

# NEPHROTIC SYNDROME PATHOCHART

## PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Nephrotic syndrome is a kidney disease characterized by excessive loss of protein into the urine due to damaged glomerulus. This causes decreased protein levels and decreased oncotic pressure within the blood vessels. This leads to fluid shifting out of the vessels causing significant peripheral edema.



## ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Severe peripheral edema
- Weight gain due to volume overload
- Renal failure symptoms
- Decreased urine output
- Fatigue

## DIAGNOSTICS

- Positive renal biopsy
- Proteinuria
- Hypoalbuminemia

## NURSING PRIORITIES

- Balance Fluid & Electrolyte Status
- Prevent or Manage Infections
- Manage Elimination Needs

## THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Identify and treat cause
- ↓ Na in diet
- Balanced protein (MAX 1 g protein/kg/day)
- Bed rest
- Monitor immunologic function

## MEDICATION THERAPY

- Diuretics
- Corticosteroids
- Immunosuppressants