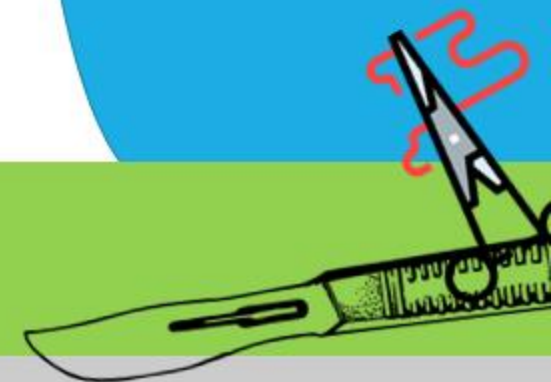


# Topic 5

## Case Study of Incision and Drainage



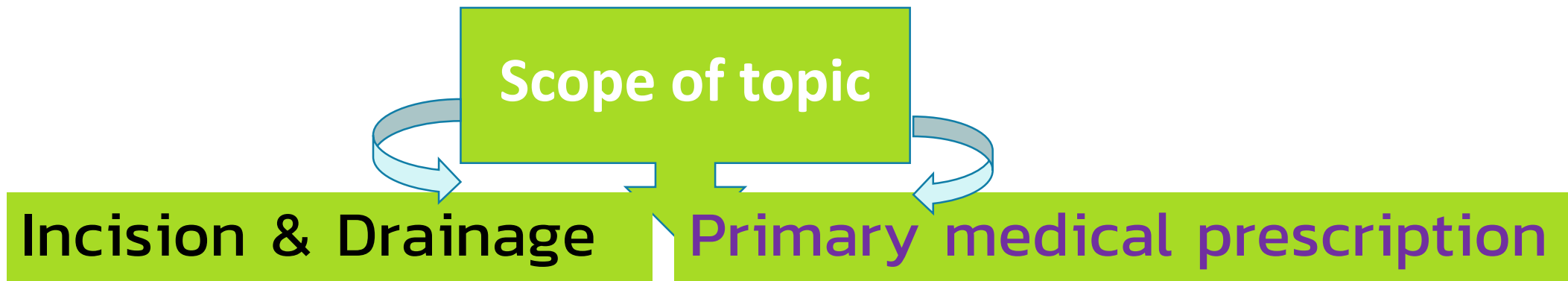
Lecturer: Wanpen Waelveerakup, RN, Dr.PH  
Faculty of Nursing  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



# Lesson objectives

**By the end of the topic students should be able to:-**

- describe how to perform incision & drainage procedure
- provide primary medical prescription according to context of a case study





# Case study

- The patient is a 60-year-old female with diabetes.
- The patient reports hard, red, painful boil at the bottom 7 days ago.
- Over the next 3 days from onset, the lump becomes softer, larger, and more painful.
- She states that a pocket of pus forms on the top of the boil.
- Today a fever is present.



# Case study : PE

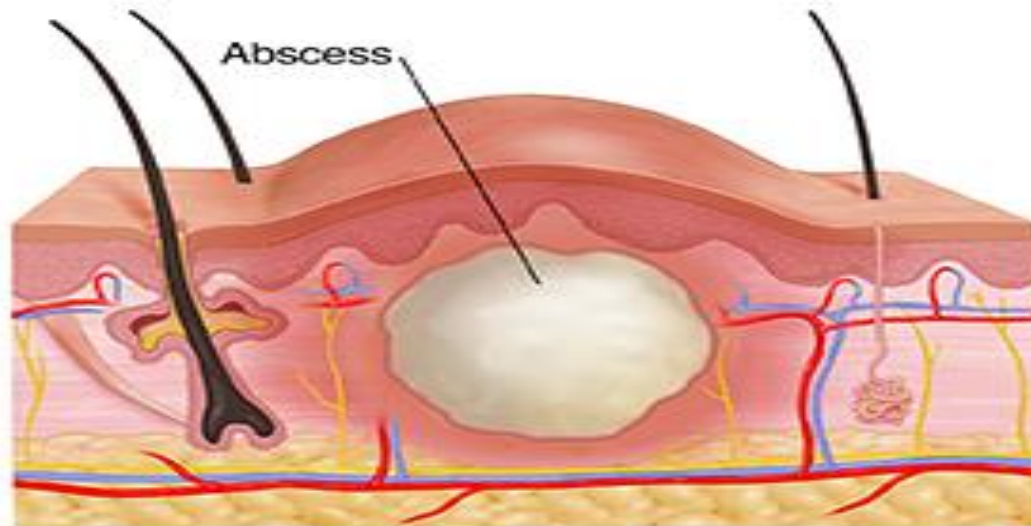
- The patient is well orientation.
- The patient's temperature is 37.6 °C, BP=130/70 mmHg
- Her heart rate is 88, respiratory rate is 22,
- The patient's heart has regular rate and rhythm,
- Her lungs are clear to auscultation bilaterally.

There are no wheezes, or gallops.

