

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

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|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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.	G
Frances will not leave her home unless a friend or relative goes with her.	B
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.	H
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.	F
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?

Some symptoms that someone with agoraphobia may experience are being fearful of being in open shops or markets. On a general level, the person may feel vulnerable in certain places or may feel fearful of not being able to escape where they are. It can be so extreme sometimes that someone cannot bring themselves to leave the house without the presence of another family member or friend.

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

The neurotransmitter that has been implicated in the development of OCD is gamma-aminobutyric acid or GABA.

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

Some predisposing factors that have been associated with this disorder are experiencing a significant loss or having an anxiety-inducing event. People with this disorder may be provided with a sense of relief, a release of tension, or even gratification in response to these predisposing factors.

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

One nursing intervention that can be performed for a person in panic anxiety can be to stay with the patient and offer reassurance of safety and security. Do not leave the patient alone. Another one is to maintain a calm, nonthreatening, matter-of-fact approach. Another intervention is to use simple words and brief messages, spoken calmly and clearly, to explain hospital experiences. Another primary intervention is that if hyperventilation occurs assist the patient to breathe into a paper bag. Make sure to keep the immediate surroundings at the lowest level of stimuli possible. Administer medications as ordered by the provider.