COPD CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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WHAT IS COPD?

- DEFINITION:
 - A DISEASE THAT LIMITS AIRFLOW THROUGH EITHER INFLAMMATION OF THE LINING OR THE BRONCHIAL TUBES, OR DESTRUCTIVE OF ALVEOLI
- COPD WILL BECOME THE THIRD LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH WORLDWIDE BY 2020

(ANN CARESS, KAREN LUKER AND KAREN CHALMERS) (NELMS;2007)

ASSESSMENT

MR. HAYATO

- AGE: 65
- SEX: MALE
- CHIEF COMPLAINT:
 - SHORTNESS OF BREATH
- MEDICATIONS
 - COMBIVENT
 - LASIX
 - OXYGEN 2 L/HOUR VIA NASAL CANNULA WHEN SLEEPING

- SMOKER:
 - YES, 2 PPD FOR 50 YEARS
- FAMILY HISTORY:
 - FATHER WITH LUNG CANCER

MEDICAL HISTORY

- COPD SECONDARY TO CHRONIC TOBACCO USE
- CHOLECYSTECTOMY 20 YEARS AGO
- TOTAL DENTAL EXTRACTION 5 YEARS AGO
- INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION
- ALLERGIC TO PENICILLIN

NUTRITION HISTORY

• FAIR APPETITE

• HT: 5'4"

• UBW: 135 LBS

• CURRENT BW: 122 LBS

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

- ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS
- · COPD
- PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE WITH INTERMITTENT CLAUDICATION

BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS

ABNORMAL FINDINGS

Test	Patients	Normal
TRANSFERRIN	173 MG/DL	215-365 MG/DL
URIC ACID	3.9 MG/DL	4.0-9.0 MG/DL
BILLIRUBEN	O.8 MG/DL	≤ 0.3
LDH	412 U/L	208-378 U/L
HDL	32 MG/DL	< 45 MG/DL
LDL	142 MG/DL	<130 MG/DL
НСТ	39 %	40-54%
SEGS	83%	50-62%
LYMPHS	10%	24-44%
Monos	3%	4-8%
PH	7.2	7.35-7.45
PC02	65 MM HG	35-45 MM GG
CO2 CONTENT	35 MMOL/L	23-30 MMOL/L
PO2	5 6 мм Нс	≥ 80 mm Hg
НСОЗ-	38 M EQ/L	24-28 EQ/L

PHYSICAL EXAM

- HR 118 BPM, SHOULD BE 60-100 BPM
- RR 36 BPM, SHOULD BE 12-20 BPM
- HEENT: AV NICKING
- THROAT: JUGULAR VEINS APPEAR DISTENDED, TRACHEA SHIFTED TO THE RIGHT
- EXTREMITIES: CYANOSIS, 1 + PITTING EDEMA

ANTHROPOMETRIC

• CURRENT WEIGHT: 122 LBS

• UBW: 135 LBS

• HT: 5'44"

• IBW: 94%

• UBW: 90%

• BMI: 20.9

24 HOUR RECALL

- AM: 2 SCRAMBLED EGGS, FEW BITES OF CREAM OF WHEAT, SIPS OF HOT TEA, BITE OF TOAST
- PM: SIPS OF HOT TEA

USUAL DIET

- BREAKFAST: EGG, HOT CEREAL, BREAD OR MUFFIN, HOT TEA WITH MILK AND SUGAR
- LUNCH: SOUP, SANDWICH, HOT TEA WITH MILK AND SUGAR
- DINNER: SMALL AMOUNT OF MEAT, RICE, 2-3 KINDS OF VEGETABLES, HOT SOUP AND TEA

ENERGY NEEDS

• CALORIC NEEDS: 2019 KCALS/DAY

• PROTEIN NEEDS: 55G/DAY

ENTERAL VS.

