

Nursing Care Plan for Postoperative Pain

Assessment	Diagnosis	Planing	Interventions	Rational	Evaluation
Subjective Data:	Acute Pain related	Short-term goal:	• Monitor Pain Levels:	Assessment allows for	• Patient's pain
• Patient reports,	to surgical incision	 Patient will report 	Assess pain every 2	timely pain relief.	reduced to 3/10
"The pain is	as evidenced by	a reduction in	hours to adjust		within 24 hours.
really bad, about	patient-reported	pain to 3/10 within	interventions		• Patient able to
7 out of 10. It	pain (7/10),	24 hours.	accordingly.		ambulate short
feels tight and	guarding, and	• Patient will	Administer Prescribed	 Analgesics reduce pain 	distances by
uncomfortable	reluctance to move.	demonstrate	Analgesics: Provide pain	and facilitate healing.	day 3.
around the		breathing	medication as ordered		 No signs of
incision."	//	techniques for	(e.g., NSAIDs, opioids).		complications
Objective Data:		relaxation within 1	• Apply Cold Therapy (Ice	 Cold therapy reduces 	by discharge.
 Guarding 		day.	Packs): Use ice packs	inflammation and	
behavior			every 2 hours on the	numbs pain receptors.	
observed.	- 11	Long-term goal:	surgical site.		
 Reluctance to 	\\	• Patient will	• Encourage Deep	• Promotes better	
move.		ambulate short	Breathing Exercises:	oxygenation and	
Vital signs:		distances without	Teach deep breathing to	reduces respiratory	
• HR 98 bpm		significant pain by	prevent respiratory	risks.	
• BP 140/85		day 3 post-	complications.		
mmHg		surgery.	 Assist with Positioning: 	 Proper positioning 	
• RR 22		• Patient will be free	Help the patient find a	alleviates pressure on	
breaths/min		from	comfortable position.	the surgical site.	
• Temp 37.8°C	TAT	postoperative	TOTAL		
 Oxygen 	N III PS	complications	• Encourage Early	• Early movement helps	
saturation 95%.	1 4 622 0	related to pain by	Mobilization: Assist in	prevent DVT and	
		discharge.	early ambulation on day	speeds recovery.	
			1 post-op.		

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