Review Calculations related to medications, Basic Safety and Infection Control, and National Patient Safety Goals.

Review assessment, interventions, monitoring, and care for conditions commonly encountered in psychiatric nursing, including:

**Medical conditions, such as:**
- Agranulocytosis resulting from clozapine (Clozaril®)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Medical complications of bulimia: dental caries

**Psychiatric conditions, such as:**
- Acute psychotic episode with loss of control, therapeutic response = remove to quiet area and check for PRN medication orders
- Agitation, dialectical behavior therapy to acknowledge the feeling and provide alternative outlets such as tearing paper
- Alcohol detoxification – withdrawal symptoms 6 – 48 hours after cessation of drinking
- Anorexia nervosa, plan monitor eating and use of bathroom
- Bipolar disorder
  - Depressive symptoms: isolation and excessive sleep
  - Manic episode, therapeutic response: remove to quiet area. Check for PRN medication
- Bulimia, medical complications include dental caries
- Hallucinations during heroin withdrawal: reassure patient that these perceptions are related to withdrawal
- Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), medication therapy
- Oppositional Defiant Disorder, therapeutic response to outburst: It’s OK to disagree, how can you express disagreement more appropriately
- Panic attack, physiological symptoms, sweating, tachycardia, shortness of breath
- Risk factors for violence, recent head injury, substance abuse, posttraumatic stress disorder
- Substance abuse, alcohol, heroin
- Thought processes, ability to assess by patient’s verbalizations of nonsense
- Timeframe for appearance of alcohol withdrawal symptoms 6 -48 hours after cessation of drinking
- Self-injurious behavior, ask patient to contract for safety
- Suicidal ideation and plan, therapeutic response: affirm for stating feelings, provide safety
- Suicide risk assessment, family history of suicide

Review action, preparation, monitoring, and precautions related to medications commonly used in psychiatric setting such as

- Aripiprazole (Abilify®), lesser weight gain than quetiapine (Seroquel®)
- Chlordiazepoxide (Librium ®), treating alcohol withdrawal symptoms
- Clozapine (Clozaril®), agranulocytosis symptoms include flu-like symptoms. Patient should see the provider; blood work may be ordered.
- Dextroamphetamine (Adderall®), therapeutic response = concentrate to play game
- Fluoxetine (Prozac®), discharge planning including symptoms to report to provider: Depression, thoughts of suicide, increased agitation, restlessness
- Insulin sliding scale
- Lithium, symptoms of toxicity at increased serum levels: hyperreflexia, seizures
- Lorazepam (Ativan®), calculating possible number of PRN dosages with 24 hour limit
- Lurasidone (Latuda®), drink water to avoid dehydration
- Metformin (Glucophage®), symptoms of hypoglycemia (weakness, diaphoresis): check blood glucose
- Paroxetine (Paxcil®), time period for effectiveness = 4 – 6 weeks
- Risperidone (Risperdal Consta®), importance of keeping monthly appointment for injection
- Sertraline (Zoloft®), time period when effectiveness is expected approximately 1 week
- Venlafaxine (Effexor XR®), dosage from tablets
- Warfarin (Coumadin®), observation for evidence of bleeding
- Ziprasidone (Geodon®), take with a meal

Review Laboratory Results commonly encountered in psychiatric nursing, such as
- Serum glucose
- Lithium serum levels
- White blood cell count

Review principles and practices related to safety and infection prevention, including
- Patient identifiers
- Benzodiazepines, risk for falling
- Skin tear, documentation and reporting
- Seclusion, frequent observation to assure safety and well-being
- Handwashing rather than disinfectant gel when patient has C. diff
- Management of therapeutic milieu, emphasizing safety and patient education about behavioral health

Review principles and practices of communication with patients and family, including
- Patient satisfaction, importance of communication
- ECT, temporary memory loss
- Lurasidone (Latuda®), drink water to avoid dehydration
- Patient’s refusal of medication
- Use of reflection, acknowledging patient’s feelings and asking open-ended questions
- Fluoxetine (Prozac®), symptoms to report to provider: Depression, thoughts of suicide, increased agitation, restlessness
- Risperidone (Risperdal Consta®), importance of keeping monthly appointment for injection

Review measures to prevent **CMS Hospital Acquired Conditions**, including
- Fall prevention
- Skin assessment and reporting

Review **calculations**, including
- Number of tablets to equal ordered dose
- Insulin sliding scale
- Number of PRN dosages allowed within 24-hour limit