

IM6 (Acute Psychiatric) Critical Thinking Worksheet

<p>1. DSM-5 Diagnosis and Brief Pathophysiology (include reference): Excessive alcohol use damages the nervous system and the brain. The cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and cerebellum are affected. Excessive alcohol use can raise triglycerides in blood leading to stroke. Alcohol related disorders of GI system include gastritis. Essentials of Psychiatric-mental health nursing book p304</p>	<p>2. Psychosocial Stressors (i.e., Legal, Environmental, Relational, Developmental, Educational, Substance Use, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - family -social -work 	<p>3. DSM-5 Criteria for Diagnosis (Asterisk or Highlight Symptoms Your Patient Exhibits and Include References)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alcohol taken in large amounts for longer times than intended* - Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control alcohol use* - Craving, or a strong desire or urge to use alcohol -Recurrent alcohol use resulting in a failure to fulfill major obligations* -Social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of alcohol* -Alcohol use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent physical or psychological problem.*
<p>4. Medical Diagnoses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gastritis Alcohol Withdrawal 	<p>6. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H&H - AST - ALT - BAL - Ammonia 	<p>7. Current Treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medication - good support system
<p>5. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clinical institute withdrawal assessment for alcohol revised (CIWA-Ar) - CAGE Questionnaire 		

Student Name: _____ Date: _____

<p>8. Focused Nursing Diagnosis: Anxiety/Fear</p>	<p>12. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7: 1. Decrease environmental stimuli</p>	<p>13. Patient Teaching: 1. Teach patient about smartphone apps for medication reminders for medication adherence.</p>
<p>9. Related to (r/t): Cessation of alcohol intake</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice: decreasing environmental stimuli helps the patient to reduce stress and helps to patient to relax</p> <p>2. Establish a therapeutic relationship</p>	<p>2. Teach patient and family to use self-help strategies (managing stress, good sleep hygiene)</p> <p>3. Teach patient importance of attending regular support group meetings.</p>
<p>10. As evidenced by (aeb): Tremors, diaphoresis, sensitivity to light, itching skin, patient stating having a severe headache, patient stating having feelings of guilt</p>	<p>Evidenced Based Practice: Using a consistent and nonjudgmental approach will build patients trust provides patient with a sense of humanness.</p>	<p>14. Discharge Planning/Community Resources: 1. Follow up with HCP</p> <p>2. Work with social worker to plan transportation options to support group resources in community</p>
<p>11. Desired patient outcome: Patient will verbalize reduction of fear to a manageable level, demonstrate coping mechanisms and attend a support group by 3/3/20 by 1700.</p>	<p>3. Monitor for signs of depression</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: monitoring for depression helps to prevent potential suicidal attempts</p>	<p>3. Involve family/friends in discharge planning to ensure a solid support system for patient</p>