|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Situation** | **Hospital** | **Community setting** |
| Patient post myocardialinfarction | A). Treatment of pain must be in consideration and it can be done with the use of Nitroglycerin. This treatment is also helpful to progress the supply of blood towards the heart and in this way, the heart doesn't need to work harder. So it is effective in the patients who have the issue of the heart.
  | a. Minimum movement because it creates stress on the muscles of the heart and they have to work harder than normal. So minimal movement is suggested to avoid complications.
 |
| B). Medicines that produce an anxiolytic effect, this kind of medicine divides the heart workload and heart muscles don't need to work harder. It can also avoid the stress to heart muscles (Mehta PK, 2015)
 | b. Healthy diet as prescribed by the doctor. Diet other than prescription must be strictly prohibited because it can create further complications and issues related to the heart (Lipinski MJ, 2014)
 |
| Patient with an acquired brain injury | A) Monitoring of the brain function by considering that there is enough supply of oxygen from the brain blood | A) proper medication for physical implants such as deep brain stimulation because it can be helpful for the maintenance of brain injury treatment  |
| B) Sensory stimulation must be considered with the use of modalities  | 1. Proper care through Physiotherapists

(Dronkers, 2007) |
| Patient with a spinal cord injury | A) Maintenance of blood pressure is important with the use of intravenous fluids as well as vasopressors. The blood pressure must be kept in the range of 85 to 90 mmHg seven days after injury. | A )Routine check-ups to avoid further complications  |
| B) In spinal cord, there must be a supply of oxygen because insufficient oxygen can deprive the proper functioning of cord (Singh A, 2014)
 | B) Proper diet for quick recovery  |

**References**

Dronkers, N. F.-Z. (2007). "Paul Broca's Historic Cases: High-Resolution MR Imaging of the Brains of Leborgne and Lelong." Brain. *A Journal of Neurology*, 1432-441.

Lipinski MJ, E. R.-G. (2014). A systematic review and collaborative meta-analysis to determine the incremental value of copeptin for rapid rule-out of acute myocardial infarction". *The American Journal of Cardiology.*, 1581-91.

Mehta PK, W. J. (2015). "Ischemic heart disease in women: a focus on risk factors". *Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine*, 140-51.

Singh A, T. L.-R. (2014). "Global prevalence and incidence of traumatic spinal cord injury". *Clinical Epidemiology*, 309-31.