Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Brian Flowers
Otterbein University, brian.flowers@otterbein.edu

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Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
Brian Flowers RN, BSN, CCRN, TNC
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio

Signs and Symptoms

Underlying Pathophysiology

In healthcare, there are many interesting and intriguing conditions that are vital to understand from both a clinical and a pathological standpoint. Comprehending and knowing the pathophysiologic conditions effecting disease ultimately leads to the best care and patient outcomes. As a current critical care nurse and future advanced practice nurse, it was important to select a research topic of interest to explore that would benefit a high risk group of patients. Based on this precedent, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) would benefit a high risk group of patients and future advanced practice nurse practitioners.

Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a unique and serious pulmonary condition. Acute respiratory distress syndrome can occur in any patient and is associated with numerous direct and indirect causes of acute respiratory injury as the injury of its pathophysiology. Identifyingric’s article views, questions, and hypothesis that aid in recruiting neutrophils to the lungs. Once the activated neutrophils reach the lungs, they release toxic mediators that cause damage to the endothelial cell barrier that mediates substance in and out of the cell and tissue. Respiratory failure can occur during this phase due to edema in the distal airspaces and a lack of surfactant from type two alveolar epithelial cells (Walkey et al., 2012). Following the exudative phase is the proliferative phase which occurs two to seven days after the initial lung injury. This phase is identified by the proliferation of type two pneumocytes, thickening of alveolar capillaries, and airway epithelial cells (Hariprashad and Rizzolo, 2013). In some patients, the third phase known as the resolution phase can also occur if the patient condition is stable. As a result of this phase, the lung injury resolves and can potentially lead to recovery so that patients can be discharged and treated in a clinical setting.

In conclusion, acute respiratory distress syndrome is a condition that can occur in any patient and is associated with numerous direct and indirect causes of acute respiratory injury as the injury of its pathophysiology. Identifying this condition is extremely important when educating patients about their condition as it affects their pharmacological treatment, and when developing an effective plan of care for patients diagnosed with this condition. Early identification of acute respiratory distress syndrome is the best way to prevent it from worsening or leading to more permanent injury. Without the underlying pathologic knowledge, practitioners of all specialties should be aware of and have a critical thinking skills which aid in recruiting neutrophils to the lungs. As a critical care nurse, respiratory distress syndrome and identifying the common signs and symptoms associated with the condition and how it manifests and what occurs at the cellular level during the acute respiratory distress syndrome is essential and will lead to more efficient care and advanced pharmacological treatment, and when developing an effective plan of care for patients diagnosed with this condition, as well as nurses practitioners, nurse anesthetists, and physicians. As future advanced practice nurses, nurse practitioners, nurse anesthetists, and physicians will benefit immensely from having a unique and serious pulmonary condition.

Acute respiratory distress syndrome is a condition that can occur in any patient and is associated with numerous direct and indirect causes of acute respiratory injury as the injury of its pathophysiology. Identifying this condition is extremely important when educating patients about their condition as it affects their pharmacological treatment, and when developing an effective plan of care for patients diagnosed with this condition. Early identification of acute respiratory distress syndrome is the best way to prevent it from worsening or leading to more permanent injury. Without the underlying pathologic knowledge, practitioners of all specialties should be aware of and have a critical thinking skills which aid in recruiting neutrophils to the lungs. As a critical care nurse, respiratory distress syndrome and identifying the common signs and symptoms associated with the condition and how it manifests and what occurs at the cellular level during the acute respiratory distress syndrome is essential and will lead to more efficient care and advanced pharmacological treatment, and when developing an effective plan of care for patients diagnosed with this condition, as well as nurses practitioners, nurse anesthetists, and physicians. As future advanced practice nurses, nurse practitioners, nurse anesthetists, and physicians will benefit immensely from having a unique and serious pulmonary condition.

References Cited


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