This is a good example of part of an evaluation of an acutely ill patient:

It would have been beneficial for the patient to have a central venous catheter (CVC) to monitor the CVP and have a LiDCO to monitor cardiac profile and filling status. Unfortunately, this type of monitoring was unavailable at the time of assessment, but with the confidence now gained by underpinning knowledge, the RN would be insistent in its use for patients in the future. Urine output is often used as an indicator of volume status and acute kidney injury (Johanssen & Dubois, 2017). Black et al. (2018) suggest that adequate urine output should be 0.5mls/kg/hr. Mr Green's estimated weight was 95Kgs. Therefore, his urine output should have been at least 48 mls/hr, but it was less than 30 mls/hr. There are several possible explanations for this low urine output. Either an earlier hypotensive issue or under-filling may have caused a decrease in renal blood flow, thus producing a decline in glomerular filtration rate and therefore a fall in the expected hourly urine output (Tatum & Folder, 2013).

Commented [h1]: This shows that the student has reflected on the value of the monitoring equipment.

Commented [h2]: Good to have written in full with acronym in brackets if going to be used again.

Commented [h3]: This stands for 'central venous pressure' but the full phrase was used before in the essay.

Commented [h4]: Example of application of student's learning

Commented [h5]: This is an example of evaluation of a patient's urinary status, based on what should be a normal urine output.

Commented [h6]: These are the possible explanations for low urine output.