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Conjunctivitis

Patient name: _____

Admission: _____

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DATE INITIAL**I. The client/caregiver can define conjunctivitis.**

- A. It is an inflammation of the conjunctive, the clear membrane that covers the white part of the eye and inner surface of the eyelids.
- B. Viruses, bacteria, allergies, or substances that irritate the eyes can cause conjunctivitis.
- C. It is commonly called “pink eye.”
- D. It is very contagious.

II. The client/caregiver can recognize signs and symptoms.

- A. Discomfort or feeling of irritation
- B. Redness
- C. Watery or pus-like drainage
- D. Eyelid swelling
- E. Itching and tearing
- F. Crusting discharge that can mat the eyelashes together

III. The client/caregiver can list measures to prevent spread of the disease.

- A. Wash hands (with soap and water) frequently, especially after touching eyes.
- B. Do not share washcloths, towels, eye drops, tissues, make-up, or pillowcases.
- C. Wash items such as towels in hot water and separate from others.

- D. Discard cotton balls, gauze, or tissues properly.

- E. Avoid smoke or other known items that cause irritation or allergic reactions.

- F. Keep a child home from school and away from other children as directed by the physician.

IV. The client/caregiver can list measures that relieve symptoms.

- A. Cleanse eyelids and lashes frequently.
- B. Apply warm or cold compresses.
- C. Use acetaminophen or ibuprofen as directed by physician for discomfort.
- D. Take medication/eye ointments as ordered.
- E. The physician may order antiallergy medication (in pill form) if the child has allergic conjunctivitis.

REFERENCES

- Cohen, B. J., & Taylor, J. J. (2005). *Memmler's the human body in health and disease* (10th ed.). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
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- Timby, B. K., & Smith, N. C. (2003). *Introductory medical-surgical nursing* (8th ed.). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.