



Legal and Ethical Issues: Applying Restraints

1. Physical or chemical
2. Provider must prescribe the restraint
3. Orders for restraints need to be re-prescribed every 4 hours for adults (18 or older), 2 hours 9-17 years old, and 1 hour for 8 years old or younger

Medications for Bipolar Disorders: Evaluating Effectiveness of Mood Stabilizers

1. Relief of acute manic manifestations such as flight of ideas, agitation, and excessive talking or depressive manifestations like fatigue and poor appetite.
2. Appropriate interaction with peers
3. Improved sleeping and eating habits

Neurocognitive Disorders: Risk Factors for Delirium

1. Polypharmacy
2. Older age, ICUs, change in client environment
3. Surgery, aphasia, and multiple co-morbidities

Depressive Disorders: Priority Findings to Share with Treatment Team

1. Assess suicide risk, implement safety precautions or one-to-one observation as needed
2. Slowed speech, decreased verbalization, delayed response
3. Psychomotor retardation, poor grooming and lack of hygiene
4. Anergia, anxiety, and anhedonia

Legal and Ethical Issues: Priority action for Client Refusing Treatment

1. Client has the right to refuse medication
2. Client has the right to a written plan of care that includes discharge follow-up and participation in reviewing the plan of care.
3. A psych advanced directive that includes treatment preferences in the event of an involuntary admission is necessary.

Creating and Maintaining a Therapeutic and Safe Environment: Identifying Countertransference

1. When a healthcare team member displaces characteristics of people in their past onto a client
2. Nurse identifies with client
3. Nurse competes and argues with the client

Sexual Assault: Priority Interventions

1. Evaluate for pregnancy risk
2. Obtain informed consent to collect data that can be used as legal evidence
3. Follow standard protocol for the assessment.

Eating Disorders: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Treatment for a Client Who Has Anorexia Nervosa

1. Patient eats all or most of meals
2. Patient exercises a normal amount per week
3. Reduced constipation

Eating Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Anorexia Nervosa

1. Persistent energy intake restriction leading to low BMI
2. Fear of gaining weight or becoming fat
3. Disturbance of self-perceived weight or shape

Psychotic Disorders: Positive Symptoms of Schizophrenia

1. Hallucinations
2. Delusions
3. Altered speech
4. Bizarre behavior (walking backward constantly)

Substance Use and Addictive Disorders: Identifying Manifestations of Acute Toxicity

1. Abdominal cramping, vomiting, tremors, restlessness and inability to sleep
2. Increased heart rate, transient hallucinations, anxiety
3. Increased blood pressure, increased respiratory rate, increased temperature, and tonic-clonic seizures