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Palliative care at home Response monitoring

Community Health Nursing | Response monitoring

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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: Pain, fatigue and concern about burdening family.

Objective findings and required checks: Symptom and caregiver needs require review; goals of care guide interventions.

Physical examination and investigations: Assess symptoms, function, medicines, caregiver capacity and the documented goals and escalation plan.

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

Clinical focus and pathophysiology

Palliative care at home: Advanced illness can create physical symptoms and emotional, social and spiritual needs.

Medical / surgical management

Prioritize comfort, dignity, shared decisions and coordinated home/palliative-team support.

Illustrative drug and treatment study

Medicine / treatment	Purpose	Nursing checks

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Medicine / treatment	Purpose	Nursing checks
Prescribed analgesic	Relieve pain according to the individualized palliative plan	Monitor effect, sedation, breathing and bowel needs
prescribed symptom medicine	Treat a defined symptom	Confirm route and caregiver instructions.

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: Compare the current assessment with the documented baseline and identify benefit, harm or lack of response.

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 pain site, onset, severity, quality and the patient's acceptable pain level. Assess: Observe guarding, expression and effect on movement; use an appropriate pain scale.	Pain interfering with rest or activity. Possible factors: tissue irritation, injury or the underlying condition. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Pain decreases toward the patient-agreed target after reassessment. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Uses agreed comfort strategies and explains when new or worsening pain needs review.	1. Assess pain and associated red flags before and after treatment. Rationale: Changing pain may signal a complication and helps evaluate relief. 2. Provide comfortable positioning, reassurance and appropriate non-drug measures. Rationale: Comfort measures can reduce distress and complement prescribed treatment. 3. Give prescribed analgesia and monitor sedation, breathing and other adverse effects. Rationale: Relief should improve function without creating medication-related harm. 4. Prioritize comfort, dignity, shared decisions and coordinated home/palliative-team support. Rationale: Advanced illness can create physical symptoms and emotional, social and spiritual needs. 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: Ask which activities the person can do and where help is wanted. Assess: Assess personal-care tasks, cognition, mobility and available support.	Daily self-care needs exceed current ability. Possible factors: weakness, symptoms or reduced confidence. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Completes a chosen self-care activity with the agreed level of assistance. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Patient or caregiver demonstrates essential care skills and knows support options.	1. Assess ability task by task and respect preferences and privacy. Rationale: Specific assessment prevents unnecessary dependence. 2. Provide only the assistance required and use suitable aids. Rationale: Supported participation protects dignity and builds independence. 3. Teach caregivers with consent and confirm realistic support at home. Rationale: Continuity depends on available skills and resources.	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 stressors, strengths, support people and previous coping. Assess: Assess function, engagement and immediate safety needs.	Coping resources strained by illness or social stress. Possible factors: demands exceeding currently available support. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Chooses one feasible coping action and identifies a support person or service. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Has a realistic follow-up and support plan agreed with the care team.	1. Assess strengths and barriers collaboratively. Rationale: An individualized plan builds on resources the person can actually use. 2. Practice a simple coping strategy and divide tasks into achievable steps. Rationale: Small successes support confidence and participation. 3. Coordinate social, psychological or community support as indicated. Rationale: Practical barriers can limit recovery even when clinical treatment is available.	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 understand. Assess:	Learning needs about the condition and care plan. Possible factors: new	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Explains the	1. Assess language, literacy, hearing, vision and preferred learning method. Rationale: Accessible teaching improves understanding. 2. Teach a few	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time

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Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
Use teach-back or demonstration to identify specific gaps.	information, complex treatment or limited prior teaching. Validate against the patient's assessment.	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.	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 medicine administration only as authorized, comfort measures, support contacts and anticipatory planning. Rationale: Condition-specific teaching connects the treatment plan to safe continuing care.	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 medicine administration only as authorized, comfort measures, support contacts and anticipatory planning.

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

Uncontrolled symptoms, unexpected deterioration or caregiver inability to provide safe care requires review according to the agreed escalation plan.

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

- Advanced illness can create physical symptoms and emotional, social and spiritual needs.

- Priority concerns: Pain interfering with rest or activity; Daily self-care needs exceed current ability; Coping resources strained by illness or social stress; Learning needs about the condition and care plan.

- Uncontrolled symptoms, unexpected deterioration or caregiver inability to provide safe care requires review according to the agreed escalation plan.

- Teach medicine administration only as authorized, comfort measures, support contacts and anticipatory planning.

Exam / viva: Which observations demonstrate response, and which findings would require revising or stopping the current intervention?

References

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