

Question # 1

Student Name:

Josie Brimberry

Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about:

Effects on the Neurologic System

I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content

List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet.

(What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)

- 1 - Intoxication of alcohol can cause cellular damage, loss of brain tissue, anxiety, psychoses, auditory hallucinations, depressed mood, paranoia.
- 2 - Nurses must determine cause of confusion - alcoholic delirium, dementia, schizophrenia, & vitamin deficiencies.
- 3 - Korsakoff's syndrome is severe amnesia where the person cannot learn new skills.
- 4 - Wernicke-Korsakoff's syndrome is developed when the person becomes thiamine deficient from excessive alcohol consumption.
- 5 - Marchiafava-Bignami is impaired cerebral blood flow from excessive alcohol consumption.

Question # 2

Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about:

Dementia Associated with Alcoholism

I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content

List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet.

(What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)

- 1 - excessive alcohol consumption over many years can cause dementia.
- 2 - Poor eating habits can cause thiamine deficiency & with malabsorption difficulties in the stomach can lead to Wernicke's encephalopathy & then dementia.
- 3 - Confusion, ataxia, & abnormal extraocular movements are the three main symptoms of Wernicke's encephalopathy.
- 4 - Confabulation is when a patient makes up details to a memory they cannot remember gaps in and are not aware of their actions.
- 5 - To prevent alcohol induced dementia the patient will need thiamine replacement & to cease drinking alcohol.

Question # 3

Student Name: Josie Brimberry

Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about:

Medications

I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content

List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet.

(What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)

- 1 - Lithium is a medication to help suppress the nervous system to treat bipolar disorders.
- 2 - Lithium side effects include fine tremor, thirst, frequent urination.
- 3 - Lithium has a small therapeutic range, blood test must be drawn often to assess lithium content.
- 4 - Lithium is a naturally occurring element similar to sodium. Patients should watch their sodium intake.
- 5 - Divalproex Sodium is an antiepileptic drug similar to lithium but without as many adverse effects and is used to treat bipolar disorders.

Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about:

Delusions

I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content

List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet.

(What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)

- 1 - Delusions are impaired reality of misperceived circumstances.
- 2 - Delusions may be attempts to cope & understand confusing & distorted experiences.
- 3 - As a nurse the best response to a patient with delusions is to address the patient's emotions without affirming the delusions.
- 4 - Do not debate or dissuade a patient's delusions.
- 5 - Encourage patients with delusions to focus on reality-based activities in the present.

Question # 5

Student Name: Josie Brimberry

Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about:

Importance of Nurses' self-care

I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content

List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet.

(What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)

- 1 - Nurses cannot give fully present compassionate quality care when feeling depleted & lacking self-care.
- 2 - Nurses in acute care can experience feelings of frustrations, anger, guilt, anxiety, or sadness.
- 3 - Compassion fatigue is a state of secondary traumatic stress & burnout.
- 4 - Secondary traumatic stress is when a health care provider has trauma from prolonged care of patients experiencing trauma.
- 5 - Burnout can occur in nurses who feel mentally & physically exhausted when perceived demands outweigh resources.

Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about:

I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content

List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet.

(What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)