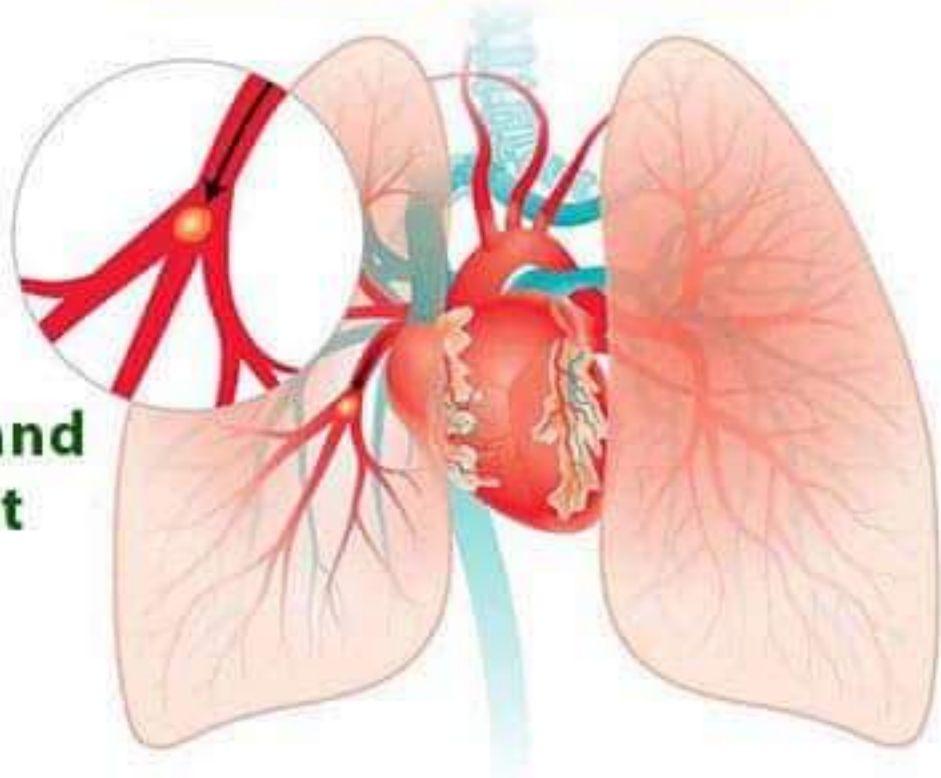
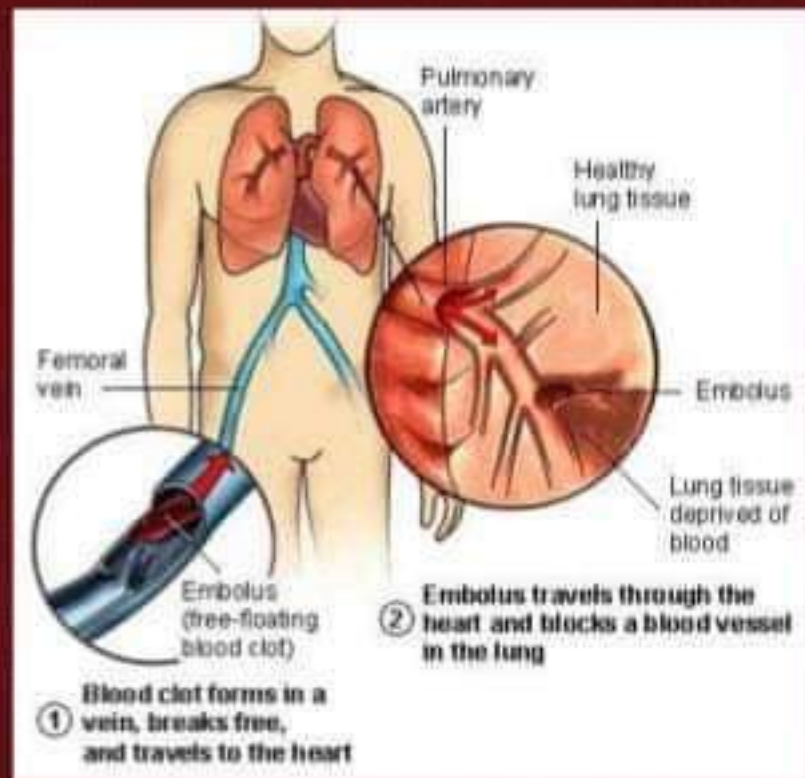
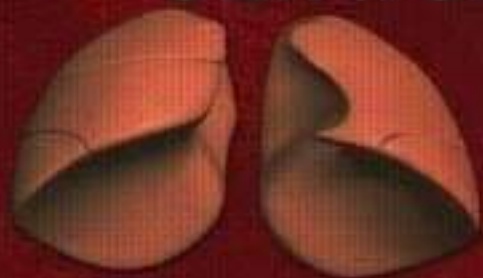


