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1. Identify and explain 4 more nursing emergency nursing conditions and their management.

4 nursing emergencies

* Heart failure
* Cardiac tamponade
* Hypersensitive crises
* Cardiogenic shock
* **Heart Failure**

***Brief Description:***

Heart failure occurs when the heart can no longer pump the ample amount of oxygenated blood that the body needs and demands to sustain life and to maintain the necessary bodily functions. Although left sided heart failure and left ventricular malfunctioning is more common than right sided heart failure and right ventricular malfunctioning, heart failure can be both right sided and left sided.

***Signs and Symptoms:***

The signs and symptoms associated with heart failure include tachycardia, hypotension, lethargy, an intolerance of activity, dyspnea, related anxiety, the retention of excessive bodily fluid and skin pallor.

**Management**

***Interventions and Treatments:***

ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, beta blockers, diuretics, a sodium restricted diet, an implanted cardioverter and or pacemaker and a physician approved exercise regimen may be indicated for the client, as based on their current cardiac status.

***Complications:***

Virtually, all bodily systems and tissues can be jeopardized and compromised with heart failure; these systems and tissues can include the renal system, the client's hemodynamic stability, and the pulmonary system. Respiratory and cardiac arrest can occur when treatment is not successfully rendered to the affected client.

* **Cardiac Tamponade**

***Brief Description***:

Cardiac tamponade causes the heart to not fill, contract and pump in the normal manner because an abnormal accumulation of fluid is present in the pericardial sac around the heart.

***Signs and Symptoms:***

The signs and symptoms of cardiac tamponade include high central venous pressure, scant urinary output, severe hypotension, impaired peripheral perfusion, impaired peripheral pulses, narrowing of the pulse pressure, tachycardia, tachypnea, dyspnea, a loss of consciousness, and jugular vein distention.

**Management**

***Interventions and Treatments:***

Emergency measures to correct hypotension, oxygen supplementation, and a pericardiocentesis may be indicated for the client.

***Complications:***

Cardiac arrest.

* **Hypertensive Crisis**

***Brief Description:***

Hypertensive crisis is a sudden, significant rise in the client's blood pressure that typically occurs unpredictably and without warning.

***Signs and Symptoms:***

The signs and symptoms can include chest pain, the signs and symptoms of heart failure and/or a myocardial infarction, an altered level of consciousness, headache, cardiovascular compromise, oliguria, renal compromise, and renal failure.

**Management**

***Interventions and Treatments***:

Immediate treatment with emergency intravenous antihypertensive medications such as nitroprusside in combination with an ACE inhibitor or a beta blocker which should decrease the blood pressure by about 30 percent in one half an hour.

***Complications****:*

Renal failure, myocardial infarction, heart failure, and cardiac arrest.

* **Cardiogenic Shock**

***Brief Description:***

The lack of adequate cardiac functioning that impedes sufficient cardiac output and systemic circulation as the result of some major ventricular malfunctioning and myocardial muscle damage

***Signs and Symptoms:***

The signs and symptoms of cerebral and/or cardiac perfusion, tachycardia, a thready pulse, hypotension, tacypnea, chest pain, diaphoresis, cool and/or pale skin, confusion, agitation, shortness of breath, oliguria, anuria, and changes in the client's level of consciousness.

**Management**

***Interventions and Treatments:***

Medications such as dopamine, epinephrine, norepinephrine, and dobutamine can be administered to increase the client's blood pressure and cardiac output, oxygen supplementation, a temporary emergency pacemaker, pain relief, defibrillation, cardioversion and surgical procedures such as angioplasty, a coronary artery bypass, the implantation of a permanent pacemaker, as well as cardiopulmonary resuscitation and ACLS protocols as indicated.

***Complications***:

Cardiac arrest, renal, cerebral and/or hepatic damage and failure, deadly cardiac arrhythmias and death.