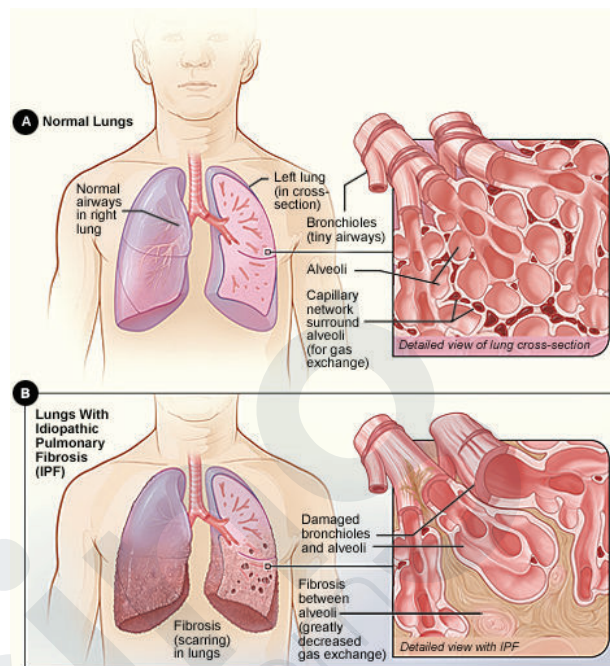


RESTRICTIVE LUNG DISEASE PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Restrictive lung diseases are conditions that limit the ability of the lungs to expand and contract, and therefore limit total lung capacity. These disease could be intrinsic or extrinsic, depending on the source of the restriction. Pulmonary fibrosis is an example of an intrinsic, interstitial lung disease. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is an example of an extrinsic restrictive lung disease. Because of the restricted lung capacity, patients tend to retain secretions, have difficulty coughing, and are at high risk for lung infections. These diseases have no cure and require mostly supportive care.



ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Diminished lung sounds, Crackles
- Accessory muscle use
- Shallow breathing
- Extremely weak cough
- Retained secretions
- Clubbing of fingers (from hypoxia)

DIAGNOSTICS

- Arterial Blood Gas - \downarrow O₂, \uparrow CO₂
- CXR - Bilateral infiltrates or consolidation
- Blood or Sputum Cultures

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Promote Sufficient Oxygenation
- Ensure Adequate Gas Exchange
- Promote Coping Skills

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Mechanical Pulmonary Support
- Tracheostomy
- Mechanical Ventilation
- CPAP
- IPPB
- Cough Assist Therapy

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Treats symptoms, not cure
- Corticosteroids
- Bronchodilators