

Unit 4 Ticket to Enter

1. What are the positive symptoms of Schizophrenia?
 - a. delusions, disorganized speech or thought, bizarre behavior.

What are the negative symptoms of Schizophrenia?

~little emotion, limited speech, lack of motivation, loss of pleasure, social withdrawal

2. What are the typical (1st generation) antipsychotics?

Haloperidol, Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Thioridazine

What are the atypical (2nd generation) antipsychotics?

Risperidone, Olanzapine, Quetiapine, Clozapine, Aripiprazole

Are there any black box warnings for the typical or atypical medications?

May cause an increase in mortality for elderly clients and those with dementia

3. What are the symptoms of Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS)?

Elevated fever, altered mental status, increased bp, hr. and diaphoresis

What causes NMS? How is this treated?

It is caused by antipsychotic medications blocking the dopamine which causes a reaction. It is treated by ending the medication, IV fluids and a muscle relaxant.

4. Define these 4 Extrapyrimal Symptoms (EPS). What are the pharmacological treatments for each one?
 - a. Akathisia – when someone cannot sit still → beta-blocker, benzodiazepine, anticholinergic
 - b. Pseudo Parkinsonism – when someone has tremors, shuffled walking and bradykinesia → anticholinergics
 - c. acute dystonia – when someone has random muscle twitching → diphenhydramine
 - d. tardive dyskinesia - random muscle twitching in the face or tongue that is not controllable → deutetrabenazine

5. What standardized assessment tool is used to monitor EPS?

- a. Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS)

6. What is social skills training and what are some examples of social skills training a nurse can teach a client?

- a. Teaches communication and interaction skills
 - i. Role-playing conversations
 - ii. Practicing eye contact

7. What is agranulocytosis and what antipsychotic requires close laboratory monitoring?
 - a. It is when the WBC drop a lot which increases the risk for infection → clozapine
8. What are the symptoms of ADHD? What is the difference between inattentive and hyperactive?
 - a. Hyperactive, impulsive, fidgeting, interrupting, lots of talking, bouncing from place to place. Inattentive is when you have difficulty focusing and forgetting things. Hyperactive is when you fiddle with things and interrupt conversations and talk a lot
9. What medications are prescribed for ADHD?
 - a. Methylphenidate, atomoxetine, amphetamine salts

What patient/parent education would you provide on the side effects of these medications?

- take meds in the morning, no caffeine, taper med, watch the growth in kids, watch for weight loss
10. What are some nursing interventions that should be included in the treatment plan for a child with ADHD?
 - a. Keep a routine, simple to the point directions, boost their mood by giving positive feedback, promote physical activity
 11. What is Conduct Disorder and what are the behavioral symptoms the person presents with? Are there any contributing factors for developing this condition? (This is a high-yield question)
 - a. A conduct disorder is when someone has a consistent pattern of violating rules. Symptoms include destroying property, aggression, lying, and stealing. Contributing factors include, history of family neglect, abuse, inconsistent discipline, genetics
 12. What is the difference between Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder?
 - a. Intermittent explosive disorder: sudden bursts of anger with regular mood otherwise
 - b. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder: long term irritability with anger outbursts and an angry mood between serious episodes.
 13. What 2nd generation medications are commonly prescribed for mood and irritability for a child with autism spectrum disorder?
 - a. Risperidone, Aripiprazole

14. What disorder displays a refusal to follow directions, verbal aggression to persons of authority, and power struggles of authoritative figures?
 - a. Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)

15. What is the difference between Encopresis and Enuresis?
 - a. Encopresis: expelling fecal matter in inappropriate places
 - b. Enuresis: urinating in bed at night

16. Why would a long-acting injection of antipsychotics be prescribed?
 - a. for when someone does not follow strict drug administration rules or when they relapse a lot.

17. What is verbal perseveration? How can a nurse help a patient reduce this?
 - a. When you repeat the same thing like a phrase over and over again. Help with redirecting, using a calm response and avoiding confrontation

18. Why would it be important to know any cultural or religious beliefs before assuming a patient is having psychotic symptoms?
 - a. It is always important to assess cultural or religious beliefs before any assumptions are made out of respect for the client. Some things may also be apart from their own culture and be considered normal or a spiritual event for them.