



Nursing Care Plan for Hyperpyrexia/Fever

Assessment	Diagnosis	Planing	Interventions	Rational	Evaluation
<p>Subjective Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient reports, "I feel very hot and have chills," • "I've been coughing up phlegm, and I feel weak." <p>Objective Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated body temperature (e.g., 102°F) • Tachycardia (e.g., pulse rate of 110 bpm) • Tachypnea (e.g., respiratory rate of 24 breaths per minute) • Productive cough with thick, yellowish sputum • Positive chest X-ray findings for pneumonia. 	<p>Hyperthermia</p> <p>related to infectious process (pneumonia) as evidenced by increased body temperature, chills, and tachycardia.</p>	<p>Short-term goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patient will have a reduced body temperature (below 100°F) within 24-48 hours. <p>Long-term goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patient will maintain a normal body temperature (97.8°F to 99°F) consistently within 5 days of treatment. • The patient will have clear lung sounds and report minimal or no coughing episodes within 7 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly check the patient's temperature, pulse, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation. • Give medications as prescribed and monitor their effects. • Encourage oral fluid intake and, if necessary, administer IV fluids as ordered. • Ensure timely administration of prescribed antibiotics and assess for side effects. • Use cool compresses, offer tepid sponge baths, and adjust room temperature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring helps assess the severity of the fever and track the patient's response to treatments. • Antipyretics lower body temperature, providing comfort and reducing fever. • Hydration helps to maintain fluid balance, promote perspiration, and regulate body temperature. • Antibiotics target the bacterial infection causing pneumonia, which in turn helps reduce fever. • These methods help lower body temperature and relieve discomfort. 	<p>Short-Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patient's temperature reduced below 100°F within 48 hours. <p>Long-Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patient maintained a normal body temperature within 5 days. • The patient showed clear lung sounds and minimal coughing within 7 days.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach and assist the patient with deep breathing exercises, effective coughing, and the use of incentive spirometry. Monitor vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate) frequently. • Monitor signs of dehydration, check urine output, and assess for electrolyte imbalances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These practices help in mobilizing and clearing secretions, improving lung ventilation. • Maintaining proper hydration and electrolyte levels is crucial for overall recovery, especially during fever. 	

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