



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University

# Nursing care of gynecological patients

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# Learning Objectives

1. Explain the principles of nursing for gynecological patients
2. Apply nursing care plan to gynecological patients

# Common Gynecological Diseases

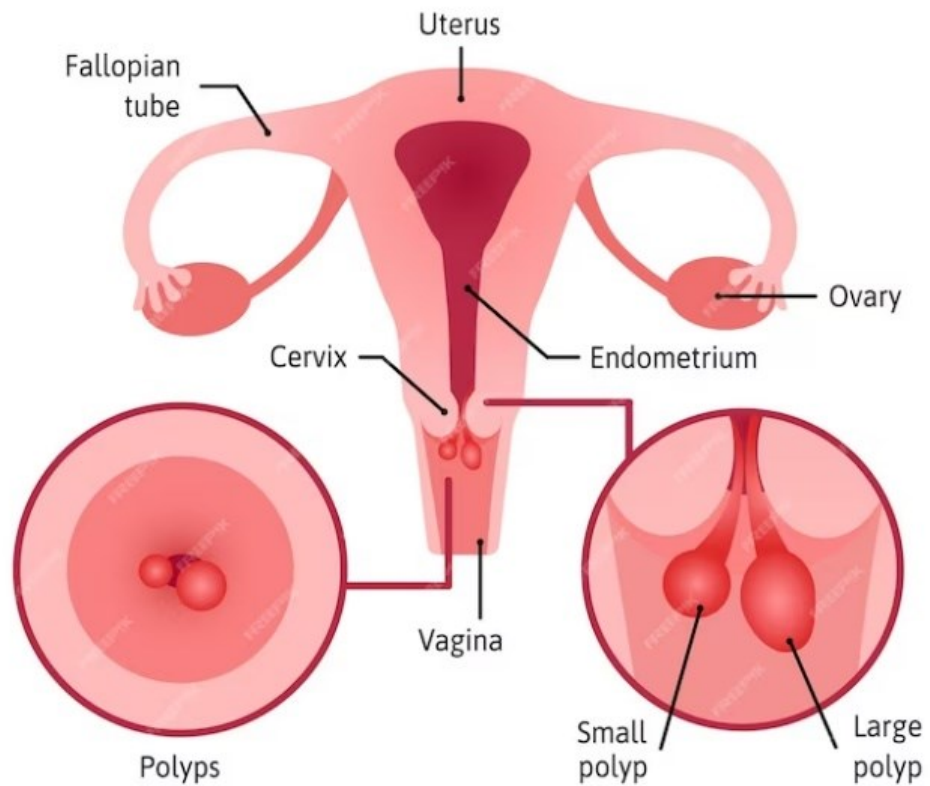
Tumor/cyst: cervix, ovary, uterus/ displacement

infection: bacteria, fungus, parasites, sexually transmitted disease

Menstrual cycle disorders: dysmenorrhea, post-menstrual bleeding, amenorrhea, endometriosis, DUB, menopause, rape

# Tumor/cyst: cervix, ovary, uterus

## Prolapsed uterus/ Uterine prolapse



## Nursing care

**Surgery:** polypectomy, Ovarian cystectomy, Unilateral/ Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, Total abdominal hysterectomy c salpingo-oophorectomy, myomectomy, hysterectomy

-Pre-post op. care

-Sleep, walk, prevent constipation, avoid lifting heavy objects/ strenuous exercise, swimming, long-distance travel for one week, don't have sexual intercourse, tampons, diet, fluids, incision care, pain

# Nursing diagnosis

**Risk for Infection** related to immunosuppression, malnutrition

## Nursing Interventions

-hands wash

-limited visitors

-personal hygiene.

-monitor CBC, temperature

-antibiotics

# Nursing Diagnosis

**Imbalanced Nutrition:** Less Than Body Requirements related to hypermetabolic state, consequences of chemotherapy and surgery, fatigue, emotional distress, pain

## Nursing Interventions

- measure the patient's height, weight
- consume rich in nutrients and calorie-dense
- consume enough fluids
- promote frequent or smaller meals
- supplements.
- odors

## Nursing diagnosis

Deficient fluid volume related to blood loss

## Nursing Interventions

- monitor active fluid loss (wound drainage, tubes, bleeding, vomiting)
- monitor serum electrolytes
- encourage to drink fluid



