



## PART 3 PSYCHIATRIC AND ALTERNATIVE THERAPIES CASES

3. Give the definition of each of the following types of delusional thinking:
  - a. Thought broadcasting
  - b. Thought insertion
  - c. Grandeur
  - d. Ideas of reference
  - e. Persecution
  - f. Somatic delusions
  
4. What symptoms indicate that R.B. has paranoid schizophrenia?
  
5. Why is it important to know R.B.'s history before he is diagnosed with schizophrenia?
  
6. What diagnostic screenings are important in evaluating R.B.?
  
7. What are the most important initial interventions in treating R.B.?

### CASE STUDY PROGRESS

After a full mental status assessment, the psychiatrist orders close monitoring in the inpatient setting and an antipsychotic medication.

8. Which class of antipsychotic medications is considered first-line therapy for schizophrenia?
  
9. K.B. will need to be monitored closely. How will this be done?
  
10. What types of psychosocial treatments may be used to treat R.B.'s schizophrenia? Name at least five.

#### CASE STUDY PROGRESS

R.B. is started on olanzapine (Zyprexa). You inform R.B. and his family about the common side effects of the atypical antipsychotics.

11. What are the common side effects of atypical antipsychotics such as olanzapine (Zyprexa)? Select all that apply.
  - a. Tardive dyskinesia
  - b. Drowsiness
  - c. Dry mouth
  - d. Palpitations
  - e. Nausea
  - f. Weight gain

#### CASE STUDY PROGRESS

As you go in to give R.B. his medication, he speaks to you in fragmented sentences. "Is that a bird? The little flowers jump up and down. What says the moon?" Before you can say anything, he asks, "Do you see that bird over my bed? She is telling me not to leave this room. If I move she will swoop down and try to peck at my eyes. Be careful!"

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12. Is he having a delusion or a hallucination? Explain your answer.
13. Which responses by the nurse are appropriate? Select all that apply.
- a. "I don't see a bird over your head, but I can understand how that would be upsetting to you."
  - b. "There is no bird over your bed."
  - c. "Tell me more about what you are seeing."
  - d. "The voice you are hearing is part of your illness. It can't hurt you."
  - e. "I'll come back to talk to you when you are settled down."

#### CASE STUDY OUTCOME

After 2 weeks of inpatient therapy, K.B. is discharged back to his parents' home and is enrolled in a day treatment program. He and his parents attend family therapy sessions twice a month. He hopes to move to a halfway house in the community.