



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University

Herpes Simplex Virus



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Herpes Simplex Virus

Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) is a common viral infection that affects millions of individuals worldwide. It is categorized into two main types: HSV-1, primarily associated with oral herpes (cold sores), and HSV-2, which predominantly causes genital herpes. This contagious virus can cause painful and recurrent outbreaks, posing physical and emotional challenges for affected individuals.



Nursing Assessment for Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)

1. Chief Complaint and History
2. Symptom Assessment
3. Psychosocial Assessment
4. Safety Assessment
5. Pain Assessment
6. Vital Signs
7. Complications Assessment
8. Medication and Treatment History
9. Patient Education
10. Psychological Support



Nursing Diagnosis for Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV):

- 1. Acute Pain Related to HSV Lesions and Discomfort**
- 2. Impaired Skin Integrity Related to HSV Lesions and Risk of Infection**
- 3. Risk for Complications (e.g., Ocular HSV, Meningitis) Related to Recurrent HSV Outbreaks**
- 4. Anxiety Related to HSV Diagnosis and Emotional Impact**
- 5. Risk for Transmission of HSV to Sexual Partners Related to Lack of Knowledge or Unsafe Practices**
- 6. Deficient Knowledge Regarding HSV, Transmission, and Self-Management**

Nursing Interventions for Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)

- 1. Pain Management**
- 2. Lesion Care and Infection Prevention**
- 3. Antiviral Medications**
- 4. Psychosocial Support**
- 5. Education on Transmission Prevention**
- 6. Patient Isolation and Containment**
- 7. Stress Reduction and Coping Strategies**
- 8. Medication Adherence**
- 9. Follow-Up and Monitoring**
- 10. Support Groups and Counseling Referral**

Conclusion

In conclusion, the nursing care plan for Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) emphasizes the essential role of nursing in providing holistic care to individuals affected by this viral infection. HSV can be physically uncomfortable and emotionally distressing, posing challenges related to pain, stigma, and transmission risk. The care plan outlined above encompasses a range of interventions designed to address these challenges comprehensively.



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Herpes zoster Virus



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Herpes zoster is viral infection that occurs with reactivation of the varicella-zoster virus. It is usually a painful but self-limited dermatomal rash. Symptoms typically start with pain along the affected dermatome, which is followed in 2-3 days by a vesicular eruption. Classic physical findings include painful grouped herpetiform vesicles on an erythematous base. Treatment includes antiviral medications such as acyclovir, famciclovir, and valacyclovir given within 72 hours of symptom onset.





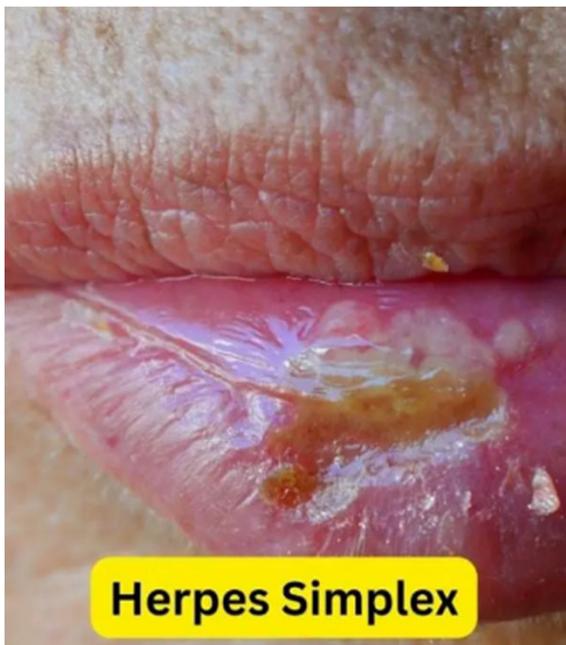
Diagnosis

Diagnosis is based primarily on the history and physical findings. In most cases, confirming the diagnosis via laboratory testing has no utility. In select patient populations, however—particularly immunocompromised patients—the presentation can be atypical and may require additional testing.

- Laboratory studies for VZV include the following:
- Direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) testing of vesicular fluid or a corneal lesion
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing of vesicular fluid, a corneal lesion, or blood
- Tzank smear of vesicular fluid (lower sensitivity and specificity than DFA or PCR)

Management

- Episodes of herpes zoster are generally self-limited and resolve without intervention; they tend to be more benign and mild in children than in adults.
- Conservative therapy includes the following:
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- Wet dressings with 5% aluminum acetate (Burrow solution), applied for 30-60 minutes 4-6 times daily
- Lotions (eg, calamine)



Herpes Simplex



Herpes Zoster



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fungus infection



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fungus infection

Fungal infections, or mycosis, are diseases caused by a fungus (yeast or mold). Fungal infections are most common on your skin or nails, but fungi (plural of fungus) can also cause infections in your mouth, throat, lungs, urinary tract and many other parts of your body.



Who is most at risk for fungal infections?

Anyone can get a fungal infection, especially ones that affect your skin or nails. Fungal infections are more common in places on your body that trap moisture or have a lot of friction. You're at higher risk for infection, especially severe ones, if you have poor circulation or diabetes, or if you have a weakened immune system from

- HIV/AIDS.
- Cancer or cancer treatments.
- Immunosuppressant medications (for autoimmune conditions or organ, stem cell or bone marrow transplants)

Symptoms and Causes

- **Symptoms of superficial or subcutaneous infections can include:**
- Itching, soreness, redness or rash in the affected area.
- Discolored, thick or cracked nails.
- Pain while eating, loss of taste or white patches in mouth or throat.
- A painless lump under your skin.



Symptoms of fungal infections in your lungs

- Symptoms of fungal infections in your lungs include:
- Cough, sometimes coughing up blood.
- Fatigue (tiredness).
- Fever.
- Shortness of breath.
- Muscle aches.
- Joint pain.
- Headache.
- Night sweats.



Management and Treatment

- To treat a fungal disease, your provider may prescribe antifungal treatment in the form of:
 - Oral medication (pills).
 - IV medication, given to you at a doctor's office or hospital directly into a vein.
 - Lotion, cream or powder.
 - Mouthwash or lozenges.
 - Eye drops.
 - Shampoo.

Prevention

- **Prevention Shower after getting dirty or sweaty. Don't let areas of your skin stay damp.**
- **Don't walk barefoot in public bathrooms, showers or locker rooms.**
- **Wear clean, dry, cotton underwear.**
- **Take care of your teeth and mouth.**
- **Clean and use contact lenses as directed by your eye care provider.**

Prevention

- **Keep your nails short and clean.**
- **Only take antibiotics as prescribed. If you take antibiotics for too long, yeast can overgrow in your body and cause an infection.**
- **Don't share sporting equipment, towels or other personal items with other people.**
- **Wear protective clothing, like gloves, boots, long pants and long-sleeved shirts when working with soil. Wear an N95 mask to avoid breathing in harmful fungus if you live in an area where it's commonly found.**
- **If you live in an area with harmful fungus in the soil, wear a mask or stay indoors with the windows closed during dust storms.**

