Contents

- 1. Mental Health Trends and the Historical Role of the Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse
- 2. Interpersonal Relationships: The Cornerstone of Psychiatric Nursing
- 3. The Value of the Use of Dialogue and Self in Recovery
- 4. Boundary Management
- 5. Critical Thinking, Clinical Decision Making, and the Interpersonal Relationship
- 6. Crisis and Crisis Intervention
- 7. Psychiatric Case Management
- 8. Known Risk Factors for Prevalent Mental Illness and Nursing Interventions for Prevention
- 9. Systems Concepts and Working in Groups
- 10. Theories of Mental Health and Illness G: Psychod Manie, Social CM ognitive, Behavioral, Humanistic, and Biological Influences
- 11. Schizophrenia Spectrum and other Psychotic Disorders
- 12. Bipolar and Related (Mood) Disorders
- Anxiety Disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive-Related Disorders, and Trauma- and Stress-Related Disorders
- 14. Personality Disorders
- 15. Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders
- 16. Neurocognitive Disorders
- 17. Impulse Control Disorders
- 18. Sexual Dysfunctions, Paraphilic Disorders and Gender Dysphoria
- 19. Feeding and Eating Disorders
- 20. Psychological Problems of Physically Ill Persons
- 21. Working With Children
- 22. Mental Health Concerns Regarding Adolescents
- 23. Issues Specific to the Elderly
- 24. Victims and Victimizers
- 25. Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing Across the Continuum of Care

1

- 26. Vulnerable Populations and the Role of the Forensic Nurse
- 27. Cultural, Ethnic, and Spiritual Concepts
- 28. Ethical and Legal Principles
- 29. Policy, Policy Making, and Politics for Professional Psychiatric Nurses

1

CHAPTER 1

Mental Health Trends and the Historical Role of the Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse

- 1. A nurse is giving a presentation about the historical development of modern mental health care. Which of the following should be emphasized as a consequence of 18th- and 19th-century reforms?
 - A. Medications were developed that treated mental illness
 - B. Care of the mentally ill became more humane
 - C. Sigmund Freud developed psychoanalytic theory
 - D. Mental illness became viewed as a result of demonic possession

Answer: B

- 2. Following is a list of significant events in the evolution of mental health care. Place the events in the order in which they occurred.
 - A. Establishment of the National Institute of Mental Health
 - B. Development of medications that address neurotransmitter uptake
 - C. Publication of Surgeon General's Report on Wental Health M
 - D. Deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill

Answer: A, D, B, C

3. Match the following individuals with their accomplishments.

| 3.1 | Florence Nightingale | A. | Wrote the first psychiatric-mental health nursing textbook |
|-----|----------------------|----|--|
| 3.2 | Harriet Bailey | B. | Advocated for patient self-care and independence |
| 3.3 | Effie Taylor | C. | Became first American psychiatric-mental health nurse |
| 3.4 | Linda Richards | D. | Established first nursing program for psychiatric- mental health nurses |

Answer: 3.1-B; 3.2-A; 3.3-D; 3.4-C

- 4. In accepting a job on an inpatient unit, a nurse learns that the work environment emphasizes milieu management to facilitate treatment. Which of the following can the nurse expect?
 - A. Nurses will be responsible for adjusting light and noise levels to create a less stressful environment
 - B. Nurses will facilitate therapeutic group meetings
 - C. Nurses will work within a self-managed team framework
 - D. Nurses will devote most of their time to working one-on-one with patients

Answer: A