

# **NURS 6521N Advanced Pharmacology Wk5 Discussion Major Depressive Disorder**

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## **NURS 6521 Walden Week 5 Discussion Latest**

### Pharmacotherapy for Neurological Disorders

Neurological disorders, such as headaches, seizure disorders, sleep disorders, depression, and dementia can present several complications for patients of all ages. These disorders affect patients physically and emotionally, impacting judgment, school and/or job performance, and relationships with family and friends. Since these disorders may have drastic effects on patients' lives, it is important for advanced practice [nurses to effectively manage patient care](#). With patient factors and medical history in mind, it is the advanced practice nurse's responsibility to manage the diagnosis, treatment, and education of patients with neurological disorders.

### **To Prepare**

Review this week's media presentation on pharmacology for the nervous system.

Select one of the following neurological disorders: headaches, seizure disorders, sleep disorders, depression, or dementia. Consider the types of drugs that would be prescribed to patients to treat symptoms associated with this disorder.

Select one of the following factors: genetics, gender, ethnicity, age, or behavior. Reflect on how this factor might impact the effects of prescribed drugs, as well as any

measures you might take to help reduce negative side effects. With these thoughts in mind:

### By Day 3

Post a description of the neurological disorder you selected including types of drugs that would be prescribed to patients to treat associated symptoms. Then, explain how the factor you selected might impact the effects of prescribed drugs, as well as any measures you might take to help reduce negative side effects.

### By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who selected a different neurological disorder than you did. Provide recommendations for alternative drug treatments and patient education strategies for treatment and management.

### **Sample Week 5 Solution Incomplete**

Depression is a common term in today's healthcare environment. It manifests in many different forms. Major Depressive Disorder is one category of depression that affects 151 million individuals nationwide (Arcangelo, & Peterson, 2013). It is a mood disorder that is a group of symptoms that interfere with an individual's ability to function psychologically, emotionally or cognitively at baseline levels. Onset of MDD may occur at any point throughout an individual's lifetime.

There are multiple theories to the cause of MDD. It is recognized and diagnosed by The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). They have established a list of criteria of which an individual must exhibit 5 of the characteristics for diagnosis

(Arcangelo, & Peterson, 2013). Treatment is initiated based on severity of symptoms.

There are many new pharmacological agents that are used to treat MDD.

According to Arcangelo, & Peterson, 2013) ...

## References

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## NURS 6521 Walden Week 6 Discussion Latest

### Pharmacotherapy for Endocrine and Musculoskeletal Disorders

Patients with endocrine and musculoskeletal disorders often require long-term treatment and care resulting in the need for extensive patient education. By appropriately educating patients, advanced practice nurses can assist patients with the management of their disorders. In clinical settings, patients with endocrine and musculoskeletal disorders typically seek treatment for symptoms that pose problems to their everyday lives as ordinary tasks may become difficult to complete.

For instance, patients might have difficulty walking short distances, preparing meals, or even running errands. To reduce these symptoms and additional health risks, it is essential to develop drug therapy plans with individual patient factors in mind.

To prepare:

Select one of the following endocrine or musculoskeletal disorders: thyroid disease, osteoarthritis, rheumatic arthritis, gout, multiple sclerosis, or fibromyalgia. Consider the types of drugs that would be prescribed to patients to treat symptoms associated with this disorder.

Select one of the following factors: genetics, gender, ethnicity, age, or behavior. Reflect on how this factor might impact the effects of prescribed drugs, as well as any measures you might take to help reduce negative side effects.

With these thoughts in mind:

### By Day 3

Post a description of the endocrine or musculoskeletal disorder you selected including types of drugs that would be prescribed to patients to treat associated symptoms. Then, explain how the factor you selected might impact the effects of prescribed drugs, as well as any measures you might take to help reduce negative side effects.

### By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who selected a different endocrine or musculoskeletal disorder than you did. Provide recommendations for alternative drug treatments and patient education strategies for treatment and management.

