

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *System Disorder*

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

It includes blood test.
Taking stool samples in diarrhea infections.
Upper endoscopy for oesophagus, stomach and duodenum.
Endoscopy done by specialist done by specialist called gastroenterologist.

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

It is transmural involving all layers of bowel including mucosa and submucosa.

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

Avoid smoking which reduces chances of surgery
Drinking plenty of water.
Avoid stress through medication or practising yoga.
Taking a balanced diet
Use acetaminophen

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors

The disease can be inherited
Smoking cigarettes can cause the disease.
Ethnicity. People of the same ethnic group can suffer from the disease i.e Jews.
Can be worst by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medical.
The disease can be inherited from family members.

Expected Findings

Intestinal wall thickening.
Bowel thickening.
Ulceration.
Increased vascularity.
Patterns of wall enhancement.

Laboratory Tests

Blood test which include antibody test.
Taking stool sample for diarrhea infections.
Endoscopy which include colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy for intestines, CT scan for internal organs, capsule endoscopy for small intestines.
Upper endoscopy for oesophagus, stomach and duodenum.

Diagnostic Procedures

Using of physical exam and history hence gathering information about client health and family health.
Taking lab test for problems linked by crohns diseases.
By imaging studies and endoscopy .

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Patients should avoid treatment comprising of Humira because they are at a high risk for developing infections and may lead to hospitalization and eventually death. These include; Tuberculosis, invasive of fungal infections, bacterial and viral infections.

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care

Advising the client to eat small frequent meals.
Advising the client to drink a lot of waters.
Advise the client to limit use of fibre eg raw fruits and vegetables.
Advise the client to take reduced dairy products due to collocation with lactic intolerance.

Medications

Conducting surgery such as Anastomosis and ileostomy.
Taking biological medicine like adalimumab.
Taking drugs for diarrhoea.
Taking antibiotics eg ciprofloxacin.
Taking immune system modifiers eg azathioprine.
Taking anti-inflammatory drugs eg mesalamine .

Client Education

Eating small frequent meals.
Taking plenty of water.
Reduce use of fibre foods like fruits, vegetables and whole grain.
Avoid consuming spicy food drinking alcohol and caffeine.

Therapeutic Procedures

Colonoscopy. It allows the doctor to view the colon and the end of the ileum.
Computerized tomography. It looks at the entire bowel.
Capsule endoscopy. In this case you swallow a camera which takes picture of the intestines.

Interprofessional Care

Physical support.
Keeping an emergency kit ready in a car track always.
Medical support. Reminding the patients to follow the prescriptions always.
Emotional support. Taking notes about flare -ups and possible triggers
Accompanying them to the doctor so that they can feel comfortable.

Complications

May suffer from Anaemia.
Infections of liver disease .
Intestinal complications.
Eye disorders.
May suffer from arthritis.
Suffer from intestinal complications.
Bone loss.
May cause ulcers .
Crohn's disease may cause colon cancer.
May cause complications like diarrhea.