

IM6 (Acute Psychiatric) Critical Thinking Worksheet

<p><b>1. DSM-5 Diagnosis and Brief Pathophysiology (include reference):</b>          Opioid use disorder- prolonged or intense exposure to opioids inhibits neural firing in the brain, causing symptoms ranging from a sense of relaxation to lethal respiratory depression. After opioids are withdrawn from the system a surge of norepinephrine is released causing withdrawal symptoms.</p> <p><b>4. Medical Diagnoses:</b>          Depression, backpain, heroin overdose</p>	<p><b>2. Psychosocial Stressors (i.e. Legal, Environmental, Relational, Developmental, Educational, Substance Use, etc.);</b>          Going through a divorce          A bad relationship with her kids          Has substance abuse issues</p>	<p><b>2. DSM-5 Criteria for Diagnosis (Asterisk or Highlight Symptoms Your Patient Exhibits and Include References)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent desire to want to stop but can't</li> <li>• A great deal of time is spent looking or seeking the drug to get high</li> <li>• Craving or strong desires</li> <li>• Recurrent use in which its physically hazardous</li> <li>• Has a tolerance</li> <li>• Goes into withdrawal when they don't have it</li> <li>• Taking the substance longer than you are meant to.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis</b>          COWS          Subjective visual assessment of the patient</p>	<p><b>6. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</b>          CBC-H&amp;H is increased with Heroin use          ETOH-She may have had alcohol in her system too          Urine toxicology-To see what other drugs might have been used          CMP-to see her dehydration status          Magnesium and phosphorous- to see if her electrolytes have been affected by the heroin use</p>	<p><b>7. Current Treatment:</b>          Antianxiety med          Zofran for the N/V          Ibuprofen          Vivitrol</p>

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>8. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</b> Ineffective relationship</p>	<p><b>12. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7:</b> 1.use guided imagery to help her relax</p>	<p><b>13. Patient Teaching:</b> 1. Teach about the use of vivitrol and how it can be a good option</p>
<p><b>9. Related to (r/t):</b> Inability for well balanced collaboration between partners and family</p>	<p><b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> Doing so may take her mind off of the strained relationships she has in her life</p> <p>2.asses the relationships quality by using the relationship flourishing scale</p>	<p>2. Teach her breathing techniques to calm herself during times anxiety episodes from the withdrawal</p> <p>3. Teach her about the relationship flourishing scale that we used to assess the quality of the relationship.</p>
<p><b>10. As evidenced by (aeb):</b> Patient stating that she is going through a divorce and that she is on bad terms with her children</p>	<p><b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> Will help assess meaning, personal growth, relational giving, and goal sharing</p>	<p><b>14. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</b> 1. Consult case management for some help on paying for the vivitrol if she would be interested</p> <p>2.get resources on support groups for families of substance abuse</p>
<p><b>11. Desired patient outcome:</b> The patient will be on better terms with their family and feel better about their relationship</p> <p><b>References-</b> Varcarolis, E. M., Fosbre, C. D., &amp; Chiappetta, L. (2021). <i>Essentials of psychiatric-mental health nursing: A Communication Approach to Evidence-Based Care</i>. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.</p>	<p>3.assess the ways in which the relationship has been altered from all parties involved</p> <p><b>Evidenced Based Practice:</b> Doing so will help see what maybe could be worked on and salvaged and what is causing the relationship struggle</p>	<p>4. Consult a therapist for their family relationships</p>