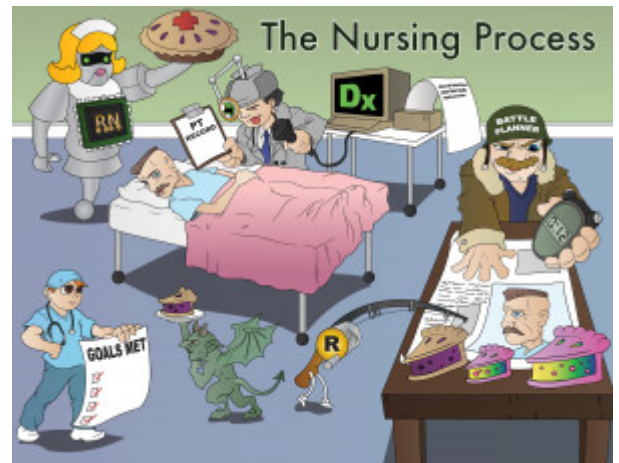


The Nursing Process (OLD VERSION)

The nursing process is a way for the nurse to apply critical thinking skills during the care of his or her clients. The nursing process is a cyclical process that has five components: Assessment, Diagnosis, Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation.



PLAY PICMONIC

ADPIE

Add (+) Pie

The nursing process can be remembered by the common mnemonic ADPIE.

Assessment

Assess-man

The assessment portion of the nursing process is where the nurse will collect data about the patient. This information will encompass physical findings, psychological, cultural, social, family, and nursing histories as well as accessing the medical record and obtaining diagnostic test results. A nurse should not implement interventions until a complete assessment has been done. Exceptions are only in scenarios where the patient will be at risk of immediate injury or death.

Diagnosis

Diagnostic-computer

The nursing diagnosis is formed after completions of a comprehensive nursing assessment. Nursing diagnosis' are developed by NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) and should be prioritized based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Planning

Planning for Treatment

The planning step of the nursing process includes developing an individualized care plan, setting goals, and identifying expected outcomes. Setting priorities of the nursing diagnosis' is an important step in the plan of care. Outcomes of planning should be individualized to the client, realistic and measurable, and include a time frame.

Realistic

Realistic-reel

Goals should be realistic to the individual patient. This implies that the patient will actually be able to achieve the goals you outline within the time period specified.

Individualized to the Patient

Specific face of the Patient

The planning stage involves setting goals that are individualized for the patient based on assessment data. Some examples of specificity include modifying goals for age, communication ability, mobility, mentality, or any other assessment related data.

Timed

Timer

Goals must always be timed. The nurse places a realistic time on the goal so that it can be measured.

Implementation

Implementing-imp

Implementation is the step of the nursing process where your prioritized plans are carried out. Be sure to involve both the patient and family in active care. The nurse should always use therapeutic communication techniques for communication during implementation. (Notes: This is the step where we actually

intervene to help them, give drugs, educate, monitor.)

Evaluation

Evaluator

Evaluation is the step where the nurse determines if the patient has met the goals in the patient's plan of care. If the patient did not meet the goals, then the nursing process would begin over and reassessment of the client is completed. Be sure to include reasons why the goals were not previously met and modifications to the plan of care to ensure new goals would be completed.