

Chapter 11

Childhood and Neurodevelopmental Disorders

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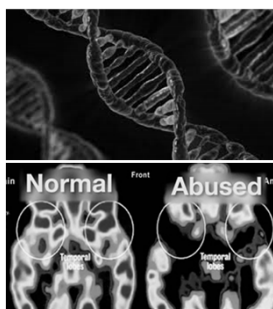
Introduction

- 75% of adults diagnosed with psychiatric disorders first diagnosed between ages 11 and 18 years
- Disruption to normal pattern of childhood development
- Difficulty diagnosing younger people
- Lack of services and premature termination of treatment



Etiology

- Biological factors
 - Genetic
 - Neurobiological
- Psychological factors
 - Temperament
 - Resilience
- Environmental factors
- Cultural



Case Study

- A child with many “risk factors” for the development of mental illness develops normally. You hear the term *resilience* used. What are some characteristics this child has?



4

Case Study (Cont.)

- What are some familial risk factors that appear to be related to a child's experiencing a psychiatric disorder?



5

Assessing Development and Functioning

- Assessment data
- Data collection
- Mental status examination
- Developmental assessment



6

General Interventions for Children and Adolescents

- Family therapy
- Group therapy
- Behavioral therapy
- Cognitive behavioral therapy
- Disruptive behavior management
- Time-out
- Quiet room



General Interventions (Cont.)

- Play therapy
- Bibliotherapy
- Therapeutic drawing
- Music therapy
- Psychopharmacology
- Team work and safety



8

Communication Disorders

- Speech disorders
- Language disorders



9

Learning Disorders

- Dyslexia (reading)
- Dyscalculia (math)
- Dysgraphia (written expression)



Photo: <https://www.huffingtonpost.ca>

Motor Disorders

- Stereotypic movement disorder
- Tourette's disorder



11

Intellectual Development Disorder

- Deficits in
 - Intellectual functioning
 - Social functioning
 - Managing age-appropriate activities of ...



12

Autism Spectrum Disorder

- Neurobiological disability
- Developmental disability
- Appears during first 3 years of life



13

Autism Spectrum Disorder: Application of the Nursing Process

- Assessment
- Diagnosis
- Outcomes Identification
- Implementation
 - Psychosocial interventions
 - Psychobiological intervention:
- Evaluation



Case Study (Cont.)

- If a child is diagnosed with autism, what type of treatment will be recommended?



15

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

- Inappropriate degree of
 - Inattention
 - Impulsiveness
 - Hyperactivity

16

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Cont.)

- [illegible]



Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Cont.)

- **Implementation**
 - Psychosocial interventions
 - Psychobiological interventions
 - Psychopharmacology
- **Evaluation**



18

Question 1

Which statement demonstrates that a parent understands the diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder?

- A. "My child will never be able to graduate or go to college but may be able to learn a vocational skill."
- B. "My child's performance will improve in a structured setting that provides rewards for appropriate behavior."

19

Question 1 (Cont.)

C "Nothing is wrong with my child. The school hasn't provided qualified teachers and classroom settings."

D "My child is just going through a stage. This problem will go away with time."

20

Audience Response Questions

1. Which child would be most difficult to diagnose for a neurodevelopmental disorder?

- A. 3 year old
- B. 5 year old
- C. 8 year old
- D. 12 year old



21

Audience Response Questions

2. A 4-year-old frequently lashes out in anger at adults and other children. This child's style of behavior is an aspect of

- A. neurobiology.
- B. temperament.
- C. resilience.
- D. culture.