# Nursing diagnosis

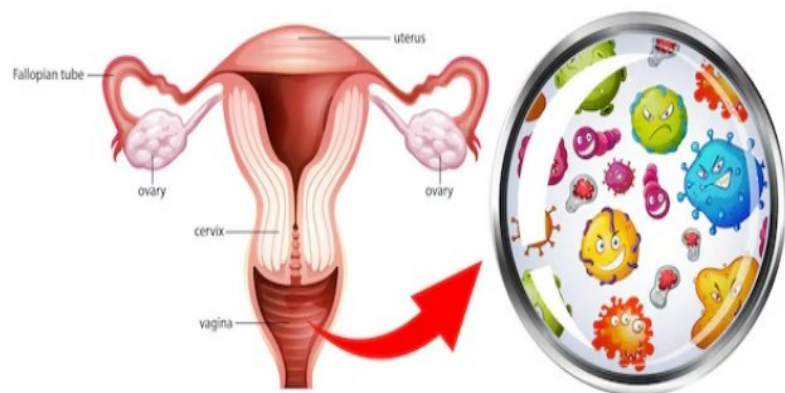
**Fear/Anxiety** related to a threat to alteration in health/socioeconomic status, interaction patterns and role functioning, separation from family, and the threat of death secondary to ovarian cancer as evidenced by increased tension, trembling, restlessness, and insomnia, expressed worry over evolving.g life events, feelings of hopelessness

## Nursing Interventions

- Encourage the patient to express their feelings.
- Keep in close contact with the patient. As necessary, speak with and touch the patient.
- Provide an open and relaxed environment

# Female genital tract Infection

1. Vaginal trichomoniasis
2. Vulvovaginal candidiasis
3. Bacterial vaginosis



# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Gonorrhea

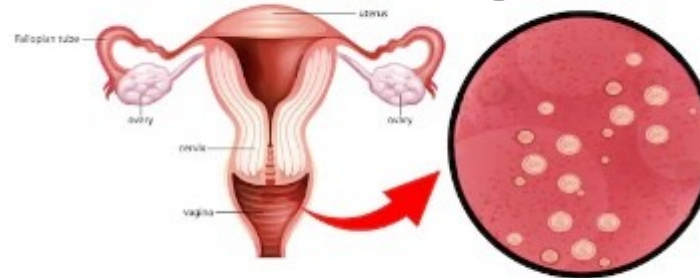
Non - gonococcal urethritis

Syphillis

Chancroid

Herpes simplex

## Genital Herpes



Genital herpes is a viral infection caused by the herpes simplex virus. It can cause sores or blisters on or around the genitals or anus.

## Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)



# Treatment

- Treat immediately with antibiotics.
- Treat your partner
- Provide knowledge to prevent reinfection

Menstrual cycle disorders: dysmenorrhea, post-menstrual bleeding, amenorrhea, endometriosis, DUB, menopause, rape



**Nursing Diagnosis:** Acute pain related to increased uterine contractility

### **Nursing Interventions**

- warm the abdomen
- therapeutic touch.
- perform light exercises
- relaxation techniques
- administer analgesics as prescribed

## Nursing Diagnosis

Risk for anemia related to blood loss and iron deficiency

### *Nursing Interventions*

- monitor hemoglobin and hematocrit levels.
- administer iron supplements as prescribed.
- educate and encourage the consumption of foods high in iron.



## Nursing Diagnosis

Deficient Knowledge

## Nursing Interventions

-assess the patient's understanding of the disorder and its causes.

-provide education

-explain diagnostic tests and procedures

Collaborate with the healthcare team

# Nursing Diagnosis

Anxiety

## Nursing Interventions

- assess the patient's level of anxiety
- implement relaxation techniques
- provide information and education about the potential causes and treatment options.
- encourage the patient to express their concerns and fears.
- provide emotional support.
- collaborate with mental health professionals

# Nursing Diagnosis

## Rape-trauma syndrome related to sexual assault

### Nursing Interventions

1. It is important to communicate the following to individual who has been sexually assaulted: You are safe here, You did the best you could
2. Explain every assessment procedure that will be conducted and why it is being conducted. Ensure that data collection is conducted in a caring, nonjudgmental manner
3. Ensure that the client has adequate privacy for all immediate post-crisis interventions. Try to have as few people as possible providing immediate care or collecting immediate evidence



# References

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