

IM6 (Acute Psychiatric) Critical Thinking Worksheet

<p>1. DSM-5 Diagnosis and Brief Pathophysiology (include reference): Substance use disorder (Alcohol) It is a problematic pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress. Excessive use of alcohol can cause disturbances in a person's physiological, psychological, education and family lives. It can be fatal.</p>	<p>2. Psychosocial Stressors (i.e. Legal, Environmental, Relational, Developmental, Educational, Substance Use, etc.); Environmental stressors</p>	<p>3. DSM-5 Criteria for Diagnosis (Asterisk or Highlight Symptoms Your Patient Exhibits and Include References) ANXIETY NAUSEA AND VOMITING IRRITABILITY HEADACHE TREMORS SWEATING DEPRESSION SHAKINESS</p>
<p>4. Medical Diagnoses: Fractured Humerus</p>	<p>5. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis. BAL</p>	<p>6. Lab Values That May Be Affected: CBC CMP AST-4.4 SERUM ALBUMIN-3.1 ALP-125 BILIRUBIN-1.1 ETOH-50 MG</p> <p>7. Current Treatment: BENZODIAZEPINE THIAMINE VITAMIN B12</p>

<p>8. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: ANXIETY AND FEAR</p>	<p>12. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7: 1.NURSE WILL ASK QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE CAUSE OF ANXIETY.</p>	<p>13. Patient Teaching: 1. TEACH PT DIFFERENT MECHANISM OF COPING AND DEALING WITH STRESS.</p>
<p>9. Related to (r/t): CESSATION OF ALCOHOL INTAKE/ PHYSIOLOGICAL WITHDRAWAL</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice: PT WHO CONSUME ALCOHOL GETS MORE ANXIOUS AFTER CESSATION. ANXIETY IS PART OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF ALCOHOL.</p>	<p>2. TEACH PT ABOUT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS</p>
<p>10. As evidenced by (aeb): FEELINGS OF INADEQUACY, SHAME AND REMORSE.</p> <p>INRCEASED HELPLESSNESS/HOPELESSNESS WITH LOSS OF CONTROL OF OWN LIFE</p>	<p>2.NURSE WILL MAINTAIN CALM ENVIRONMENT AND MINIMISE NOISE.</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: REDUCING STRESSORS CAN HELP PT REMAIN CALM WHICH IN TURN WILL REDUCE ANXIETY.</p>	<p>14. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1.REFER PT TO SUPPORT GROUPS , ESPECIALLY SUPPORT GROUPS THAT BENEFIT HIM IN HIS COMMUNITY.</p>
<p>11. Desired patient outcome: PT WILL VERBALIZE THAT THEIR ANXIETY IS REDUCE AND MANAGEABLE.</p> <p>PT WILL EXPRESS A SENSE OF REGAINING SOME CONTROL OF LIFE AND SITUATION.</p>	<p>3.MONITOR PT FOR SIGNS OF DEPRESSION</p> <p>ALCOHOL WITHDRAW CAN CAUSE ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION WHICH CAN LEAD TO SUICIDAL THOUGHTS.</p>	<p>2. INSTRUCT PT TO AVOID ALCOHOL SUBSTANCES LIKE MOUTH WASH IF TAKING ANTABUSE MEDICATION</p> <p>3.TEACH PT ABOUT SUPPORT GROUPS FOR FAMILIES.</p>