## **NURS 6521 Walden Week 7 Discussion Latest**

### Pharmacotherapy for Gastrointestinal and Hepatobiliary Disorders

Gastrointestinal (GI) and [hepatobiliary disorders](#) affect the structure and function of the GI tract. Many of these disorders often have similar symptoms such as abdominal pain, cramping, constipation, nausea, bloating, and fatigue. Since multiple disorders can be tied to the same symptoms, it is important for advanced practice nurses to carefully evaluate patients and prescribe treatment that targets the cause rather than the symptom.

Once the underlying cause is identified, an appropriate drug therapy plan can be recommended based on medical history and individual patient factors. In this Discussion, you examine a case study of a patient who presents with symptoms of a possible GI/hepatobiliary disorder, and you design an appropriate drug therapy plan.

Consider the following case study:

Patient HL comes into the clinic with the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The patient has a history of drug abuse and possible Hepatitis C. HL is currently taking the following prescription drugs:

Synthroid 100 mcg daily

Nifedipine 30 mg daily

Prednisone 10 mg daily

To prepare:

Review this week's media presentation on pharmacology for the gastrointestinal system.

Review the provided case study. Reflect on the patient's symptoms, medical history, and drugs currently prescribed.

Think about a possible diagnosis for the patient. Consider whether the patient has a disorder related to the gastrointestinal and hepatobiliary system or whether the symptoms are the result of a disorder from another system or other factors such as pregnancy, drugs, or a psychological disorder.

Consider an appropriate drug therapy plan based on the patient's history, diagnosis, and drugs currently prescribed.

With these thoughts in mind:

By Day 3

Post an explanation of your diagnosis for the patient including your rationale for the diagnosis. Then, describe an appropriate drug therapy plan based on the patient's history, diagnosis, and drugs currently prescribed.

By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who diagnosed the patient differently than you did, in one or more of the following ways:

Provide alternative recommendations for drug treatments.

Offer and support an alternative perspective using readings from the classroom or from your own research in the Walden Library.

Validate an idea with your own experience and additional research.

**NURS 6521 Walden Week 8 Discussion Latest**

Drug Treatments for HIV/AIDS

While HIV/AIDS is still currently incurable, the prognosis for patients with this infectious disease has improved due to advancements in drug treatments. Consider the case of Kristy Aney. Kristy was diagnosed with HIV in 1992 and was told she would survive, at most, 10 more years. Despite unfavorable odds, Kristy is still alive 20 years later. Since her diagnosis, she has witnessed tremendous improvements in HIV/AIDS treatments which have helped patients live longer with fewer side effects.

While she acknowledges that these drug treatments have kept her alive, she fears that improvements in drug therapy have led to more people becoming complacent about the disease (Idaho Statesman, 2012). In fact, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the United States is higher than it has ever been (CDC, 2012). This poses the question: Is there a relationship between drug advancements, societal complacency, and infection?

To prepare:

Review Chapter 48 of the Arcangelo and Peterson text, as well as the Krummenacher et al. and Scourfield articles in the Learning Resources.

Reflect on whether or not the prevalence of HIV cases might be attributed to increased complacency due to more advanced drug treatment options for HIV/AIDS.

Consider how health care professionals can help to change perceptions and make people more aware of the realities of the disease.

Think about strategies to educate HIV positive patients on medication adherence, as well as safe practices to reduce the risk of infecting others.

With these thoughts in mind:

By Day 3

Post an explanation of whether or not you think the prevalence of HIV cases might be attributed to increased complacency due to more advanced drug treatment options. Then, explain how [health care professionals](#) can help to change perceptions and increase awareness of the realities of the disease. Finally, describe strategies to

educate HIV positive patients on medication adherence, as well as safe practices to reduce the risk of infecting others.

#### By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who provided a different rationale than you did, in one or more of the following ways:

Offer and support an alternative perspective using readings from the classroom or from your own research in the Walden Library.

Validate an idea with your own experience and additional research

### **NURS 6521 Walden Week 9 Discussion Latest**

#### [Pharmacotherapy for Hematologic Disorders](#)

In the 1970s, the average lifespan for patients diagnosed with sickle cell disease was 14 years. Today, the average lifespan has increased to 50 years and beyond (TriHealth, 2012). The patient prognosis for many other hematologic disorders such as hemophilia and cancer continue to improve as well. This can be attributed to advancements in medical care—specifically drug therapy and treatment.