Enteral Nutrition

- Pro's:
 - If the gut works use it
 - Cheaper
- · Con's:
 - High residuals
 - Aspiration

Parenteral Nutrition

- Pro's:
 - Meet caloric needs
 - No residual
- · Con's:
 - Expensive
 - Not using the gut when it works

(Tanchoco; 2008)

PSYCHOSOCIAL/FAMILY

- SUPPORTIVE WIFE
 - COOKS FOR HIM
 - HELPS WITH DAY TO DAY TASKS
- EDUCATION: BACHELORS DEGREE
- OCCUPATION: RETIRED MANAGER OF LOCAL GROCERY STORE
- CHILDREN: FOUR (DO NOT LIVE IN THE AREA)

LIFESTYLE

- SMOKES 2 PACKS PER DAY FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS
- SLEEPS WITH NASAL CANNULA
- MODERATELY ACTIVE
- HEALTH RISK APPRAISAL?

DIAGNOSIS

NUTRITION DIAGNOSIS

• INADEQUATE ENERGY INTAKE (NH 1.2) RELATED TO DIFFICULTY BREATHING AND LACK OF APPETITE AS EVIDENCE BY WEIGHT LOSS AND DIET RECALL

INTERVETION

INTERVENTION

• FOOD AND/OR NUTRIENT DELIVERY, ENTERAL AND PARENTERAL NUTRITION (ND-2) INITIATE ENTERAL AND PARENTERAL NUTRITION.

DIET ORDER

Parenteral

- Formula: Procalamine
- AA: 101g
- Dextrose: 238 g
- Lipids: 90 g

Enteral

- Formula: Nutren 2.0
- Kcals: 2064 kcals
- Protein: 83 g
- Fat:110g
- Free Water: 723 ml
- Flushes: 240 ml every six hrs

(Grade?)(Cochrane 2004; Afolabi 20004)

NUTRITION EDUCATION

- HIGH CALORIE DIET
- Low Carbohydrate DIET
- LIGHT EXERCISE
- EASILY CHEWABLE FOODS
- ADEQUATE FIBER
- SUGGEST VITAMIN C SUPPLEMENT

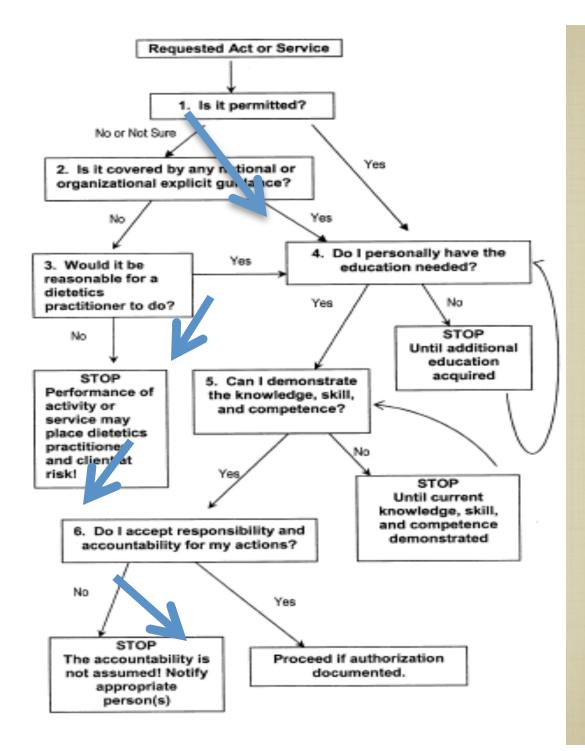
SHORT TERM GOALS

- · Outcome Goals: MAINTAIN WEIGHT
- Action Goals: PARENTERAL/ENTERAL NUTRITION SUPPORT

LONG TERM GOALS

- · Outcome goal: GAIN WEIGHT
- Action Goal: Increase calories, especially fat and Protein

SCOPE OF PRACTICE



MONITOR AND EVALUATION

THE PATIENT'S

- ANTHROPOMETRIC
 - WEIGHT
- LABS
 - PRE-ALBUMIN
- DIETARY RECALL
 - 3 DAY RECALL PRIOR TO MEETING WITH RD

FOLLOW-UP

- PATIENT WILL MEET WITH RD ONCE BEFORE LEAVING THE HOSPITAL
- PATIENT SHOULD CONTINUE MONTHLY FOLLOW-UP APPOINTMENTS WITH AN RD TO GAIN AND MAINTAIN HIS WEIGHT

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