

N323 Care Plan

Lakeview College of Nursing

Professor LeNard

October 17, 2020

Name Ashley Miller

Demographics (3 points)

Date of Admission 10/06/2020	Patient Initials AD	Age 20	Gender Female
Race/Ethnicity African American	Occupation N/A	Marital Status Single	Allergies NKA
Code Status Full	Observation Status 15- Minute Checks	Height 62 inches	Weight 200 lbs

Medical History (5 Points)**Past Medical History: N/A****Significant Psychiatric History: MDD/ Aggression****Family History: N/A****Social History (tobacco/alcohol/drugs): N/A****Living Situation: At home with mother and father****Strengths: Patient likes to cook and sing among other strengths.****Support System: Mother and Father****Admission Assessment****Chief Complaint (2 points): Ideation suicide with a plan of drinking bleach****Contributing Factors (10 points): Sisters, father, family****Factors that lead to admission: Sisters, father, family****History of suicide attempts: Yes****Primary Diagnosis on Admission (2 points): Psychosis NOS**

Psychosocial Assessment (30 points)

History of Trauma				
No lifetime experience: N/A				
Witness of trauma/abuse: N/A				
	Current	Past (what age)	Secondary Trauma (response that comes from caring for another person with trauma)	Describe
Physical Abuse	No	13	N/A	Pushing and hitting
Sexual Abuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emotional Abuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Neglect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exploitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crime	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Military	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Natural Disaster	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loss	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	Verbal	10	N/A	Talking to patient in a rude voice
Presenting Problems				
Problematic Areas	Presenting?		Describe (frequency, intensity,	

			duration, occurrence)
Depressed or sad mood	Yes	No	N/A
Loss of energy or interest in activities/school	Yes	No	N/A
Deterioration in hygiene and/or grooming	Yes	No	N/A
Social withdrawal or isolation	Yes	No	N/A
Difficulties with home, school, work, relationships, or responsibilities	Yes	No	A whole week of family issues. Took place last week. Now it has ended.
Sleeping Patterns	Presenting?		Describe (frequency, intensity, duration, occurrence)
Change in numbers of hours/night	Yes	No	N/A
Difficulty falling asleep	Yes	No	N/A
Frequently awakening during night	Yes	No	Three times a night, occasionally
Early morning awakenings	Yes	No	Sometimes
Nightmares/dreams	Yes	No	N/A
Other	Yes	No	N/A
Eating Habits	Presenting?		Describe (frequency, intensity, duration, occurrence)
Changes in eating habits: overeating/loss of appetite	Yes	No	Every day, more snacking throughout the day rather than eating meals.
Binge eating and/or purging	Yes	No	N/A
Unexplained weight loss?	Yes	No	N/A

Amount of weight change: N/A			
Use of laxatives or excessive exercise	Yes	No	N/A
Anxiety Symptoms	Presenting?		Describe (frequency, intensity, duration, occurrence)
Anxiety behaviors (pacing, tremors, etc.)	Yes	No	N/A
Panic attacks	Yes	No	N/A
Obsessive/compulsive thoughts	Yes	No	N/A
Obsessive/compulsive behaviors	Yes	No	N/A
Impact on daily living or avoidance of situations/objects due to levels of anxiety	Yes	No	N/A
Rating Scale			
How would you rate your depression on a scale of 1-10?	N/A		
How would you rate your anxiety on a scale of 1-10?	N/A		
Current Stressors of Areas of Life Affected by Presenting Problem (work, school, family, legal, social, financial)			
Problematic Area	Presenting?		Describe (frequency, intensity, duration, occurrence)
Work	Yes	No	N/A
School	Yes	No	N/A
Family	Yes	No	N/A
Legal	Yes	No	N/A
Social	Yes	No	N/A
Financial	Yes	No	N/A
Other	Yes	No	N/A

Previous Psychiatric and Substance Use Treatment – Inpatient/Outpatient				
Dates	Facility/MD/ Therapist	Inpatient/ Outpatient	Reason for Treatment	Response/Outcome
N/A	Inpatient Outpatient Other:	N/A	N/A	No improvement Some improvement Significant improvement
N/A	Inpatient Outpatient Other:	N/A	N/A	No improvement Some improvement Significant improvement
N/A	Inpatient Outpatient Other:	N/A	N/A	No improvement Some improvement Significant improvement
Personal/Family History				
Who lives with you?	Age	Relationship	Do they use substances?	
AD	21		Yes	No
AD	20		Yes	No
AD	20		Yes	No
LD	68		Yes	No
JD	54		Yes	No

