

priority interventions: Assessment and stabilization: Assess the patient's vital signs, airway, breathing, and circulation. Diagnostic imaging: Obtain diagnostic imaging, such as abdominal X-rays or CT scans, to confirm the diagnosis and identify the cause of the obstruction. Nasogastric tube (NGT) placement: Insertion of an NGT can help decompress the stomach and relieve symptoms of obstruction by removing excess fluid and gas. Medication: Depending on the cause of the obstruction, medications such as prokinetic agents or antiemetics may be prescribed to improve gastric motility and alleviate symptoms. Monitoring: Continuously monitor the patient's condition, including vital signs, bowel sounds, and abdominal distension, to assess for improvement or complications.