

# NURSING CARE PLAN PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)

## Medical Diagnosis: Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Subjective Data:	Nursing Intervention (ADPIE)	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appetite</li> <li>• Irritability</li> <li>• Fatigue / increase drowsiness</li> </ul>	Perform physical assessment, note any signs of poor perfusion or oxygenation.	Cyanosis and decreased capillary refill indicate inadequate oxygenation and tissue perfusion due to inability to breathe normally and constricted airways.
	Assess respiratory status. *Note rate, rhythm, effort and presence of apneic episodes*	Breathing is usually difficult due to cough. Infants may have periods of apnea and need to be carefully monitored. Child may also experience retractions of respiratory muscles and use of accessory muscles with labored breathing.
	Monitor for and reduce risk of aspiration	Forceful and continuous coughing may cause vomiting. Positioning the patient upright uses the force of gravity to help reduce the risk of aspiration.
<b>Objective Data:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Nasal congestion / discharge</li> <li>• Cough</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• “Whooping” sound when breathing</li> </ul>	Initiate access and maintain IV fluids	Patients, especially infants, dehydrate quickly and require supplemental fluids. Medications may also be given via IV route.
	Administer supplemental oxygen via mask	Give supplemental oxygen to improve perfusion and prevent brain damage.
	Prevention Education	Vaccines are available and recommended to all ages, beginning as early as two months of age, but require a full series to be protected from the disease.