Pulmonary Embolism

**Causes,
symptoms and
treatment**

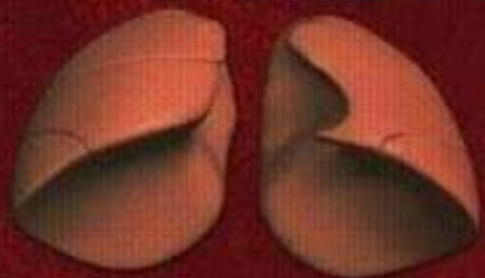


CLINICAL PICTURE

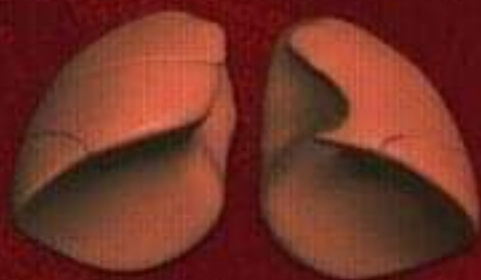




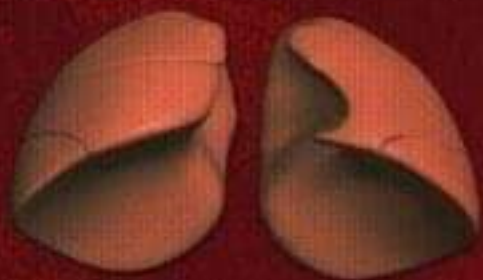
IMMEDIATE INTERVENTIONS



- Administer supplemental O₂
- Assess VS
- Assess respiratory rate and work of breathing
- Notify physician or NP
- Place on pulse oximetry and cardiac monitor if available

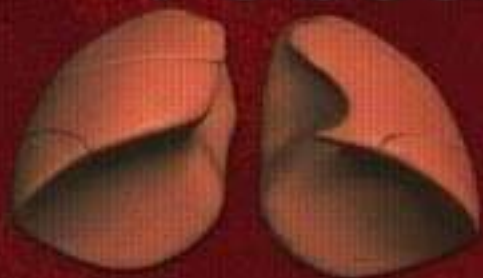


- Document patient's status, phone call to physician or NP, physician or NP response

