

ATI-Style Nursing Questions on Various Mental Health Topics exam

Administration and starting dose of clomipramine for OCD treatment - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Clomipramine is orally administered, with a common starting dose of 25 mg per day, adjusted based on response

Alzheimer disease - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by memory loss, cognitive decline, and behavioral changes.

Antidepressants for somatic illness disorder - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..SSRIs (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors) like fluoxetine, sertraline, and paroxetine are commonly used.

Antisocial Personality Disorder - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Characterized by a long-term pattern of manipulating, exploiting, or violating the rights of others.

Bibliotherapy - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Use of books as therapy in the treatment of mental or psychological disorders.

Binge eating disorder - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Binge eating disorder is characterized by recurrent episodes of eating large quantities of food, often quickly and to the point of discomfort.

Causes and symptoms of somatic illness disorder - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Causes include genetic factors, childhood trauma, and learned behavior. Symptoms include pain, gastrointestinal problems, sexual symptoms, and neurological symptoms.

Characteristics of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Characteristics include difficulties with communication and interaction, restricted interests, and repetitive behaviors.

Chronic motor or tic disorders - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Chronic motor or tic disorders involve repetitive, involuntary movements or vocalizations persisting for more than one year.

Clomipramine use - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Tricyclic antidepressant used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Common side effects of methadone in patients - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Side effects include drowsiness, constipation, sweating, and potential respiratory depression

Comparison of clomipramine to SSRIs in OCD treatment - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Clomipramine, more effective for some, may have more side effects compared to SSRIs in OCD treatment

Complex motor tics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Coordinated patterns of movements such as jumping, twirling, or touching objects.

Complex vocal tics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Coprolalia is the involuntary utterance of inappropriate words. Palilalia is the repetition of one's own words. Echolalia is the repetition of another person's words.

Conduct Disorder symptoms - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Aggressive behavior, destruction of property, deceitfulness or theft, and serious violations of rules.

Criteria for intellectual disability - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Include significant limitations in intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior, originating before age 18.

Delirium onset, symptoms, and treatment - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Sudden onset with symptoms including confusion, disorientation, and hallucinations. Treatment focuses on addressing the underlying cause.

Delirium tremens (DTs) - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..DTs is a severe form of alcohol withdrawal that involves sudden and severe mental or nervous system changes.

Dementia onset, symptoms, behaviors, medications, reminiscence, and confabulation - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Gradual onset with symptoms including memory loss, confusion, and changes in behavior. Medications may include cholinesterase inhibitors. Reminiscence therapy involves discussing past experiences. Confabulation is the creation of false memories.

Denial (ego defense mechanism) - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Refusal to accept reality or facts.