

**CASE REPORT****Pneumonia- Case study****T. Deborah Mercy Bai**

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**Key words:****\*Corresponding Author****T. Deborah Mercy Bai****Abstract**

Pneumonia is a general term that refers to an infection of the lungs, which can be caused by a variety of micro organisms, including viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites. Often pneumonia occurs after an upper respiratory tract infection. Pneumonia is caused by S.pneumoniae, S.aurus, H.influenzae.

*Copy Right, IJAR, 2016.. All rights reserved.***Introduction:-**

Mrs. X ,68 years old woman was admitted with the complaints of breathlessness and swelling on both legs for five days. There is no family history of communicable diseases, genetic or hereditary diseases.

Mrs. X was diagnosed to have Pneumonia after the investigations. Echocardiogram revealed impression RA and RV dilated. USG abdomen impression showed mid congestive hepatomegaly.

**Definition:-**

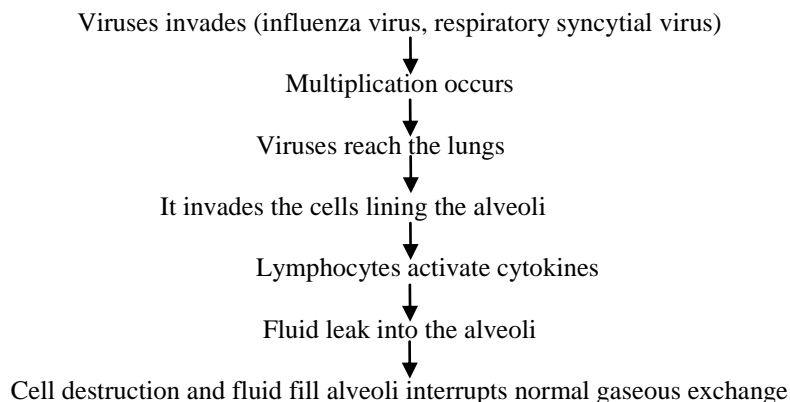
Pneumonia is an inflammatory illness of lung. It is frequently described as lung parenchyma/alveolar inflammation and abnormal alveolar filling with fluid.

**Incidence:-**

Pneumonia is a common illness which occurs in all age groups. And it is a leading cause of death among the elderly and people who are chronically and terminally ill.

**Pathophysiology**

Pneumonia are caused by micro organisms, irritants and unknown causes. The most common causes of Pneumonia are virus and bacteria. Less common causes are fungi and parasites.

**Etiology:-**

Pneumonia can result from a variety causes including bacteria, virus, fungi or parasites and chemical or physical injury to the lungs. It may also be officially described as idiopathic.

**Clinical manifestations**

B o o k   p i c t u r e	P a t i e n t   p i c t u r e
Chill Cough Unusually rapid Breathing with wheezing sound Vomiting Chest pain Abdominal pain Decreased activity Loss of appetite Bluish or grey colour and finger nails	Mrs. X gradually developed the symptoms

**Diagnostic evaluation**

B o o k   p i c t u r e	P a t i e n t   p i c t u r e
Chest x ray CT-SCAN Blood sample Liver function test Blood glucose lymphocyte	Chest x ray shows collection of sputum

**Medical management:-**

Injection levoflox 500mg iv od  
 Injection lasix 20g iv od  
 Injection deriphyllin lamp iv sos  
 Tablet Aldactone 50mg od  
 Tablet Modalert 100mg od  
 Neb.doulin  
 Nep.saliine

**Nursing intervention:-**

Assessed the condition of the patient  
 Improved ventilation and humidification  
 Encouraged the patient to deep breath and change the position frequently  
 Encouraged hydration and chest physiotherapy  
 Promoted rest and conserve energy

Encouraged more intake of fluids  
Administered IV fluids as prescribed  
Administered Antipyretics when advised  
Encouraged to come for regular check-up

**Complication:-**

Respiratory failure, circulatory failure, pleural effusion, empyema and abscess.

**Summary:-**

Mrs. x was cooperative during her hospitalization and although her symptoms were well responding to treatment and she recovered. There was no complications during the hospital stay.

**Conclusion:-**

Prevention of disease is of fundamental importance. Pneumonia is a preventable disease. When prevention is not possible prevention of further complication is a priority. Once it is not treated, further complications may occur. Nurses play a vital role in curing the disease. The nurse should include family members and other support systems when planning patient care. Patient and family members should have to follow the guidelines and follow up care by physicians and as well as nurses.

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