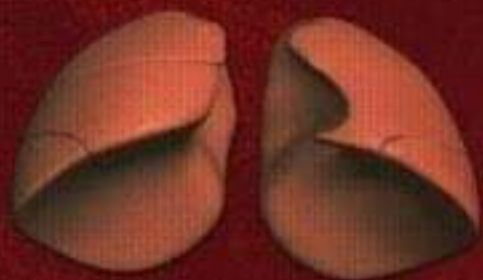




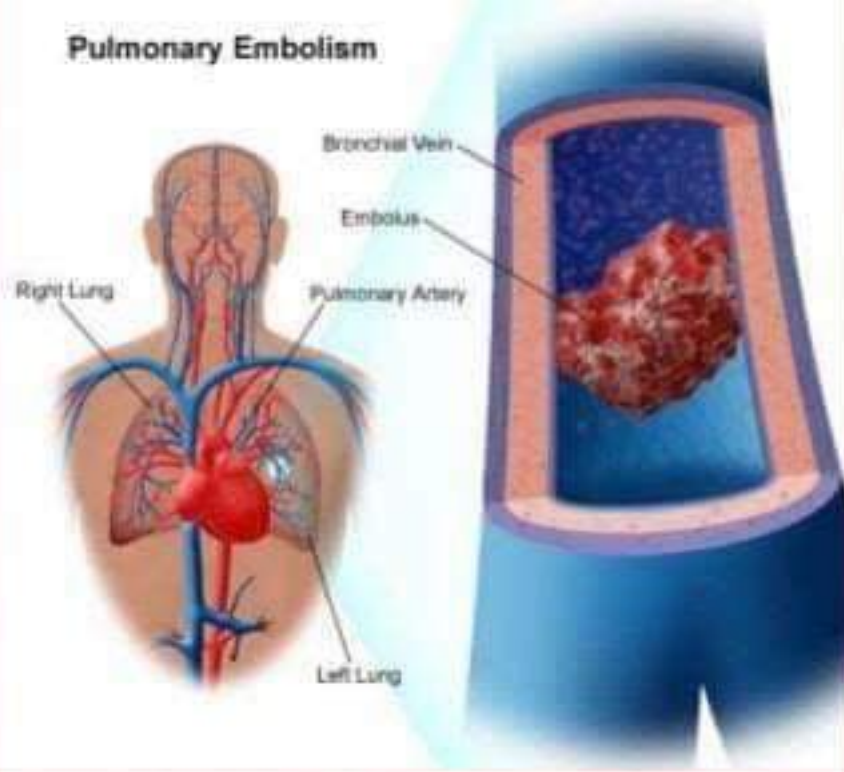
FOCUSED ASSESSMENT



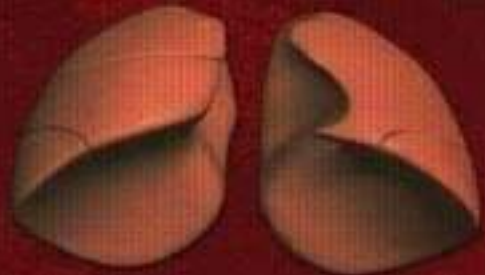
- Auscultate lung fields for adventitious sounds and quality of air movement
- Assess O₂ saturation, cardiac rhythm, VS
- Assess for chest pain, leg vein tenderness
- Assess for history of recent surgery, immobilization, recent DVT, malignancy



