

Unit 4 Ticket to Enter

1. What are the positive symptoms of Schizophrenia?

A few positive symptoms of schizophrenia include hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech, agitation, and restlessness.

What are the negative symptoms of Schizophrenia?

A few negative symptoms of schizophrenia includes flat affect, reduced speech, lack of hygiene, anhedonia, apathy, and catatonic behavior.

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

Haldol, Stelazine, Navane

What are the atypical (2nd generation) antipsychotics?

Clozaril, Risperdal, Zyprexa, Abilify

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

The black box warnings are used for both typical and atypical medications.

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

A few symptoms include muscle rigidity, tachycardia, tachypnea, altered mental status, leukocytosis, and possible kidney injury.

What causes NMS? How is this treated?

It is caused by 1st generation antipsychotics. It can be treated by stopping the medication immediately and start IV hydration on the patient.

4. Define these 4 Extrapyrimal Symptoms (EPS). What are the pharmacological treatments for each one?

- a. Akathisia

- a. Difficulty sleeping, muscle cramps, constant pacing, inability to sit still
- b. Beta-Blockers
- c. Benzodiazepines
- d. Anticholinergic

- b. Pseudo Parkinsonism

- a. Tremors, muscle weakness, stiffness in limbs, shuffling walk
- b. Anticholinergics
- c. Amantadine
- d. Switch medications

- c. acute dystonia

- a. Involuntary contractions, twisted neck, clenched jaw, pain, and discomfort
- b. Anticholinergic
- c. Reduction of offending medication

- d. tardive dyskinesia
 - a. tongue protrusion, grimacing, lip smacking, repetitive movements.
 - b. VMAT2 inhibitors

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

A standardized assessment tool that is used to monitor EPS is AIMS, which stands for Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale.

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

Social skills training is an intervention that is used to help patients who have schizophrenia, and it involves different interventions to help them improve their ability to interact with others. Some examples are shopping, asking for help, taking turns, active listening, and joining social activities.

7. What is agranulocytosis and what antipsychotic requiring close laboratory monitoring?

Agranulocytosis when a life-threatening condition where there is an abnormally low number of neutrophils. An antipsychotic that requires close laboratory monitoring is clozapine.

8. What are the symptoms of ADHD? What is the difference between inattentive and hyperactive?

ADHD is a disorder that involves a person not being able to pay attention very well, along with being hyperactive. They may also have impulsivity.

Inattentive is when a patient is having issues focusing on one thing and can be very easily distracted, while hyperactive is when someone is constantly moving a body part or is unable to sit still in one spot.

9. What medications are prescribed for ADHD?

Medications that are prescribed for ADHD are stimulants and non-stimulants.

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

Give medications early to help prevent any sleeping issues. Monitor weight and growth regularly. Be sure to report any mood changes and chest pain.

10. What are some nursing interventions that should be included in the treatment plan for a child with ADHD?

A few nursing interventions could have structure and organization. Support any success with academics. Monitor medications and promote social skills.

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)

Conduct disorder is an antisocial disorder where there is a persistent pattern of aggression and rule-breaking along with deceitfulness. Some behavioral symptoms include aggression, violation of rules, deceitfulness, and destruction of property. Some contributing factors of this condition are substance abuse from parents, child abuse, neglect, exposure to violence, and genetic predispositions or damage to the frontal lobe of the brain can play a role.

12. What is the difference between Intermittent Explosive Disorder and Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder?

Intermittent explosive disorder is when a patient has episodes of aggressive outbursts along with periods of normal mood. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder is when the patient is consistently angry or irritable, along with severe outbursts, and does not have periods of normal mood.

13. What 2nd-generation medications are commonly prescribed for mood and irritability for a child with autism spectrum disorder?

Risperidone and Aripiprazole

14. What disorder displays a refusal to follow directions, verbal aggression to persons of authority, and power struggles of authoritative figures?

Oppositional Defiant Disorder

15. What is the difference between Encopresis and Enuresis?

Encopresis is passing feces in inappropriate places, while enuresis is urination in inappropriate places.

16. Why would a long-acting injection of antipsychotics be prescribed?

An injection can be prescribed to help prevent any relapse and can help maintain the levels of the medication.

17. What is verbal preservation? How can a nurse help a patient reduce this?

Verbal preservation is when there is a repetition of words or phrases even after the conversation has been switched. A nurse can help reduce verbal preservation by using a clear and slow voice and being able to de-escalate the patient when verbal preservation starts.

18. Why would it be important to know any cultural or religious beliefs before assuming a patient is having psychotic symptoms?

We do not know all religions or what rituals are done in different cultures. We need to make sure we fully understand the reasoning behind them to be fully aware of what could be going on with the patient.