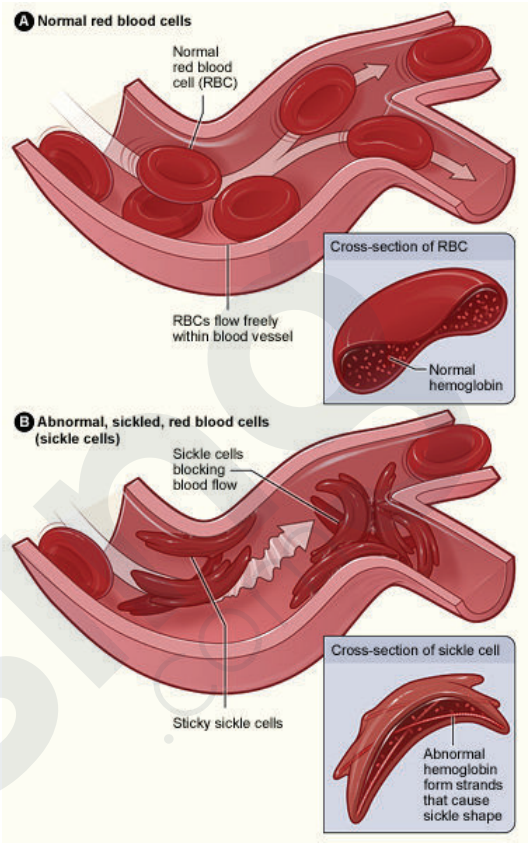
SICKLE CELL ANEMIA PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Sickle cell anemia is a hereditary condition that causes some red blood cells to be rigid, and sickle-shaped, therefore decreasing their ability to hold and carry oxygen. This can cause painful micro-occlusions in small blood vessels. Sickle Cell Crisis is an acute exacerbation caused by hypoxia, exercise, high altitude, fever, or temperature extremes.



ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Pallor
- Fatigue
- Cool Skin
- Severe Pain

DIAGNOSTICS

- Histological blood test
- Clinical Findings

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Promote Comfort
- Assess and Improve Tissue Oxygenation
- Manage Fluid Requirements

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Hemodilution with IV Fluids or Blood Transfusions
- Oxygen Supplementation
- Pain Relief
- Assist patient to identify and avoid triggers

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Opioid Analgesics
- NSAIDs
- Packed RBCs
- IV Fluid Boluses