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**MATRIC NUMBER: 16/MHS02/043.**

**COURSE CODE: NSC408**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**Identify or explain 4 more emergency nursing conditions and their management.**

1. **EPILEPTIC SEIZURES**

Epileptic seizure is a period of symptoms due to abnormally excessive or synchronous neuronal activity  in the brain.

**MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH EPILEPTIC SEIZURES**

* Remove patient from the scene or crowd.
* Remove all harmful objects to avoid injury to the patient.
* Remove all tight clothing.
* Remove all dentures if present.
* Maintain a clear airway by positioning the head to one side to prevent the tongue from falling backward and to allow free flow of saliva.
* Prevent biting of the tongue by using mouth gag or padded spoon.
* Avoid too much restraint.
* Note duration of seizures.
* Reassure patient after seizure.
* Find out if patient is on any medication.
* Arrange for medical aid.

**IN THE HOSPITAL;**

* Admit patient on a comfortable bed.
* Ensure proper ventilation of the room.
* Keep the patient from a noisy area
* Maintain a clear airway by positioning the head to one side to prevent back drop of the tongue.
* Monitor vital signs.
* Administer prescribed medications.
* Reassure the patient.
1. **ASTHMATIC ATTACK**

Asthma attack is a sudden worsening of asthma symptoms caused by the tightening of muscles around your airways (bronchospasm). During the asthma attack, the lining of the airways also becomes swollen or inflamed and thicker mucus more than normal is produced. All of these factors-e.g bronchospasm, inflammation, and mucus production cause symptoms of an asthma attack such as difficulty breathing, wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, and difficulty performing normal daily activities

**MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH ASTHMATIC ATTACK**

* Position the patient upward.
* Loosen tight clothing.
* Remove dentures if present.
* Provide adequate ventilation.
* Administer prescribed medication e.g bronchodilators( Ventolin inhalers)
* Administer oxygen if necessary
* Reassure patient
* Monitor vital signs.
* Give copious fluid.
* Health education: educate patient on the agents that can trigger or cause the attack e.g dust, smoke, extreme weather e.t.c.
1. **SICKLE CELL CRISIS**

 A sickle cell crisis is a pain that can begin suddenly and last several hours to several days. It happens when sickled red blood cells block small blood vessels that carry blood to the bones. Pain can be experienced at the back, knees, legs, arms, chest or stomach. The pain can be throbbing, sharp, dull or stabbing.

**MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH SICKLE CELL CRISIS**

* Reassure patient and relations.
* Observe vital signs.
* Relieve pain using hot compress especially at the joints.
* Administer prescribed analgesics.
* Administer I.V fluid if indicated.
* Monitor Haemoglobin level.
* Transfuse blood if necessary.
* Avoid exposure to cold.
* Ensure intake of routine drugs, e g Paludrine.
1. **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR A CHILD WHO DROWNED**
* Take the child to a safer place.
* Prevent over crowding.
* Ensure a patent airway.
* Hold the child upside down to cause water to drain out of the lungs.
* 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 the hospital immediately.
* Send for the relatives.