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COPD exacerbation Initial assessment

Adult Health Nursing | Initial assessment

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Fictional educational example. Individualize using verified patient findings, authorized treatment and current local protocols. No real patient record or observed outcome is claimed.

Clinical assessment

Subjective: More breathlessness and sputum than usual.

Objective findings and required checks: Prolonged expiration and increased work of breathing; oxygen target is individualized.

Physical examination and investigations: Assess baseline function, respiratory effort, blood gases when indicated and possible infection or cardiac causes.

Supply actual values, units, timing and trends during supervised application. Do not invent missing clinical data.

Clinical focus and pathophysiology

COPD exacerbation: Airflow limitation and an acute trigger increase ventilatory load and may impair gas exchange.

Medical / surgical management

Use prescribed controlled oxygen and inhaled treatment, support positioning and monitor for ventilatory failure.

Illustrative drug and treatment study

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Medicine / treatment	Purpose	Nursing checks
Prescribed short-acting bronchodilator	Relieve airflow obstruction	Monitor pulse, technique and response
prescribed systemic corticosteroid	Reduce exacerbation-related inflammation	Monitor glucose and adverse effects.

Treatment examples are not a prescription. Verify the authorized product, dose, route, timing, contraindications and current local product information.

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Nursing care plan

Nursing diagnoses use original clinical problem wording. They are not the licensed NANDA-I classification. Verify any formal label or code against your institution's licensed current edition; select actual or risk diagnoses only when supported by assessment.

Context task: Establish the immediate clinical priorities and verify the baseline before assuming a diagnosis.

Set individualized measurable targets and an exact review time. Select actual or risk statements only when supported by assessment.

Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
Ask: Ask about breathlessness, chest tightness and activity tolerance. Assess: Record respiratory rate, effort, SpO2 and mental state against the prescribed target.	Breathing difficulty affecting oxygenation. Possible factors: altered ventilation or gas exchange. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: After the first indicated intervention, at the documented review time: Breathing effort improves and oxygenation remains within the individualized target. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Explains the respiratory action plan and demonstrates the prescribed device technique.	1. Reassess work of breathing and response to each intervention. Rationale: Trend changes identify deterioration earlier than a single reading. 2. Position to ease breathing, cluster care and allow rest. Rationale: This can reduce respiratory demand and distress. 3. Give oxygen and respiratory medicines only according to the clinical prescription or emergency protocol. Rationale: Individualized treatment supports oxygenation without unsafe blanket targets. 4. Use prescribed controlled oxygen and inhaled treatment, support positioning and monitor for ventilatory failure. Rationale: Airflow limitation and an acute trigger increase ventilatory load and may impair gas exchange. The condition-specific plan addresses the underlying problem while response is monitored.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.

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Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
Ask: Report sputum, cough effectiveness and chest discomfort. Assess: Observe airway sounds, cough, secretions and ability to speak.	Difficulty clearing respiratory secretions. Possible factors: retained secretions and reduced cough effectiveness. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: After the first indicated intervention, at the documented review time: Airway remains patent and the patient demonstrates a more effective cough. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Demonstrates the agreed secretion-management technique before discharge.	1. Assess cough, breath sounds and secretion changes. Rationale: Changes can indicate obstruction or worsening infection. 2. Support a comfortable upright position and coached coughing when appropriate. Rationale: Position and an effective cough can help secretion clearance. 3. Provide prescribed inhaled treatment or suction only when indicated and within competence. Rationale: Targeted therapy supports airway clearance while limiting procedural harm.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.
Ask: Ask about usual mobility, fatigue and help needed with activities. Assess: Assess strength, range, gait, balance and ordered movement restrictions.	Movement limited by weakness, discomfort or restriction. Possible factors: reduced strength, pain or prescribed movement limits. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: After the first indicated intervention, at the documented review time: Completes a jointly agreed movement task safely with appropriate assistance. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Demonstrates the home exercise or mobility plan before discharge.	1. Assess assistance needs and confirm prescribed restrictions before mobilization. Rationale: Matching support to ability prevents injury. 2. Plan graded movement, position changes and rest with physiotherapy where indicated. Rationale: Progressive activity supports function while limiting exhaustion. 3. Monitor tolerance and stop for new concerning symptoms. Rationale: Symptoms may indicate unsafe exertion or deterioration.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.
Ask: Ask what the learner already knows and wants to	Learning needs about the condition and care plan. Possible	Short-term: After the first indicated intervention, at the	1. Assess language, literacy, hearing, vision and preferred learning method. Rationale: Accessible teaching improves	Record the baseline and reassessed

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Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
understand. Assess: Use teach-back or demonstration to identify specific gaps.	factors: new information, complex treatment or limited prior teaching. Validate against the patient's assessment.	documented review time: Explains the most important immediate action in their own words. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Demonstrates the agreed care skills and names follow-up and warning signs.	understanding. 2. Teach a few condition-specific points using plain language and demonstration. Rationale: Focused information is easier to retain and apply. 3. Use teach-back, correct misunderstandings and provide an accessible written plan. Rationale: Checking understanding supports safer self-management. 4. Teach inhaler technique, smoking cessation support, rehabilitation options and the individualized exacerbation plan. Rationale: Condition-specific teaching connects the treatment plan to safe continuing care.	finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.

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Health education and continuing care

Teach inhaler technique, smoking cessation support, rehabilitation options and the individualized exacerbation plan.

Transition only after clinical readiness is confirmed. Reconcile medicines, check access and caregiver support, and document who will review the patient and when.

Urgent warning signs

Drowsiness, exhaustion, new cyanosis or worsening acidosis needs urgent senior review.

Evaluation and conclusion

For each goal, document met, partly met or not met using observed evidence and the review time. Reassess and revise if progress is inadequate. Individual assessment, prioritized care and coordinated review guide this topic.

Quick Revision

- Airflow limitation and an acute trigger increase ventilatory load and may impair gas exchange.

- Priority concerns: Breathing difficulty affecting oxygenation; Difficulty clearing respiratory secretions; Movement limited by weakness, discomfort or restriction; Learning needs about the condition and care plan.

- Drowsiness, exhaustion, new cyanosis or worsening acidosis needs urgent senior review.

- Teach inhaler technique, smoking cessation support, rehabilitation options and the individualized exacerbation plan.

Exam / viva: Which finding changes the order of priorities, and what must be escalated immediately?

References

Nursing Fundamentals, 2e - Ernstmeyer & Christman (editors), Open RN / WisTech Open, 2024
https://wtcs.pressbooks.pub/nursingfundamentals/

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