

FLORANCE NIGHTINGALE : According to this theory they modify the environment such as hygiene, fast reviver, ventilation, light, clean water will help the patient. Hospital of the patient: A 3-year-old baby boy came with a complaint of dehydration. The child was taking intravenous fluids and antibiotics. While we were taking the history from the mother, I realized that he came from a poor family and had a history of frequent coughing since after he was born. The child was recovering well and was advised to go outside. A few hours before his discharge, he developed small red scaly patches on the back which within 3–4 hours increased in size and spread to the extremities. The mother shared the concern with the nurse, who said it was just a heat rash that could be due to the hot weather. In order to provide comfort to the baby, the mother started applying the heat powder on the whole body of the baby but the baby became restless due to the itching and burning rash. After a few hours, the rash appeared on the whole body including the chest and face due to the child having respiratory distress. The mother started crying and crying because of the arrival of the nurse and doctors. The nurse started taking vital signs and noticed that the baby's breathing and pulse were high. The doctor diagnosed this as an allergic reaction that was the result of a urticarial rash. The child was kept on triple therapy including prednisolone and suggested for allergy testing and complete blood count (CBC). Laboratory diagnosis revealed that WBCs were elevated and the child was reported to have severe dust allergy. After this incident, I was nervous because a baby was about to go out, and suddenly I had an allergy that turned into anaphylaxis. I did a root cause analysis and identified the following possible causes: i) the baby had not been bathed in 3 days, ii) the bedding had not been changed and iii) the room was full of dust and wet clothes. 2–

VIRGINIA ANDERSON : Henderson's Need Theory emphasizes the importance of patient independence so that the patient will continue to progress after being released from the hospital. Henderson described the role of the nurse as one of the following: substitutive, which is doing something for the patient; supplementary, which is helping the patient do something; or complementary, which is working with the patient to do something. All of these roles are to help the patient become as independent as possible. Uses decision-making skills in making clinical or professional judgments. This assignment was presented in the form of a case study with a young woman arriving to the emergency room reporting right lower quadrant abdominal pain and nausea. Based on her vital signs and current symptoms, decision-making skills were used to implement nursing interventions such as titrating supplemental oxygen, administering an antiemetic and IV fluids as ordered to help maintain blood pressure, and relieving pain through medication and complementary methods such as deep breathing and music therapy. 3– Jean Watson: Watson postulates that the role of a nurse is to keep patients healthy, manage illness, treat disease, and ultimately restore their health. In addition to promoting good health, it also focuses on disease treatment. She asserts that nursing is more than just administering medication; it also involves showing concern for the patients' well-being. Watson feels that rather than a rapid medical fix, it is more important to provide empathic and compassionate care. 39-year-old truck driver is admitted to the hospital following an accident which caused the front of his truck to catch fire. He suffered from burns and was rushed to the ER, diagnosed with deep split-thickness and full thickness burns of the anterior chest, arms and hands. His vital signs are as follows: T: 96, 2? FPR – 140 / min; BP – 98 / 60. A rapid infusion of lactated ringers was started and he was also receiving 40% humidified oxygen via facial mask.

. Lung sounds indicate inspiratory and expiratory wheezing and a persistent cough reveals sooty sputum production . Watson elaborates assessment as for him , it involves observation , identification and review of the problem ; use of applicable knowledge in literature .

2. How the client data is analyzed ? Watson's theory analyze data by the formulation of hypothesis ; defining variables that will be examined in solving the problem .. Formulation of Nursing Diagnosis such as Ineffective Airway Clearance r / t bronchial secretions , Fluid Volume Deficit r / t active volume loss , Risk For Infection r / t Inadequate Primary defense and Pain r / t tissue injury ..

How the client needs are labeled ? Watson indicates that needs are interrelated . The science of caring suggests that the nurse recognize and assist with each of the interrelated needs in order to reach the highest order need of self – actualization .

Watson's ordering of needs ? Higher order needs (psychosocial needs) – The need for achievement – The need for affiliation ? Higher order need (intrapersonal – interpersonal need) – The need for self – actualization ? Lower order needs (psychophysical needs) –

4– Dorothy Orem: Dorothea Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory focuses on each "individual's ability to perform self-care, defined as 'the practice of activities that individuals initiate and perform on their own behalf in maintaining life, health, and well-being.'" The Self-Care or Self-Care Deficit Theory of Nursing is composed of three interrelated theories: (1) the theory of self-care, (2) the self-care deficit theory, and (3) the theory of nursing systems, which is further classified into wholly compensatory, partially compensatory and supportive-educative. It is discussed further below. , 65 years old male patient has been admitted to the Medical-Surgical unit for recovering from Below-the-knee amputation. He has been suffering from diabetes and was having poor healing of a wound on his foot. This eventually lead him to have the limb amputated. He now copes with physical disability and mental anguish of the amputated limb

5– Sister Callista Roy: The prominent nursing theory aims to explain or define the provision of nursing. In her theory, Roy's model sees the individual as a set of interrelated systems that maintain a balance between these various stimuli. The adaptation Model of Nursing is discussed further below. is a patient being treated for ongoing cardiac problems. He is 6 feet tall and weighs 147 pounds. He was admitted to the emergency room because a loved-one was concerned that he was extremely pale and sweating profusely following a flight. He is on medication for thyroid problems as well. His Creatinine levels are high as is his systolic blood pressure and BUN test. His hemoglobin and hematocrit is low. INR is normal. Here, a plan is presented for care for the patient using Sister Callista Roy's theory. Her theory of nursing hinges upon adaptive systems analytics (Farid, 2008). Based on this holistic understanding of healthcare, the following measures are suggested to isolate causative factors in patient's condition (Enriquez, 2008).

1. Investigate potentially dangerous drug interactions. If any are found, have more compatible drugs prescribed.
2. Interview Mr. C about recent eating habits. If he has eaten a lot of red meat it may account for the high Creatinine levels. Give him adequate water.
3. Monitor to see if conditions improve with time. A combination of medications and illness coupled with high altitudes in a pressurized chamber might cause a sort of vertigo effect.
4. If all of these measures are unsuccessful at bringing the out of range values within normal range, Mr. C is probably experiencing kidney related complications as a result of a multifactor causes such as medication, altitude, lifestyle, and illness.