

IM6 (Acute Psychiatric) Critical Thinking Worksheet

<p>1. DSM-5 Diagnosis and Brief Pathophysiology (include reference):</p> <p>Alcohol use disorder</p> <p>Alcohol is dose dependent and an CNS depressant, binds with GABA and glutamate receptors. This neurobiological system then binds with 5-HT₂ receptors. It is also a diuretic, inhibits release of ADH</p> <p>4. Medical Diagnoses:</p> <p>Alcohol dependence with withdrawal</p>	<p>2. Psychosocial Stressors (i.e. Legal, Environmental, Relational, Developmental, Educational, Substance Use, etc.):</p> <p>Social - peer influence, family acceptance</p> <p>Gender - males at greater risk</p> <p>Genetic - increased risk associated with genetic markers</p> <p>Psychological - low frustration levels, poor impulse control, childhood trauma, low self-esteem, low meaningful relationships, predisposed for risk taking behaviors</p>	<p>3. DSM-5 Criteria for Diagnosis (Asterisk or Highlight Symptoms Your Patient Exhibits and Include References)</p> <p>1) Substance use continues despite physical or psychological problems</p> <p>2) High tolerance</p> <p>3) Failure to fulfill major role obligations</p> <p>4) Great deal of time dedicated to obtain or use substance and to recover</p>
<p>5. Diagnostic Tests Pertinent or Confirming of Diagnosis</p> <p>Blood-alcohol concentration (BAC)</p> <p>Psychological and physical dependence</p> <p>Anxiety/irritational syndrome with withdrawal</p>	<p>6. Lab Values That May Be Affected:</p> <p>CBC - RBC, HCT, Hemoglobin</p> <p>Chem - Na, K, Cl, U, BUN, Creat, Glucose, Ca, Iron</p> <p>LFT - Albumin, Bilirubin, PT, LD, ALT, AST, ALP, GGT, Total Protein</p>	<p>7. Current Treatment:</p> <p>Medication - Benzos or Barbiturates</p> <p>Intervention - lower anxiety & seizure prevention</p> <p>Supportive - elevated vitals, Autonomic symptoms</p> <p>Thiamine - low levels - Korsakoff syndrome prevention, correct high-output heart failure</p> <p>Folic acid - correct megaloblastic anemia</p> <p>B12 - correct peripheral neuropathy</p>

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

<p>8. Focused Nursing Diagnosis:</p> <p>Compare BAC with behavior - High BAC with few intoxication symptoms equals high tolerance</p>	<p>12. Nursing Interventions related to the Nursing Diagnosis in #7: 1. Tremors</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: <i>Hand or Extremity numb, fingers spread apart</i></p>	<p>13. Patient Teaching:</p> <p>1. Teach on the effects of chronic alcohol abuse (CV damage, liver damage)</p> <p>2. Teach purpose of medication and benefits for post withdrawal for BAC sobriety.</p> <p>3. Provide therapeutic resources that can help in the process of staying sober.</p>
<p>9. Related to (r/t):</p> <p>Blow alcohol levels, accumulation and the effects</p>	<p>2. Vital Signs</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: <i>BP/apical HR for 1 min are early S/S</i></p>	<p>14. Discharge Planning/Community Resources:</p> <p>1. Make appointment with psychology, counseling for substance abuse.</p> <p>2. Find groups such as AA to help relate to others with same addictions and to make discussions more therapeutic in a environment that is comfortable for them.</p> <p>3. Identify triggers, relapse prevention, and psychotherapy planning and practice of different therapeutic models</p>
<p>10. As evidenced by (aeb):</p> <p>Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment of Alcohol Scale (CIWA AR)</p>	<p>3. Nausea/Vomiting</p> <p>Evidenced Based Practice: <i>Ask if they feel sick to their stomach and if they have vomited.</i></p>	
<p>11. Desired patient outcome:</p> <p>Treat signs and symptoms of alcohol abuse. Educate, counsel, and provide therapy to sustain sobriety long term.</p>		