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Mental Health Remediation

Management of Care

- Depression is a mood (affective) disorder that is a widespread issue, ranking high among cases of disability.
- Seasonal depressive disorder (SAD): a form of depression that occurs seasonally, usually during the winter, when there is less daylight. Light treatment is the first therapy for SAD.
- Serotonin syndrome: Mental confusion and difficulty concentrate, abdominal pain, anxiety, agitation, fever, diarrhea, hallucinations.

Safety and Infection Control:

- Confabulation: The Client can make up stories when questioned about events and activities that they do not remember.
- Perseveration: The Client avoids answering questions by repeating phrases or behaviors.
- Lithium:
Toxicity related to serum levels, can occur at therapeutic doses
serum level <0.5 milliEquivalent/liter (mEq/l) rarely therapeutic
>1.5 mEq/l toxic.

Health Promotion and Maintenance

- Overgeneralization: “other people don't like me because i'm fat”
All or nothing thinking: “If i eat any desert, ill gain 50 pounds”
Catastrophizing: “My life is over if i gain weight”
Personalization: “when i walk through the hallway, everyone is looking at me”
Emotional reasoning: “I know I look bad because i feel bloated”
- Types of cognitive distortion

- Delirium
- Mild cognitive disorder
- Major Neurocognitive disorder
- The mortality rate of eating disorders is high and suicide is also a risk. Treatment modalities focus on normalizing eating patterns and beginning to address the issues raised by the illness.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- Disulfiram used Concurrently with alcohol will cause acetaldehyde syndrome to occur: Effects include nausea, vomiting, weakness, sweating, palpitations and hypotension. Acetaldehyde syndrome can progress to respiratory depression, cardiovascular suppression, seizure and death
- Paroxetine is a pregnancy risk category D.
 - SSRI s are contraindicated for clients taking MAOI
 - Clients should avoid alcohol while taking SSRI
 - Use cautiously in patients with liver and kidney dysfunction.
- Hypertensive crisis can result in intake of dietary Tyramine, Manifestations include: headache, nausea, increased heart rate, increased blood pressure.