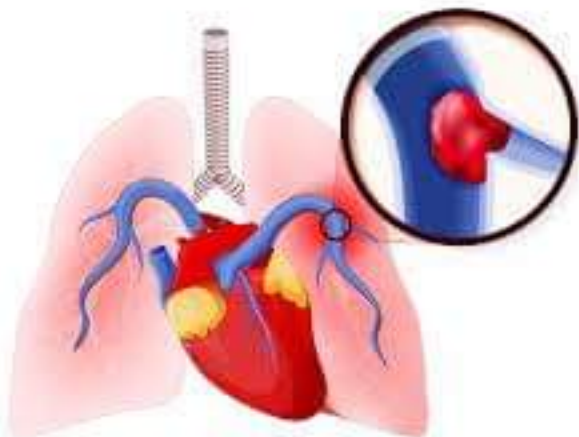
Pulmonary Embolism

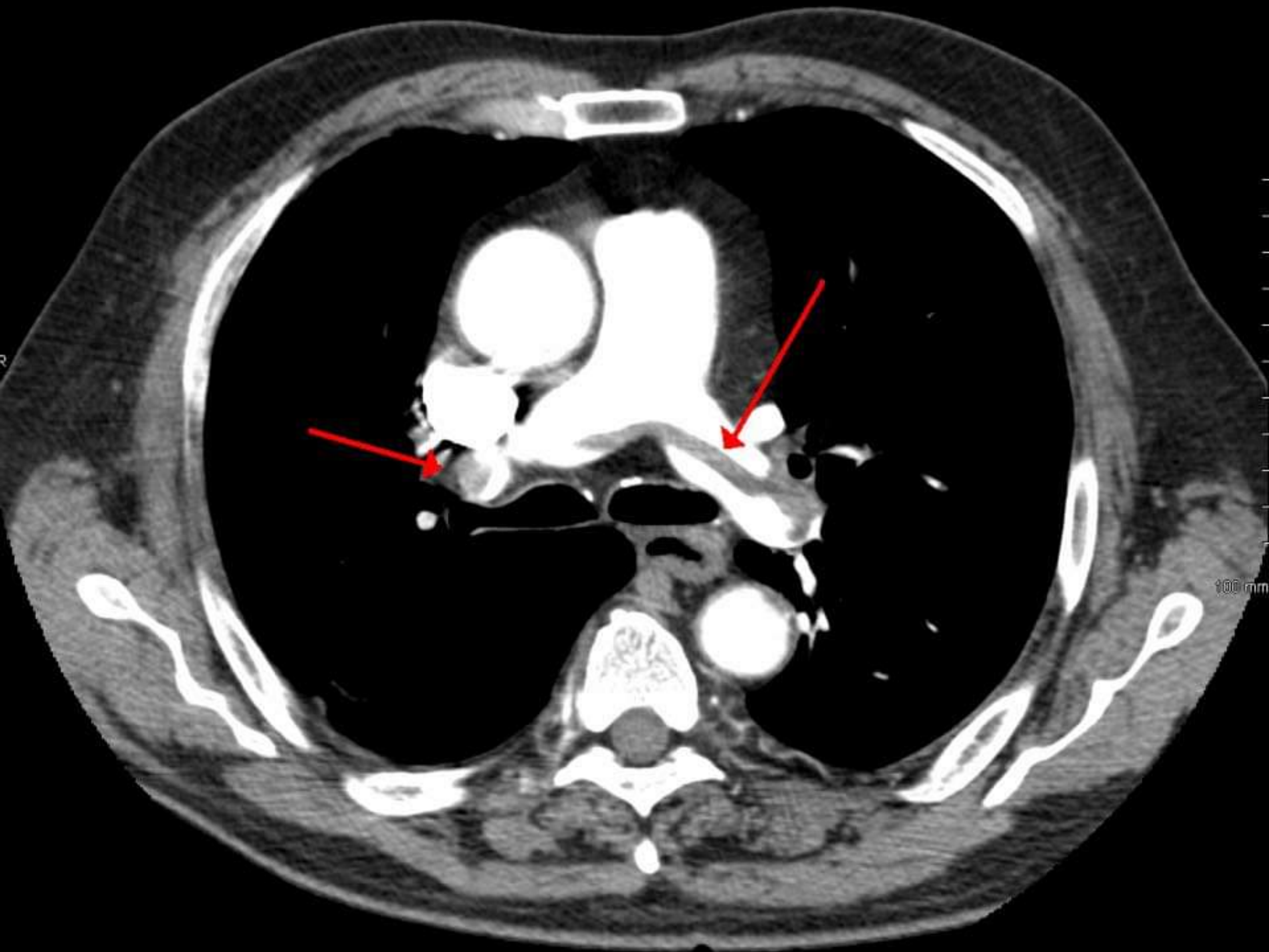


STABILIZING AND MONITORING



Pulmonary embolism

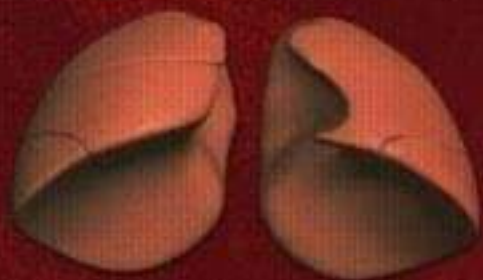


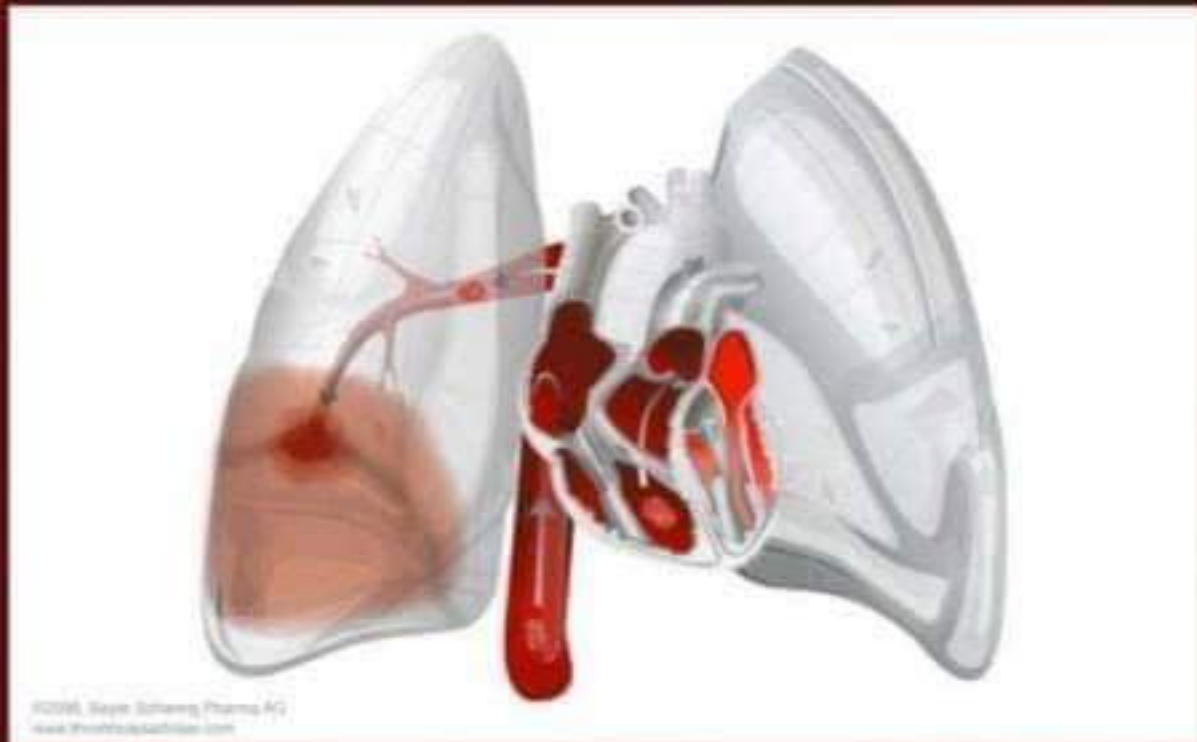




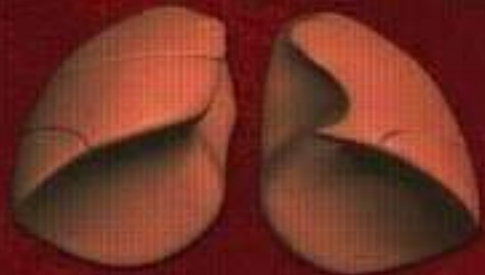


- Continue to assess VS, LOC, respiratory status
- Initiate anticoagulant therapy (heparin) as ordered
- Have second practitioner independently calculate dilutions and infusion pump programming
- Chart patient status and convey to physician or NP

