Write a goal and expected outcome for each of the following clinical scenarios:

1. Mr. Jacko has recently been diagnosed with asthma and is to be discharged tomorrow. His physician has ordered a metered dose inhaler for Mr. Jacko to use daily. The client has not used an inhaler before. He asks the nurse, “What do I do at home if I have trouble using this thing?”

 The nursing diagnosis for this patient is *deficient knowledge regarding use of a metered dose inhaler related to inexperience.*

1. Ms. Snow has been suffering from a high fever for several days. She is diaphoretic and very fatigued. She has difficulty turning herself in bed because she has little energy and she is overweight. The skin over her bony prominences is intact at this time, with some redness appearing over the coccyx area. Reddened area blanches with fingertip pressure.

 The nursing diagnosis for Ms. Snow is *risk for impaired skin integrity related to moisture and impaired mobility.*

1. Mrs. Drew is a 68-year-old woman with a diagnosis of congestive heart failure. Her heart does not have the strength to contract as strongly as normal and thus is unable to efficiently pump blood through the circulation. As a result, she is experiencing fatigue, shortness of breath especially following light exertion, edema of the lower extremities, cough, and occasional palpitations. She complains of feeling weak and tired when ambulating down the hall. She tends to have more palpitations after walking only about 10 to 20 feet. Mrs. Drew lives alone, and she expresses concerns as to how she will care for herself. When asked if her neighbors can assist, she says she would rather not have to depend on them. The nurse talks with her at length and finds that Mrs. Drew has difficulty problem solving ways she can minimize her exertion when performing routine activities at home.

 Identify three nursing diagnoses for Mrs. Drew, and order those diagnoses by high, intermediate, or low priority.