<p>If yes to any substance use, explain: N/A</p>		
<p>Children (age and gender): N/A</p> <p>Who are children with now? N/A</p>		
<p>Household dysfunction, including separation/divorce/death/incarceration: N/A</p>		
<p>Current relationship problems: Family</p> <p>Number of marriages: 0</p>		
<p>Sexual Orientation: Straight/ Bisexual</p>	<p>Is client sexually active? Yes No</p>	<p>Does client practice safe sex? Yes No</p>
<p>Please describe your religious values, beliefs, spirituality and/or preference:</p> <p>Cristian</p>		
<p>Ethnic/cultural factors/traditions/current activity: Sabbath</p> <p>Describe: A day of rest and worship</p>		
<p>Current/Past legal issues (with self/parents, arrests, divorce, CPS, probation officers, pending charges, or course dates): N/A</p>		
<p>How can your family/support system participate in your treatment and care?</p> <p>Help with therapy or go to therapy with the patient.</p>		
<p>Client raised by:</p> <p>Natural parents Grandparents Adoptive parents Foster parents Other (describe):</p>		
<p>Significant childhood issues impacting current illness:</p> <p>Learning disability/ Parents arguing</p>		
<p>Atmosphere of childhood home:</p> <p>Loving Comfortable Chaotic</p>		

<p>Abusive Supportive Other:</p>
<p>Self-Care:</p> <p>Independent Assisted Total Care</p>
<p>Family History of Mental Illness (diagnosis/suicide/relation/etc.) N/A</p>
<p>History of Substance Use: N/A</p>
<p>Education History:</p> <p>Grade school High school: Diploma College: Not started- Will next year in 2021 Other: N/A</p>
<p>Reading Skills:</p> <p>Yes No Limited</p>
<p>Primary Language: English</p>
<p>Problems in school: N/A</p>
<p>Discharge</p>
<p>Client goals for treatment: Family will be happy/ Going to college</p>
<p>Where will client go when discharged? Home with family (Mother and Father)</p>

DSM-IV Diagnoses (15 points)

Axis I: Psychosis, NOS, Suicidal Ideation

Axis II: N/A

Axis III: Insomnia/ Anemia

Axis IV: Family stress and abuse

Axis V: N/A

Current Medications (10 points)

Complete all of your client’s psychiatric medications

Brand/Generic	Trileptal/ oxcarbazepine	Sertraline Hydrochloride / Zoloft	Invega/ Paliperidone	Albuterol Sulfate/ Proair	N/ A
Dose	300mg	150mg	6mg	90mg	N/ A
Frequency	BID	Daily	Daily	Q6 hour	N/ A
Route	PO	PO	PO	PO	N/ A
Classification	Carboxamide derivative	SSRI	Benzisoxazole	Adrenergic	N/ A
Mechanism of Action	May prevent or halt seizures by blocking or closing sodium channels in neuronal cell membrane. By preventing sodium from entering the cell, oxcarbazepine may slow nerve impulse transmission, thus decreasing the	Inhibits reuptake of the neurotransmitt er serotonin by CNS neurons, thereby increasing the amount of serotonin available in nerve synapses. An elevated serotonin level may result in elevated mood and reduced depression.	The main active metabolite of risperidone paliperidone selectively block serotonin and dopamine receptors in mesocortical tract of CNS to suppress psychotic symptoms	Albuterol attaches to beta receptors on bronchial cell membranes, which stimulates the intracellular enzyme adenylate cyclase to convert ATP cyclic adenosine cAMP. Decreases intracellular calcium levels	N/ A

	rate at which neurons fire.			and increases intracellular levels of Camp. Relaxes bronchial smooth-muscle and inhibit histamine releases.	
Therapeutic Uses	Anticonvulsant	Antidepressant	Antipsychotic	Bronchodilator	N/A
Therapeutic Range (if applicable)	600 mg/day and 2,400 mg/day.	25 mg or 50 mg per ay is the initial therapeutic dosage	3 to 12 mg once daily	1.25 to 5mg via oral inhalation every 4 to 8 hours as needed for bronchospasm. 0.63 to 1.25mg vis oral inhalation 3 to 4 times daily as needed.	N/A
Reason Client Taking	Mood Stabilizer	MDD	Psychosis	SOB	N/A
Contraindications (2)	Hypersensitivity to oxcarbazepine, eslicarbazepine acetate, or their components	Concurrent use of disulfiram or pimozide; hypersensitivity to sertraline or its components; use within 14 days of an MAO inhibitor.	AV block, cardiac arrhythmias, congenital heart disease, history of congenital long-QT syndrome	Hypersensitivity to albuterol or its components	N/A
Side Effects/Adverse	Seizure, status epilepticus,	Abnormal dreams,	Agitation, akathisia,	Anxiety, dizziness,	N/A

