# VOMITING



**Vomiting** (known medically as **emesis**) is the forceful expulsion of the contents of one's stomach through the mouth and sometimes the nose.

### **INTERVENTIONS**

#### Non-pharmacological

### • **Replace the water loss** Patient with vomiting is at risk of dehydration

- Relieve sensation of nausea by providing any of the following: Ice chips, hot tea with lemon, hot ginger ale, Dry toast or crackers, cold cola beverage
- **Provide oral hygiene** Continual vomiting may affect the gums and teeth. Oral care can also alleviate vomiting.
- Minimize exacerbating factors such as food smells, constipation, and anxiety
- Provide a quiet, well-ventilated environment
- Offer food when the patient is less or not nauseous Allow the patient to eat what he/she enjoys and tolerates well
  - Avoid food that is too fatty, warm, very spicy and odorous Immediately remove any food that the patient cannot or will not eat
- Sit in an upright position for 30 45 minutes after eating Upright position will minimize the movement of food upward since it is against the gravity
- Educate the patient about the proper use of antiemetic medications to treat nausea. Proper education will help the patient understand the importance of compliance
- Guided imagery and other diversional activities will help the patient not to be so focused with vomiting
- Encourage patient to report early signs of nausea
- Observe for potential complications as follows:
  - > Dehydration
  - Thirst (first sign)
  - Dry mouth and mucus membrane
  - ➢ Warm, flushed dry skin
  - Fever, tachycardia, low BP
  - ➢ Weight loss
  - Sunken eyeballs
  - Oliguria
  - Dark, concentrated urine
  - High specific gravity of urine
  - Poor skin turgor
  - Altered LOC (level of consciousness)
  - Elevated BUN, serum creatinine
  - Elevated hematocrit

# VOMITING



**Pharmacological: Prokinetic antiemetic** 

Metoclopramide

**CTZ-targeting antiemetic for chemical causes** 

Haloperidol /D2 antagonist

### Vomiting centre-targeting antiemetic

Phenergan Prochlorperazine D2 D2, H1 antagonist, weak anti muscarinic

### Conversation

Patient: Hello, can I have your few minutes? Nurse: Sure, what can I do for you? Patient: I have trouble with vomiting. Nurse: When did it begin? How often does it occur? Patient: Just the other day. I vomited three times yesterday and twice today. Nurse: What brings it on? Patient: I think it's the food that I ate yesterday. After that, I had nausea then eventually I went to the sink. Nurse: What makes it better? Patient: I think a little relaxation helps but only for a moment. Nurse: What makes it worse? Patient: Greasy foods and strong odors had really made it worse. Nurse: What does it feel like? Can you describe it? Patient: It's a very uneasy feeling and I felt like my throat and mouth became very acidic. Nurse: Is it associated with abdominal pain, bloating, vertigo (rotational dizziness), headache or any other symptoms? Patient: I often have abdominal pain and sometimes dizziness. Nurse: How bothered are you by these symptoms? Patient: I'm truly bothered. I want this be done as soon as possible. Nurse: What medications and treatments are you currently using? Patient: I honestly did not take any medications. I taught it's bearable but now I can't take it anymore. Nurse: Okay, I'll report this right away to the doctor. I'll be back.

Patient: Thank you very much.