

Anxiety, Obsessive-Compulsive, and related disorders online assignment

Behaviors Associated with Anxiety, Obsessive-Compulsive, and Related Disorders

Directions: Identify the anxiety disorder associated with the behaviors listed below and place the disorder in the right column.

Behaviors Associated with Anxiety, Obsessive-Compulsive, and Related Disorders

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Panic disorder | e. GAD |
| b. Agoraphobia | f. Social anxiety disorder |
| c. Specific phobia | g. OCD |
| d. Trichotillomania | h. Body dysmorphic disorder |

Scenario	Dissociative Disorder
Janet becomes panicky when she gets near a dog.	C
Patricia weighs and measures her food. Long after everyone else has finished eating, she is still calculating the caloric value of her food and remeasuring her portion.	H
Frances will not leave her home unless a friend or relative goes with her.	F
The nurse asks Heather about the bald spots on her scalp. Heather replies that when she gets nervous, she feels better if she pulls on her hair.	D
Sonja refuses to eat in a restaurant. She is afraid others will laugh at the way she eats.	F
About once a week, without warning, Stanley's heart begins to pound, he becomes short of breath, and sometimes he experiences chest pain. The doctor has ruled out physical problems.	A
Janie wants desperately to visit a foreign country with her friends, but because of her fear of needles, she has not been able to get the required immunizations.	C
Helen is a very restless person. She is always nervous and keyed up. She worries about many things over which she has no control.	E
Virginia has some freckles across her nose and cheeks. She visits dermatologists regularly trying to find one who will "get rid of these huge, ugly spots on my skin."	H
George never volunteers to speak in class. He is afraid his classmates will laugh at what he says.	E
Carl will go to church, but only if he can sit right near the door.	B
When Sally sees a spider on the floor, she screams and runs out of the room.	C
Every day when Wanda gets home from work, she cleans her house. She has told her friends not to call her during this time, and if anything	G

interferes with her cleaning, she becomes very upset and starts over from the beginning.	
Don has always been an excellent student and was valedictorian of his high school graduating class. Since starting college, he has been unusually worried about his academic performance. Lately, he has been unable to sleep, is irritable, has difficulty concentrating, and has begun experiencing nausea and vomiting due to worry that he will not do well academically	E
Helen's boss has told her that if she is late for work one more time she will lose her job. Helen gets up early enough to be at work on time, but she must follow a specific routine of putting her apartment in order before she leaves the house. If one activity in her routine is interrupted, she must start over from the beginning. These delays and repetitions in her routine are causing her to be late for work.	G

Please read the chapter and answer the following questions:

1. What are the symptoms of a person with agoraphobia?

Agoraphobia is the fear of being in open spaces. Some of the symptoms of this can be wanting to sit near an exit in order for an easy access for escape. Other symptoms include chest pain, trembling, breathing issues, or feeling hot or cold.

2. What neurotransmitter has been implicated in the development of obsessive-compulsive disorder?

Serotonin

3. What are some predisposing factors that have been associated with hair-pulling disorder?

- Mood disorders
- Anxiety disorders
- Stress and tension
- Significant loss

4. What are the primary nursing interventions for a person in panic anxiety?

- Stay with the patient and reassure them they are safe

- Maintain a calm tone of voice
- Use simple words and brief messages spoken in a calmly matter
- If hyperventilation occurs, have pt break into a brown paper bag for 12 consecutive normal breaths
- Dim the lights, have as few people as possible
- When anxiety level is reduced, explore reasons that might have caused the attack
- Teach about coping mechanisms the patient can use, as well as identifying the signs and symptoms so they are aware of when the attack is starting to occur