

Resource 3

System	Physiologic Changes	Expected Signs or Symptoms	Nursing Implications
Eyes	 Loss of elasticity Lens thickens and discolors Decreased pupil size Macular degeneration 	 Eyelids drop or turn inward Colour distortion Decreased tolerance for Glare Cataracts Slower dark and light adaptation Narrowing of visual field Presbyopia 	 Provide for brighter lights (3X the light is required) and colour contrasts to increase discrimination Adjust lighting to decrease glare Clean glasses Approach the person from the front not the side.
Ear	 Thickening of Tympanic membrane Ear Wax Build up Sclerosis of Inner Ear 	 Presbycusis Increase auditory reaction time Loss of high frequency sounds 	 Face older adults when interacting Speak in lower tones Assess for wax in ears
Nose, Mouth, Throat	 Atrophy of taste buds Loss of efficiency in relaying flavors Decrease sense of smell Retraction of gums 	 Changes in dentition Decreased taste buds for sweet and salty; mostly able to taste bitter and sour 	 Seasoning of food may need to be increased Assess for ill fitting dentures
Gastrointestinal System	 Weakening of intestinal wall Reduced gastric acid Slower neural transmission Decrease esophageal peristalsis Decrease in secretion of digestive juices 	 Food intolerances, difficulty with digestion Reflux Constipation and incontinence Diverticulosis Vitamin deficiency 	Assess elimination patterns Allow more time for eating Space meals out Ensure 1500-2000 ml/day fluid Promotion of 6 small meals/day

Musculoskeletal System	 30% reduction in muscle mass Skeletal changes (bone resorption is greater than bone deposition) Degenerative joint changes Dehydration of intervertebral disks 	 Decrease in strength and stamina Fractures, osteoporosis Increased joint stiffness Decreased height Gait changes 	 Muscle strengthening exercises Adequate calcium intake, Vit. D Flexibility exercises and weight bearing exercises Encourage ROM exercises Distinguish muscle weakness from electrolyte imbalance and/or medications side effects Ensure well fitting footwear Fall risk is higher
Cardiovascular	 Decreased cardiac output Conductivity altered Heart valves thicken Left ventricle hypertrophy Decreased stress response Decreased coronary artery blood flow 	 Decrease in peripheral circulation Decrease in rate, rhythm of pulse Fatigue, SOB Dependent edema of lower extremities Dizziness from too rapid change of position Increased systolic blood pressure Pulse takes a longer time to return to a resting heart rate. 	 Pace activities Monitor Blood pressure Check for swelling/pitting edema-use of support hose Elevate feet periodically during day Instruct on proper way to get up after lying in bed or sitting to avoid Blood Pressure drop
Pulmonary	 Increase AP Diameter Rigidity of chest wall Decreased cilia Fewer alveoli Intercostal, accessory and diaphragm muscles become weaker 	 Decreased cough reflex Decreased removal of mucus, dust and irritants Decreased vital capacity Decreased chest expansion Decreased endurance Hyper-inflation of apices; under inflation of bases of lungs 	 Ensure upright position when eating, drinking Limit exposure to air borne viruses and pollutants Yearly flu immunization Encourage deepbreathing, smoking cessation programs Pace activities, provide adequate rest

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Neurological	 Decrease in Neuro-transmitters Nerve cell degeneration and atrophy (25-42%) Decrease in rate of nerve cell conduction impulses Altered pain perception Decreased proprioception Diminished stage 3-4 (deep) sleep 	 Difficulty in changing positions or achieving balance Loss of sensation in extremities Learning occurs as usual but more slowly Slower reflexes More frequent awakenings at night 	 Approach learning projects slowly Use memory aids (calendar, post-it notes, etc.) Assess mental status as required Assess environment for safety
Renal & Bladder	 Decrease in number of nephrons Decrease in blood flow, glomeruli, renin and filtration Decreased bladder capacity Weak pelvic floor muscles Replacement of smooth muscle and elastic tissue with fibrous connective tissue in bladder 	 Increased creatinine clearance More time needed for filtration; urine may be more dilute Increased urinary frequency Increased potential for inadequate excretion of drug metabolites Incomplete emptying of bladder/urinary retention 	 Monitor renal function carefully Remove barriers of getting to toilet Assess pattern of voiding with continence log if incontinence is occurring Toileting strategies as appropriate Be alert to check for post- void residual
Reproductive (Female)	 Decreased estrogen production Ovaries degenerate Vagina, uterus and breast atrophy Sagging and loss of firmness of breasts 	Vaginal dryness Menopause Uncomfortable intercourse	 Be sensitive that these changes may impact self esteem Desire for closeness and for sexual activity does not diminish with age Be aware of different products to assist with vaginal dryness Continue to encourage safe sex practices.

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Reproductive Changes (Male)	 Sperm count diminishes Decrease penis size Hypertrophy of prostate gland Decrease in size of testes 	Erectile Dysfunction concerns	As above
Immune System	 Decrease in Thymus Mass and productions Increase in immunoglobulins 	More susceptible to infections	 Good hand washing Ensure flu and Pneumovac inoculations are given Limit exposure to obvious pathogens Maintain aseptic technique in dressing changes and any invasive procedures
Skin	 Loss of subcutaneous tissue Thinning of dermis Atrophy of oil, moisture, sweat glands Loss of elasticity Paler face 	 Wrinkling Underlying Tissue more fragile Inability to respond to heat or cold quickly Loss of moisture Dryness Prone to Hypothermia Altered Thermoregulation 	 Handle individual skin with care Use lotion to lubricate skin Inspect skin when bathing Repositioning every 2 hours Hydrate Wear light cool clothing in hot weather Maintain warm environment in cooler temperatures

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