When managing drug therapies for patients, it is essential to continuously examine current treatments and evaluate the impact of patient factors on drug effectiveness. To prepare for your role as an advanced practice nurse, you must become familiar with common drug treatments for various hematologic disorders seen in clinical settings.

To prepare:



Select one of the following hematologic disorders: anemia, hemophilia, cancer, [sickle cell anemia](#), thalassemia, thrombolytic disorders, or white blood cell disorders. Consider the types of drugs that would be prescribed to patients to treat symptoms associated with this disorder.

Select one of the following factors: genetics, gender, ethnicity, age, or behavior. Reflect on how this factor might impact the effects of prescribed drugs, as well as any measures you might take to help reduce negative side effects.

With these thoughts in mind:

### By Day 3

Post a description of the hematologic disorder you selected including types of drugs that would be prescribed to patients to treat associated symptoms. Then, explain how the factor you selected might impact the effects of prescribed drugs, as well as any measures you might take to help reduce negative side effects.

### By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who selected a different hematologic disorder than you did. Provide recommendations for alternative drug treatments and patient education strategies for treatment and management.

## **NURS 6521 Walden Week 10 Discussion Latest**

### [Hormone Replacement Therapy](#)

In recent years, hormone replacement therapy has become a controversial issue. When prescribing therapies, advanced practice nurses must weigh the strengths and limitations of the prescribed supplemental hormones. If advanced practice nurses

determine that the limitations outweigh the strengths, then they might suggest alternative treatment options such as herbs or other natural remedies, changes in diet, and increase in exercise.

Consider the following scenario:

As an advanced practice nurse at a community health clinic, you often treat female (and sometimes male patients) with hormone deficiencies. One of your patients requests that you prescribe supplemental hormones. This poses the questions:

How will you determine what kind of treatment to suggest?

What patient factors should you consider?

Are supplemental hormones the best option for the patient, or would they benefit from alternative treatments?

To prepare:

Review Chapter 56 of the Arcangelo and Peterson text, as well as the Holloway and Makinen and Huhtaniemi articles in the Learning Resources.

Review the provided scenario and reflect on whether or not you would support hormone replacement therapy.

Locate and review additional articles about research on hormone replacement therapy for women and/or men. Consider the strengths and limitations of hormone replacement therapy.

Based on your research of the strengths and limitations, again reflect on whether or not you would support hormone replacement therapy.

Consider whether you would prescribe supplemental hormones or recommend alternative treatments to patients with hormone deficiencies.

With these thoughts in mind:

By Day 3

Post a description of the strengths and limitations of hormone replacement therapy. Based on these strengths and limitations, explain why you would or why you would not support hormone replacement therapy. Explain whether you would prescribe supplemental hormones or recommend alternative treatments to patients with hormone deficiencies and why.

By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who provided a different rationale than you did, in one or more of the following ways:

Offer and support an alternative perspective using readings from the classroom or from your own research in the Walden Library.

Validate an idea with your own experience and additional research.

**NURS 6521 Walden Week 11 Discussion Latest**

Off-Label Drug Use in Pediatrics

The unapproved use of approved drugs, also called off-label use, with children is quite common. This is because pediatric dosage guidelines are typically unavailable since very few drugs have been specifically researched and tested with children.

When treating children, prescribers often adjust dosages approved for adults to accommodate a child's weight. However, children are not just "smaller" adults. Adults and children process and respond to drugs differently in their absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion. Children even respond differently during stages from infancy to adolescence. This poses potential safety concerns when prescribing drugs to pediatric patients. As an advanced practice nurse, you have to be aware of safety implications of the off-label use of drugs with this patient group.

To prepare:

Review the Bazzano et al. and Mayhew articles in the Learning Resources. Reflect on situations in which children should be prescribed drugs for off-label use.

Think about strategies to make the off-label use and dosage of drugs safer for children from infancy to adolescence. Consider specific off-label drugs that you think require extra care and attention when used in pediatrics.

With these thoughts in mind:

By Day 3

Post an explanation of circumstances under which children should be prescribed drugs for off-label use. Then, describe strategies to make the off-label use and dosage of drugs safer for children from infancy to adolescence. Include descriptions and names of off-label drugs that require extra care and attention when used in pediatrics.

