

# (HEPATITIS) NURSING CARE PLAN

Medical Diagnosis: Hepatitis		
Subjective Data:	Nursing Intervention (ADPIE)	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of appetite</li> <li>• Fatigue</li> <li>• Muscle/joint aches</li> <li>• Nausea</li> <li>• RUQ abdominal pain</li> <li>• Itchy skin</li> </ul>	Initiate bleeding precautions per facility protocol	No straight razors Use a soft toothbrush and good oral hygiene Use stool softeners to avoid straining with bowel movements
	Monitor Coagulation Studies	Damage to the liver may alter the production of prothrombin and fibrinogen and increase the risk of bleeding.
	Additional Labs to Draw	AST, ALT, ALP
	Monitor fluid and electrolyte balance	Liver impairment may also affect renal function. Ascites and dependent edema may be indicators of hyponatremia. Diarrhea and vomiting may cause fluid imbalances.
<b>Objective Data:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dark-colored urine</li> <li>• Pale colored stools</li> <li>• Diarrhea</li> <li>• Jaundice</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Fever</li> </ul>	Provide routine oral care before meals with a soft toothbrush	Provide oral care before meals to enhance flavor and encourage adequate nutrition.
	Encourage and assist with positioning	Recommend patients eat sitting upright to reduce abdominal fullness and encourage dietary intake.
	Provide and monitor supplemental feedings and TPN as necessary.	In chronic disease, it may be necessary to provide adequate nutrition and caloric intake