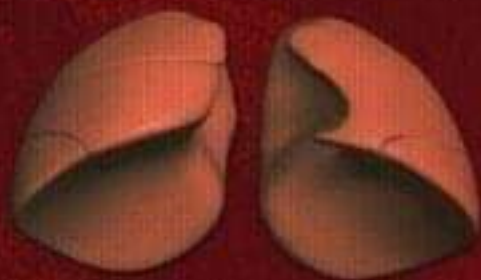




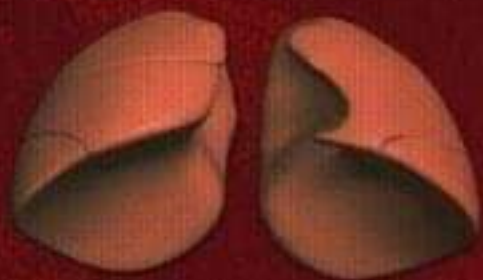
BE PREPARED TO

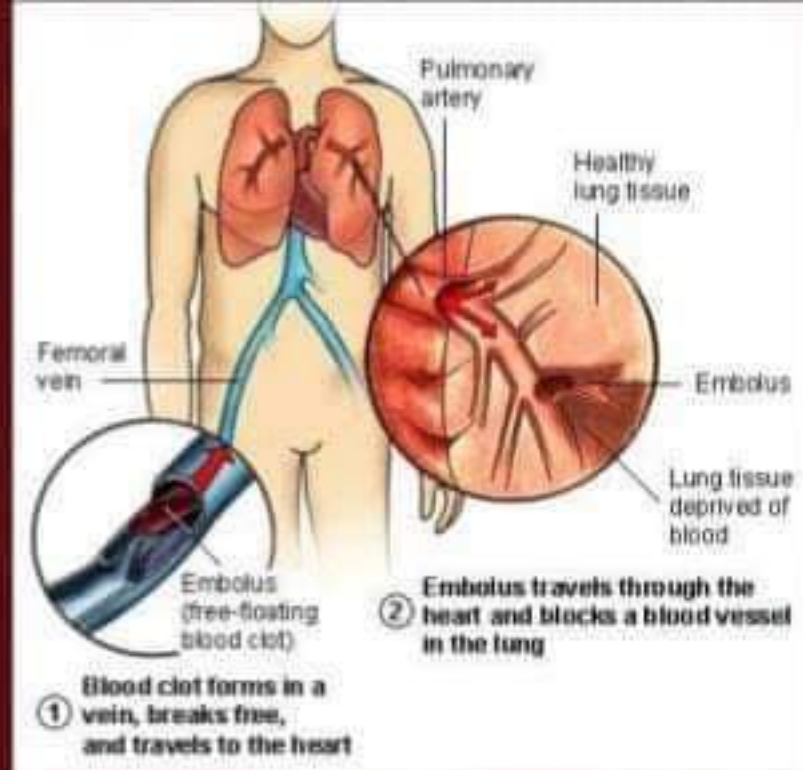


- Obtain IV access
- Change or set up an O₂ delivery system
- Administer medications or fluids to maintain BP
- Assist with obtaining diagnostic studies
 - CXR, V/Q scan, spiral CT scan, pulmonary angiogram

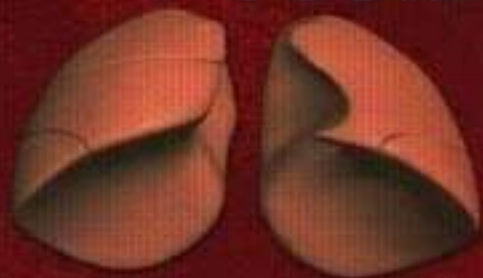


- Obtain ABGs
- Obtain serial PPTs and titrate heparin infusion
- Transfer to ICU for high acuity care or thrombolytic therapy



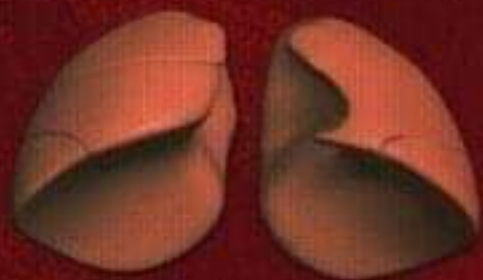


POSSIBLE ETIOLOGIES



- Embolization of thrombi from deep veins of the femur, pelvis, and lower extremities from multiple causes:

- Venous stasis
- Hypercoagulable states
- Surgery and trauma
- Oral contraceptive and ERT
- Pregnancy



Thank You!

