

Case Study: Bipolar Mania

Noreen, age 32, had always been described as “moody.” Depending on what was happening in her life at the time, she could be very sad and depressed or very lighthearted and happy. During her “down” times she would feel tired, experience loss of appetite, and sleep a lot. During her “happy” times, she would party a lot, be very outgoing, and have a remarkable amount of energy. Noreen did well in college and graduated at age 26 with an MBA. Since that time, she has been employed in the administration department of a large corporation, in which she has had several promotions. Two weeks ago, management was to make the announcement of who would be fulfilling the position of vice president of corporate affairs. Noreen and a male colleague, Ted, were vying for the position. It was a choice position that Noreen desperately wanted. She became very depressed when the announcement was made that Ted had been chosen. She stayed at home, in bed, and slept a lot for several days. On about the fourth day, she got up, feeling exhilarated, and decided to go shopping. She spent over \$1,000 on clothing. She then decided to have a party for several hundred people, ordered the catering, and planned all the details. Tonight, was the party. Noreen wore a new, very expensive dress, drank a lot of champagne, was very jovial and seductive, and bragged to everyone who would listen that she would soon be getting a new job and that the people at her old organization would be sorry they had failed to promote her. She left the party with a man she hardly knew. At 3 a.m., she was picked up by the police under the grandstand at the local baseball stadium, wearing only her underclothes and high-heeled shoes and carrying a half-filled bottle of champagne. She was alone and speaking very loudly and rapidly. The police brought her to the emergency department, where she was admitted to the psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of Manic Episode.

***List two priority problems for Noreen and 3-4 nursing interventions per problem for this patient's plan of care.**

Impaired Social Interaction- Help her realize that she must accept the consequences of her own behaviors, do not argue, bargain, or try to reason with the pt, and provide positive reinforcement on nonmanipulative behaviors

Anxiety- Note degree of disorganization, create as quiet an area as possible, assist pt to correct any distortions being experienced

Symptoms of Bipolar Disorders

Next to each of the behaviors listed below, write the letter that identifies the disorder in which the behavior is most prevalent.

- a. Cyclothymic disorder b. Bipolar I disorder c. Bipolar II disorder
- d. Manic episode e. Delirious mania

__e__ 1. Clouding of consciousness occurs.

__a__ 2. Characterized by mood swings between hypomania and mild depression.

__d__ 3. Paranoid and grandiose delusions are common.

__d__ 4. Excessive interest in sexual activity.

__b__ 5. Accelerated, pressured speech.

__e__ 6. Frenzied motor activity, characterized by agitated, purposeless movements.

__c__ 7. Recurrent bouts of major depression with episodes of hypomania.

__b__ 8. Recurrent bouts of mania with episodes of depression.

Please read the chapter and answer the following questions:

1. What is the most common medication that has been known to trigger manic episodes?

Steroids used to treat chronic illnesses

2. What is the speech pattern of a person experiencing a manic episode?

Accelerated, pressured speech. Hard to communicate with them because their words and ideas are disorganized

3. What is the difference between cyclothymic disorder and bipolar disorder?

Cyclothymic disorder lasts for at least two months with episodes of hypomania and depressed moods of insufficient severity for major depressive episode. Bipolar disorder is when someone is or has experienced a manic episode and episodes of depression.

4. Why should a person on lithium therapy have blood levels drawn regularly?

Because when the therapeutic range is succeeded it can cause toxicity which can lead to death.

5. There is a narrow margin between the therapeutic and toxic serum levels of lithium carbonate. What is the therapeutic range? What are the initial signs and symptoms of lithium toxicity?

Therapeutic range: 0.5-1.5 mEq/L

s/s: instant nausea and vomiting, severe diarrhea, ataxia, blurred vision, excessive output of urine, increasing tremors, mental confusion

6. Describe some nursing implications for the client on lithium therapy.

Do not drive or operate dangerous machinery until lithium levels are stabilized, take medication on a regular basis even when feeling well, carry a card or other identification noting that he or she is taking lithium, be aware of risks of becoming pregnant while receiving lithium therapy