

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Megan Chambers

Unit:

Pt. Initials: Ertha

Date: 11/3/2016

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Alzheimers: Chronic cognitive disorder that is part of a psychiatric disorders classifying as Nuerocognitive disorders. Accounting for 60-80% of all dementia diagnosis, although its age related is does not represent the normal process of aging.

2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness

The abnormal buildup of proteins in and around the brain cells. A Protein called amyloid, which deposits plaque around the brain cells.

HTN, Smoking, high alcohol consumption, poor diet and hyperlipedemia.

3. Signs and Symptoms

Repeat statements and questions, forgets converdations and appointments, routinely misplaced poseesions and eventually forgetting the names of family members.

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Obtaining an accurate differential diagnosis of dementia is is esestial. Alzheimers is a rule-out disorder that is, the diagnosis is made after family hx, lab tests and brain imaging are eleimanted.

Mini-cog, ADLs, CT, PET, MRI and FAST

5. Lab Values that may be affected

There are no labs available to dtermine if a pt has this disease.

6. Current Treatment

Medications such as galantamine, rivastigmine, donepezil.

Sleep aids, anti-anxiety medication

Since Alzheimers is not curable, most treatment is aimed at management.

Memory training, mental social stimulation and physical exercise programs.

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7. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:

Increaded confusion

8. Related to (r/t):

Alzheimers

9. As evidenced by (aeb):

Increased acute Confusion

10. Desired patient outcome:

Demished episodes of confusion, pt returns to baseline level of confusion before the end of my shift.

11. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:

1 .Orient pt to Person, Place, Time

Evidenced Based Practice:

increased orientation ensures greater degree of saftey for the pt

2. Provide a calm enviroment and elimination of loud noises ans stimuli

Evidenced Based Practice:

Evevated levels of visual and auditory stimulation can be misinterpereted by the confused pt.

3. Give simple commands and directions

Evidenced Based Practice:

This way the pt is able to reduce anxiety in a already strange environment.

12. Patient Teaching:

1. Aiding the pt in use of a calander/notes

2. Teach the pt good fluid intake as well as nutritonal

3. Teach daughter the problems associated with AD such as pain, swallowing difficulties, UTI, pneuemonia.

13. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:

1. Teach the family to recongize signs of early confusion and seek medical help

2. Provide the pt and family members with a lisit of their medications and allergies as well as sheet with the HCP number and name

3. If the pt is going home ask the HCP what type of service the pt will need and discuss with family members and see who can help the pt

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/alzheimers-disease/symptoms-causes/syc-20350447>

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