

Download Bronchial Asthma Nursing Management And Medication

Main Article: 5 Bronchial Asthma Nursing Care Plans. To achieve success in the treatment of a patient with asthma, the following goals should be applied: Maintenance of airway patency. Expectorations of secretions. Demonstration of absence/reduction of congestion with breath sounds clear, respirations noiseless, improved oxygen exchange. Asthma, the most common chronic disease of childhood, can begin at any age. Causes. The main triggers for asthma are allergies, viral infections, autonomic nervous system imbalances that can cause an increase in parasympathetic stimulation, medications, psychological factors, and exercise. Bronchial asthma triggers may include: Smoking and secondhand smoke. Infections such as colds, flu, or pneumonia. Allergens such as food, pollen, mold, dust mites, and pet dander. Exercise. Air pollution and toxins. Weather, especially extreme changes in temperature. Drugs (such as aspirin, NSAIDs, and beta-blockers) Asthma Management and Prevention Program Component 1: Develop Patient/Doctor Partnership Educate continually Include the family Provide information about asthma Provide training on self-management skills Emphasize a partnership among health care providers, the patient, and the patient's family