By Day 6

Read a selection of your colleagues' responses and respond to at least two of your colleagues on two different days who provided a different rationale than you did, in one or more of the following ways:

Offer and support an alternative perspective using readings from the classroom or from your own research in the Walden Library.

Validate an idea with your own experience and additional research.

### **NURS 6521N Advanced Pharmacology – Wk10 Quiz**

#### • Question 31

1 out of 1 points

A 15-year-old male was diagnosed with pharyngitis. Eight days later he developed acute glomerulonephritis. While reviewing the culture results, which of the following is the most likely cause of this disease?

Selected Answer: d.

Group A  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococcus

Correct Answer:

#### • Question 32

1 out of 1 points

A urologist is discussing the phagocytic cells that lie between the layers of the renal corpuscle. What is the urologist describing?

Selected Answer: c.

Mesangial cells

Correct Answer:

- Question 33

1 out of 1 points

Anemia accompanies chronic renal failure because of:

Selected Answer: c.

Inadequate production of erythropoietin

Correct Answer:

- Question 34

1 out of 1 points

The urologist is teaching about the nephrons that determine the concentration of the urine. The urologist is discussing the \_\_\_\_ nephrons.

Selected Answer: a.

Juxtamedullary

Correct Answer:

- Question 35

1 out of 1 points

A 35-year-old female was severely burned and is hospitalized. She is now suffering from acute tubular necrosis (ATN). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis the nurse will observe on the chart?

Selected Answer: b.

Intrarenal

Correct Answer:

- Question 36

1 out of 1 points

A nurse is preparing to teach about the loop of Henle. Which information should be included? The descending segment of the loop of Henle primarily allows for:

Selected Answer: d.

Water reabsorption

Correct Answer:

[NURS 6521N Advanced Pharmacology – Wk10 Quiz](#)

- Question 37

1 out of 1 points

A 25-year-old female presents with burning urination. She was diagnosed with a [urinary tract infection](#). When the nurse checks the culture results, which of the following organisms is most likely infecting her urinary tract?

Selected Answer: d.

Escherichia coli

Correct Answer:

- Question 38

1 out of 1 points

A 75-year-old male reports to his primary care provider loss of urine with cough, sneezing, or laughing. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis the nurse will observe on the chart?

Selected Answer: b.

Stress incontinence

Correct Answer:

- Question 39

0 out of 1 points

A 45-year-old female presents with hypertension, anorexia, nausea and vomiting, and anemia. She is diagnosed with chronic renal failure. When the patient asks what caused this anemia, how should the nurse respond? Your anemia is caused by:

Selected Answer: c.

Inadequate iron absorption in the gut

Correct Answer:

- Question 40

1 out of 1 points

A 27-year-old male has a severe kidney obstruction leading to removal of the affected kidney. Which of the following would the nurse expect to occur?

Selected Answer: b.

Compensatory hypertrophy of the remaining kidney

Correct Answer:

- Question 41

0 out of 0 points

When completing this quiz, did you comply with Walden University's Code of Conduct including the expectations for academic integrity?

Selected Answer:



Yes

Correct Answer:

Yes

## **NURS 6521N Wk10 Discussion: Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)**

### **Sample Solution Incomplete...**

Hormone replacement therapy, or HRT, is often used to treat menopause but it is also approved for the treatment of osteoporosis (The North American Menopause Association, n.d.). There are two main forms of HRT: estrogen-only therapy or estrogen plus progestin therapy. If a woman still has her uterus she will likely be prescribed the estrogen plus progestin therapy as it protects against endometrial cancer (Arcangelo & Peterson, 2013).

There are generally two ways the treatment can be delivered. Either by generalized, or systemic treatment via pills, patches, sprays, injections, etc. or in a localized way via a cream, ring, or gel (generally used for vaginal symptoms) (The North American Menopause Association, n.d.).

The benefits associated with HRT are widely recognized for the treatment of menopause. People who take HRT for menopause experience fewer hot flashes, and night sweats, improved vaginal dryness, bone loss, sleep, sexual experiences, and overall improvement in quality of life (Women's Health Concern, 2017).

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