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Chapter 14	
Depressive Disorders	
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Major Depressive Disorder	
Bookists all a decreased and d	
Persistently depressed mood- Symptom include:	
Symptom morado.	
	-
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	1
Depressive Disorders Classified	
·	
Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder	
Dysthymic disorder	
Premenstrual dysphoric disorderSubstance abuse depressive disorder	
Depressive disorder associated with another	
medical condition	
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Epider	niology

- Leading cause of disability in the United States
 - > Children and adolescents
 - > Older adults
- Comorbidity

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Etio	l
-tio	เกดง
-uv	iouv

- Biological factors
 - **>** 1.
 - **≻** 2.

A.

- **>** 3.
- **>** 4.

≻ 5.

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Etiology (Cont.)

- Psychological factors
 - > Cognitive theory
 - > Learned helplessness

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Nursing Process	
• Assessment > 1	-
> 2 > 3	
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Nursing Process (Cont.)	
Areas to assess12	
> 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7	
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Nursing Process (Cont.)	
 Age considerations Children and adolescents 	
Older adultsSelf assessment	
Feeling what the patient is feeling	
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	-
Which question would be a priority when assessing for symptoms of major depression?	
300 3) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
A. "Tell me about any special powers you believe you have."	
B. "You look really sad. Have you ever thought of harming yourself?"	
C. "Your family says you never stop. How much sleep do you get?"	
D. "Do you ever find that you don't remember where you've been or what you've done?"	
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Nursing Process (Cont.)	
Nursing diagnosis	
 Risk for suicide—safety is always the highest priority Hopelessness 	
 ➤ Ineffective coping ➤ Social isolation ➤ Spiritual distress 	
> Self-care deficit	
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Nursing Process (Cont.)	
	1

- Outcomes identification
- Recovery model
 - **≻** 1
 - **>** 2
 - **>** 3

Nursing Process (Cont.)	
 Planning Geared toward 1 2 3 	
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Nursing Process (Cont.)	
 Implementation Three phases Acute phase Continuation phase Maintenance phase 	
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Nursing Process (Cont.)	
 Counseling and communication Health teaching and health promotion Promotion of self-care activities Teamwork and safety 	

Psychopharmacology

Antidepressants

- > Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
 - First-line therapy
 - Indications
 - Adverse reactions
 - · Potential toxic effects

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Psychopharmacology (Cont.)

- > Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)
 - Neurotransmitter effects
 - Indications
 - Adverse effects
 - Toxic effects
 - Adverse drug interactions
 - Contraindications
 - · Patient and family teaching

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Psychopharmacology (Cont.)

- > Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)
 - Neurotransmitter effects
 - Indications
 - Adverse/toxic effects
 - Interactions
 - ➤ Drugs
 - ➤ Food
 - Contraindications

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Case Study

- Your patient was just diagnosed with a major depressive disorder.
- What medication do you anticipate the health care provider will start the patient on?
- What side effects might the patient experience?

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Other Treatments for Depression

- Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
- Transcranial magnetic stimulation
- Vagus nerve stimulation
- Deep brain stimulation
- Light therapy
- St. John's wort
- Exercise

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Advanced Practice Interventions

- > Psychotherapy
 - Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)
 - Interpersonal therapy (IPT)
 - · Time-limited focused psychotherapy
 - Behavior therapy
- > Group therapy

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Nursing Process (Cont.)

- Evaluation
 - > Suicide ideation
 - > Intake
 - > Sleep pattern
 - > Personal hygiene and grooming
 - > Self-esteem
 - > Social interaction

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Audience Response Questions

- A patient with major depression walks and moves slowly. Which term should the nurse use to document this finding?
 - A. Psychomotor retardation
 - B. Psychomotor agitation
 - C. Vegetative sign
 - D. Anhedonia

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Audience Response Questions

- 2. Which assessment finding in a patient with major depression represents a vegetative sign?
 - A. Restlessness
 - B. Hypersomnia
 - C. Feelings of guilt
 - D. Frequent crying

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