Reactions (2)	suicidal ideation	aggressiveness, agitation, amnesia, anxiety, apathy	anxiety, asthenia	drowsiness, headache	
Medication/ Food Interactions	Zoloft, gabapentin, ibuprofen	Aspirin, Ativan, Benadryl	Benzotropine, clonazepam, gabapentin	Caffeine, amoxicillin, Ativan, aspirin	N/A
Nursing Considerations (2)	Know that patient with allergic reaction to carbamazepine may have hypersensitivity to oxcarbazepine, monitor serum sodium levels for signs of hyponatremia	Monitor liver enzymes and BUN and serum creatinine levels, be aware that sertraline should not be given to patients with bradycardia, congenital long QT syndrome.	Monitor patient for involuntary, dyskinetic movements, keep in mind dosage adjustment of paliperidone may be needed when carbamazepine therapy is started or discontinued because of carbamazepine's interaction with paliperidone	Monitor serum potassium level, beware that drug tolerance can develop with prolonged use.	N/A

Brand/Generic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dose	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Frequency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Route	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mechanism of Action	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Therapeutic Uses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Therapeutic Range (if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reason Client Taking	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contraindications (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medication/Food Interactions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nursing Considerations (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(2020 Nurse’s drug handbook., 2020).

Medications Reference (APA):

2020 Nurse’s drug handbook. (2020). Jones and Bartlett learning.

Mental Status Exam Findings (20 points)

APPEARANCE:	
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Behavior: Build: Attitude: Speech: Interpersonal style: Mood: Affect:	Cooperative Short and heavy Appropriate Coherent, soft Normal for age Depressed and anxious Appropriate
MAIN THOUGHT CONTENT: Ideations: Delusions: Illusions: Obsessions: Compulsions: Phobias:	Suicide Denies Denies Denies Denies Denies
ORIENTATION: Sensorium: Thought Content:	Thought process intact and organized A&O x4
MEMORY: Remote:	Denies impairment
REASONING: Judgment: Calculations: Intelligence: Abstraction: Impulse Control:	Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair
INSIGHT:	Patient thinks of themselves as a beautiful, slime person who has accomplished their dreams
GAIT: Assistive Devices: Posture: Muscle Tone: Strength: Motor Movements:	None Good Good Good Good

Vital Signs, 2 sets (5 points)

Time	Pulse	B/P	Resp Rate	Temp	Oxygen
1445	70 beats per minute	108/58 mmHg	16 breaths per minute	98.0 °F	98%
1600	76 beats per minute	108/62 mmHg	18 breaths per minute	97.8 °F	98%

Pain Assessment, 2 sets (2 points)

Time	Scale	Location	Severity	Characteristics	Interventions
1425	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1600	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Dietary Data (2 points)

Dietary Intake	
Percentage of Meal Consumed: Breakfast: 30% Lunch: 40% Dinner: 50%	Oral Fluid Intake with Meals (in mL) Breakfast: 240 mL Lunch: 480 mL Dinner: 480 mL

Discharge Planning (4 points)

Discharge Plans (Yours for the client): Client will go to needed appointments, do therapy sessions, do family therapy if the family is willing, writing in a journal when patient is feeling depressed or just wants to clear out feelings, and when patient has feelings of harming self-patient will call the hotline.

Nursing Diagnosis (15 points)