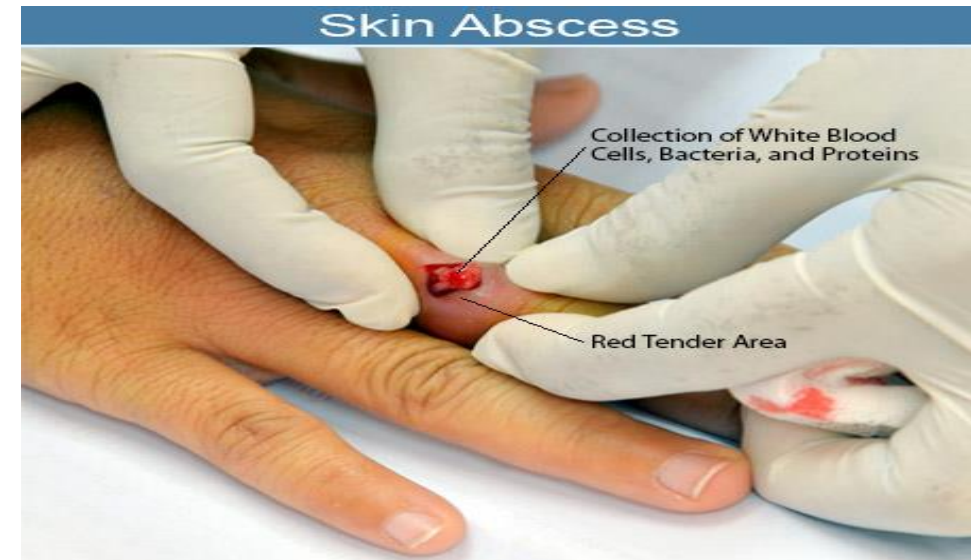
- On the ring bottom, there is boil size 2x3 CM.
- The skin around the boil appear red, soft and warm to touch.
- There is fluctuated one head of boil.

# SCOPE OF PRACTICE

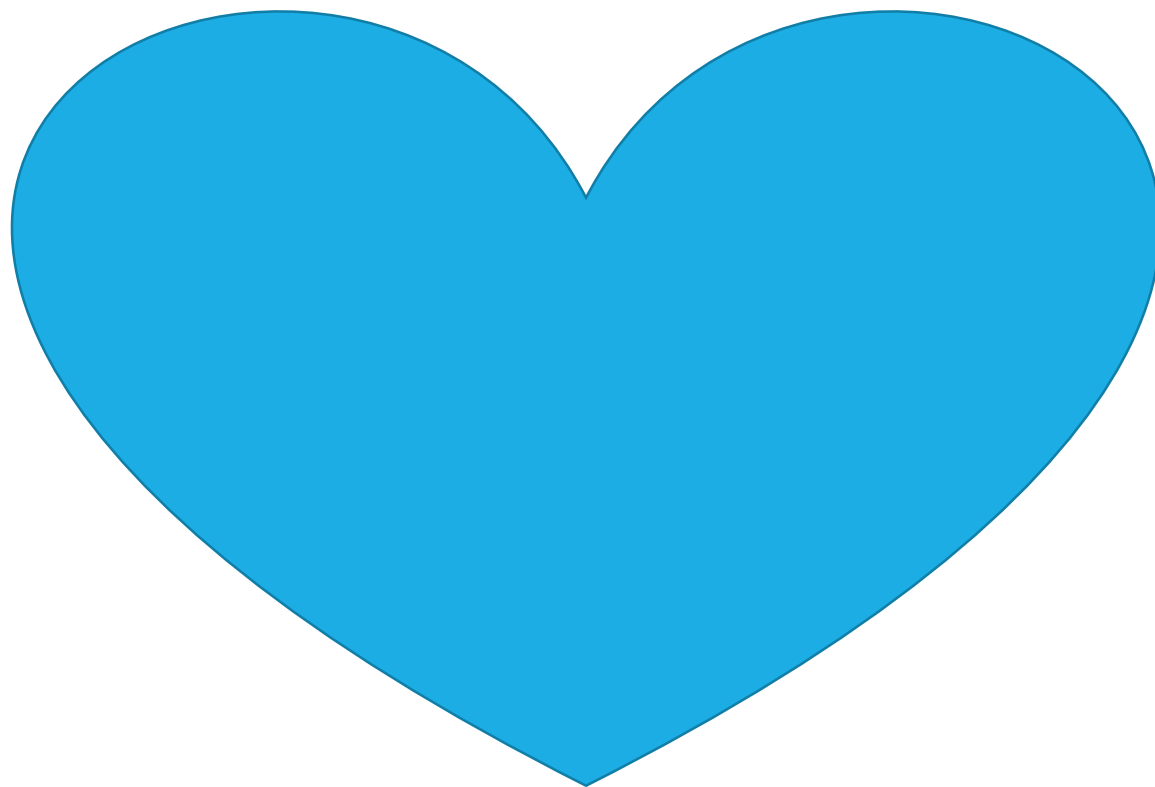
**Incision and drainage (I&D)** – is a procedure performed to release pus or pressure under the skin caused by an abscess, boil, infected paranasal sinus.



Picture available from  
<https://www.saintlukeskc.org/health-library/abscess-drainage>



Picture available from  
<https://images.emedicinehealth.com/images/skin-abscess.jpg>



# Medication Treatment

## Take home medication

- Antibiotic for 5 days: Dicloxacilin (500 mg) sig 4 times a day on an empty stomach.
- Pain killer : Paracetamol (500 mg) sig 1 tab prn. for pain or fever q 6-8 hrs.

## Wound care

- Retained drained until have no discharge
- Clean wound and change packing drainage daily
- Keep wound dry

Goldberg C., (2018). Practical Guide to Clinical Medicine.

Available from <https://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/history.html>

# Summary

- The female patient with diabetes and painful boil at the bottom and present fever.
- Primary procedure to solve the patient's problem is incision and drainage.
- The primary medical prescriptions and care for a client are antibiotic for 5 days and pain killer.
- Patient need to change wound dressing and drainage very day until wound complete healed.





# Thank You!



ขอบคุณ  
นส.สิริขวัญ ชุสม  
นายदनุพล หยอยสระ  
ที่ร่วมสาธิต procedure



**Email: wanpenw@webmail.npru.ac.th**