intake.
Assess and manage pain related to the disease or treatment.
Collaborate with the healthcare team for the management of complications.

Patient Education

Importance of adhering to medication regimen and attending regular follow-up appointments.
Dietary restrictions, including limiting phosphorus and potassium-rich foods.
Monitoring and reporting symptoms.
Understanding the connection between diabetes and CKD.
Importance of lifestyle modifications (e.g., regular exercise, smoking cessation) for overall health.