Must be NANDA approved nursing diagnosis and listed in order of priority

<p>Nursing Diagnosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include full nursing diagnosis with “related to” and “as evidenced by” components 	<p>Rational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why the nursing diagnosis was chosen 	<p>Immediate Interventions (At admission)</p>	<p>Intermediate Interventions (During hospitalization)</p>	<p>Community Interventions (Prior to discharge)</p>
<p>1. Impaired Verbal Communication</p>	<p>Pt has a diagnosis of Psychosis; it can alter her way of communicating.</p>	<p>1. Identify the duration of the psychotic medication for the pt.</p> <p>2. Keep environment calm, quiet and as free of stimuli as possible.</p> <p>3. Use clear or simple words and keep directions simple as well.</p>	<p>1. Use simple concrete, and literal explanations.</p> <p>2. Focus on and direct client’s attention to concrete things in the environment.</p> <p>3. Let the client know that you are having a difficult time understanding them.</p>	<p>1. Seek support for family, or support groups.</p> <p>2. Use calming visualization or listen to music.</p> <p>3. Read aloud to self.</p>
<p>2. Disturbed Thought Process</p>	<p>Pt has previous history of suicidal ideation.</p>	<p>1. Identify feelings related to delusions.</p> <p>2. Explain procedures and try to be sure the client understands</p>	<p>1. Show empathy regarding the client’s feelings.</p> <p>2. Utilize safety</p>	<p>1. Encourage healthy habits to optimize functioning.</p> <p>2. Teach</p>

		<p>the procedures before carrying them out.</p> <p>3. Do not touch the client; use gestures carefully.</p>	<p>measures to protect client or others.</p> <p>3. Recognize the client’s delusions as the client’s perception of the environment.</p>	<p>client coping skills that minimize “worrying” thoughts.</p> <p>3. Do not argue with the client’s beliefs or try to convince the client that the delusions are false and unreal.</p>
<p>3. Interrupted Family Process</p>	<p>Pt has history of family conflict.</p>	<p>1. Asses the client for current level of knowledge about the disease and medications used to treat the disease.</p> <p>2. Inform the client family is clear, simple terms about psychopharmacologic therapy.</p> <p>3. Identify the family’s ability to cope.</p>	<p>1. Teach the client and family the warning symptoms of relapse.</p> <p>2. Provide information on disease and treatment strategies at the family’s level of understanding.</p> <p>3. Provide an opportunity for the family to discuss feelings.</p>	<p>1. Provide information on client and family community resources for the client and family after discharge.</p> <p>2. Written information should be given to client and family members.</p> <p>3. Have client demonstrate understanding of their diagnosis prior to leaving.</p>

(Martin et al., 2016)

Other References (APA):

Martin, P., BSN, & R.N. (2016, September 14). *6 Schizophrenia Nursing Care Plans*.

Nurseslabs. Retrieved on October 17, 2020, from

https://nurseslabs.com/schizophrenia-nursing-care-plans/#google_vignette.

Concept Map (20 Points):

Subjective Data

Medications:
 Trileptal, Sertraline, Invega and Albuterol
 Vital Signs:
 108/58 mmHg, 70 pulse, 16 respirations, 98.0 °F, 98% O2.
 108/62 mmHg, 76 pulse, 18 respirations, 97.8 °F, 98% O2.
 Pt presented with no pain.
 Pt eats about half of her meals a day with variations in drinks. Pt is calm and soft when talking.

Nursing Diagnosis/Outcomes

Impaired Verbal Communication
 Pt has a diagnosis of Psychosis; it can alter her way of communicating.

Disturbed Thought Process
 Pt has previous history of suicidal ideation

Interrupted Family Process
 Pt has history of family conflict.

Objective Data

The patient has past history of physical and verbal abuse, difficulty with school, relationships, and family. Patient was diagnosed with Psychosis NOS, MDD, and aggression. Most days patient states that she over eats.

Patient Information

A 20-year-old female African American presented to the Pavillion with the intent to commit suicide ideation with a plan to drink bleach. The female lives at home with her family. She has no PMH, social, or family history. She presents with MDD and aggression.

Nursing Interventions

- 1. Identify the duration of the psychotic medication for the pt.
- 2. Keep environment calm, quiet and as free of stimuli as possible.
- 3. Use clear or simple words and keep directions simple as well.
- 1. Use simple concrete, and literal explanations.
- 2. Focus on and direct client's attention to concrete things in the environment.
- 3. Let the client know that you are having a difficult time understanding them.
- 1. Seek support for family, or support groups.
- 2. Use calming visualization or listen to music.
- 3. Read aloud to self.
- 1. Identify feelings related to delusions.
- 2. Explain procedures and try to be sure the client understands the procedures before carrying them out.
- 3. Do not touch the client; use gestures carefully.
- 1. Show empathy regarding the client's feelings.
- 2. Utilize safety measures to protect client or others.
- 3. Recognize the client's delusions as the client's perception of the environment
- 1. Encourage healthy habits to optimize functioning.
- 2. Teach client coping skills that minimize "worrying" thoughts.
- 3. Do not argue with the client's beliefs or try to convince the client that the delusions are false and unreal.

