



# Abordaje enfermero del paciente portador de un dispositivo de asistencia ventricular percutáneo y complicaciones vasculares asociadas [

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text (article)

Analítica

**Introduction.** The Impella CP catheter is a percutaneous ventricular assist device consisting of an intravascular axial flow pump implanted on a catheter, placed through the aortic valve, driving blood from the left ventricle to the aorta. It is indicated to manage patients suffering from refractory cardiogenic shock. The following paper describes a nursing care plan for a 77-year-old patient who suffered from an anterior acute myocardial infarction (AMI) with cardiogenic shock that required implantation of an Intra-Aortic Balloon Pump (IABP) and a left transfemoral Impella CP. At 24h, the patient presented signs of ischemia in the lower left extremity with deterioration and irreversible sequelae, requiring infracondylar amputation. **Materials and methods.** The nursing evaluation was carried out following the Virginia Henderson model within 24 hours of ICU admission. A nursing care plan was developed using NANDA-NOC-NIC taxonomy with result indicators and activities, also highlighting a collaboration problem. **Results.** We highlight three diagnoses: ineffective thermoregulation, risk of infection and risk of impaired skin integrity. The collaboration problems are: ineffective peripheral perfusion, risk of bleeding, decreased cardiac output and pain. **Discussion.** Ventricular assist devices with percutaneous access allow greater ease and speed in their insertion, but they are not exempt from vascular complications. It is essential that the nursing team is suitably trained and updated regarding new devices. Early detection of ischemia could prevent irreversible damage in other patients

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