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Reduced circulation to vulnerable tissues Diabetic ketoacidosis

Adult Health Nursing | Focused diagnosis-based template

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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: Vomiting, abdominal discomfort, thirst and missed insulin during illness.

Objective findings and required checks: Dehydration and deep breathing; bedside glucose and ketone assessment are urgent.

Physical examination and investigations: Monitor glucose, ketones, blood gas, electrolytes, renal function, ECG and precipitating illness as ordered.

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

Clinical focus and pathophysiology

Diabetic ketoacidosis: Insulin deficiency causes ketone production, acidosis and osmotic fluid and electrolyte losses.

Medical / surgical management

Urgently follow the DKA protocol with prescribed fluids, insulin, potassium strategy and frequent reassessment.

Illustrative drug and treatment study

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Medicine / treatment	Purpose	Nursing checks
Prescribed IV insulin	Suppress ketogenesis and control glucose	Monitor glucose and potassium closely
prescribed IV fluids/electrolytes	Restore circulation and correct deficits	Use protocol-based reassessment and avoid unsupervised replacement.

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

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Focused nursing-problem template

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 dizziness, chest discomfort, fatigue and cold extremities. Assess: Assess consciousness, pulse, blood pressure, capillary refill and urine trend.	Reduced circulation to vulnerable tissues. Possible factors: altered blood flow or cardiac function. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next patient-specific reassessment: Circulation and consciousness remain within the clinician-agreed targets. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Describes symptoms that require immediate review and the agreed follow-up plan.	1. Trend perfusion findings and escalate new chest pain, shock or altered consciousness immediately. Rationale: Poor circulation can rapidly threaten organ function. 2. Balance activity and rest and maintain the ordered monitoring schedule. Rationale: Reducing demand supports recovery while trends guide treatment. 3. Administer prescribed therapy and monitor effects and adverse reactions. Rationale: Response monitoring supports safe correction of the underlying problem. 4. Urgently follow the DKA protocol with prescribed fluids, insulin, potassium strategy and frequent reassessment. Rationale: Insulin deficiency causes ketone production, acidosis and osmotic fluid and electrolyte losses. 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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Apply this template

Complete with verified data: assessment cues; supported actual problem or risk; measurable outcome and review time; selected authorized interventions and rationale; observed response and next action.

Subjective / objective cues: _____

Patient-specific target and review time: _____

Evaluation evidence and next action: _____

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Health education and continuing care

After stabilization review insulin access, sick-day rules, ketone testing and early help-seeking.

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

Shock, deteriorating consciousness, arrhythmia or neurological change requires immediate escalation.

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

- Insulin deficiency causes ketone production, acidosis and osmotic fluid and electrolyte losses.
- Priority concerns: Reduced circulation to vulnerable tissues.
- Shock, deteriorating consciousness, arrhythmia or neurological change requires immediate escalation.
- After stabilization review insulin access, sick-day rules, ketone testing and early help-seeking.

Exam / viva: What assessment evidence supports this problem, and what measurable result would demonstrate improvement?

References

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

Health Alterations - Open RN / WisTech Open, 2025
https://wtcs.pressbooks.pub/healthalts/

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Nursing Pharmacology, 2e - Ernstmeyer & Christman (editors), Open RN / WisTech Open, 2023
https://wtcs.pressbooks.pub/pharmacology2e/

B.Sc. Nursing curriculum and regulatory notifications - Indian Nursing Council
https://www.indiannursingcouncil.org/gazette-notification

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