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Course title: Advanced Medical Surgical Nursing II

Assignment

1. Management of shock: this is a life threatening medical condition as a result of insufficient blood flow throughout the body. Medical shock is a medical emergency and can lead to other conditions such as lack of oxygen in the body’s tissue, heart attack or organ damage.

Symptoms

* Rapid, shallow breathing
* Cold, clammy skin
* Rapid, weak pulse
* Dizziness
* Weakness

Management of shock

* Lay the victim down with the legs elevated to encourage blood supply to vital centers.
* Maintain a patent airway
* Undress loose tight clothing round the chest and neck
* Cover the victim with blanket to provide warmth but do not over heat.
* Assess patient level of consciousness using glasgow coma scale
* Check and record vital sign.
* Assess for possible cause of shock and intervene accordingly.
* Initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation if respiratory failure occurs.
* If patient is conscious reassure him/her by appearing calm, self –confident and with word of mouth.
* Do not give patient any stimulant
* Send patient to the hospital for expert medical management.

Diagnostic test

* X-rays
* Blood tests
* Electrocardiogram
* Echocardiogram

2) management of snake bite:

A snake bite is an injury caused by the bite of a snake, especially a venomous snake.

Symptoms

* Skin redness
* Swelling
* Bleeding
* Nausea
* Sweating

Management of snakebite includes:

* Move the victim to a safe place
* Reassure the victim appropriately.
* Lie or sit the victim to minimize spread of the venom throughout the body.
* Clean and cover the wound with a light sterile dressing.
* Instruct the victim to rest the affected limb, treat according to presenting signs and symptoms.
* If the victim becomes unconscious, open airway, check breathing and be prepared to carryout cardiopulmonary resuscitation
* Give powder charcoal to absorb the poison.
* If the snake was found and killed, take it to the hospital alongside with the patient so that suitable anti-venom can be identified.
* Do not apply a tourniquet, incise the wound with sharp object or suck out the venom.

3) Management of fracture

* Fracture: this is a break, usually in the bone. If the broken bone punctures the skin, it is called an open or compound fracture.

Management of fracture includes:

* Move the client to a safer place, away from the site of accident/occurrence.
* Reassure the patient appropriately.
* Help or ask the client to sit down.
* Expose the site to assess whether simple or compound fracture.
* Control hemorrhage if theres any.
* Immobilize the affected part with improvised splint and sling.
* Try to avoid bandaging the fracture site if possible.
* Watch out for shock and treat if present.
* Clean with dry sterile cloth and cover if there is any open wound.
* Arrange to take client to hospital for proper management.

Diagnostic test

* X-ray
* Computed tomography (CT Scan)
* Magnetic resonance imaging

4)management for drowning of a child

* Take client to a safer place.
* Prevent over crowding.
* Ensure a patent airway.
* Press the stomach to allow drainage of swallowed water.
* Loosen tight clothing around the neck, chest and waist.
* Remove wet clothing.
* Treat for shock.
* Keep the body warm by covering the child’s body with available dry clothes.
* Reassure the child.
* Transport the child to hospital immediately.