BERGEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE
THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

NUR 285
LEVEL III
PSYCHOSOCIAL / MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
COURSE OUTLINE
4 CREDITS

LECTURE: 4 HOURS PER WEEK
CLINICAL: 10 HOURS PER WEEK
CLINICAL CONFERENCE: 2 HOURS PER WEEK

FOR USE DURING THE FALL 2015
and
SPRING 2016 SEMESTERS ONLY
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ALL POLICIES AND COURSE REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION ON A SEMESTER BY SEMESTER BASIS.

STUDENTS WILL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY REVISION(S) AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEMESTER IN WHICH THE POLICY OR REQUIREMENTS IS/ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED, DURING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATE NURSING CLASS.

CLINICAL TIMES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT THE DISCRETION OF THE FACULTY AND CLINICAL FACILITY(ies).
COURSE DESCRIPTION

NUR 285, Mental Health Nursing is a third level course in the nursing sequence which focuses on adaptive and maladaptive psychosocial behaviors. Concentration is on the inter- and intrapersonal relationships for infants, children, adolescents and adults. Students will use the nursing process in a variety of health care settings to assist individuals and families achieve optimum health. 4 lecture, 12 Lab., 7.5 weeks, 4 credits.

PREREQUISITES: NUR-281 and NUR-282.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Applies Orem’s Self Care Model of Nursing to individuals, families and groups experiencing psychosocial health problems (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

2. Incorporates principles of growth and development in the provision of nursing care to individuals, families and groups at risk for or experiencing psychosocial health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

3. Analyzes communication processes when interacting with individuals, families and groups at risk for or experiencing psycho-social health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

4. Integrates biological, psycho-logical, sociological, cultural, spiritual and economic factors that influence the health of individuals, families and groups at risk for or experiencing psychosocial health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

5. Incorporates goals and activities that support the student’s personal, professional and educational development with respect to adults, families/groups at risk for or experiencing psychosocial health deviations. (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

6. Adheres to professional, legal/ethical issues within the ANA Code of Ethics, N.J. Practice Act/Standards of Practice/HIPPA when providing care to individuals, families and groups at risk for or experiencing psychosocial health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

7. Integrates a variety of technological resources in the provision of nursing care to individuals, families and groups with psychosocial health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

8. Demonstrates critical thinking by reasoning, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information from which conclusions are drawn and problems are solved when caring for when caring for individuals, families and groups at risk for or experiencing psychosocial health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

9. Utilizes pharmacological concepts in the clinical and classroom setting to correctly calculate drug and solution problems for those individuals with mental health problems. Passes the Level III Pharmacology Math Computation Exam (PMCE) with a score of 100% or higher. (Safety)
10. Incorporates principles of teaching and learning principles in the care of individuals, families and groups at risk for or experiencing psychosocial health deviations (Solitude vs. Social Interaction, Normalcy).

**TEACHING/LEARNING ACTIVITIES**

- Lecture
- Group Discussion
- Audio Visual Aids
- Clinical Practice: Acute, Voluntary and Involuntary Units
- Computer Assisted Instruction
- Field Observations
- Assigned and Self-Directed Readings
- Clinical Conference Case Study(s) presentations
- HESI (Psych) case studies online
- Evolve Pre/Post Tests online

**LEVEL REQUIREMENTS**

Passing a Pharmacological Math Computation Exam (PMCE) with a score of 100% is a level requirement. The PMCE will be given in the first course of each level. If the student does not attain the required 100% passing grade, he/she will be provided two retake opportunities within the confines of that course. Failure to achieve an 100% in the PMCE will result in an "F" for the course in which the test was administered. Calculators may be used at Level III.

**COURSE REQUIREMENTS**

- Two process recordings (P/F)
- Two Care Plans (P/F)* See note under grading
- One Clinical Conference Case Study: Group Facilitation

*Grading Policy for Nursing Care plan:

If a 3.7 or > is earned on the first Nursing Care plan, the student may be Exempt from NCP #2 If > 3.3 but < 3.7 is earned on the first Nursing Care plan, the care plan will be returned for resubmission with corrections. If NCP#1 grade is < 3.3 resubmission will include the addition of a second nursing diagnostic statement.

All NCP’s and PR’s must follow the Department of Nursing Rubrics and the rubric is to be submitted with completed work.

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COURSE EVALUATION

A. Theory Grade – The theory grade will consist of one (1) clinical conference facilitation/evidenced based practice research article (3) written tests and a written final exam. **In order to pass the course, the cumulative average of the 4 exam grades must be a 75% "C+" or greater.** The clinical conference presentation grade may enhance a grade but **WILL NOT** be used to meet the minimum test grade average requirement of 75%. Students may review exams during scheduled times prior to the next exam to pass NUR-285.

Any grade below a "C+" will be an "F". (Refer to Nursing Student Handbook.)

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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Conference Facilitation/</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exam 1</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>Exam 2</td>
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<td>Exam 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final Exam</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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* See Clinical Conference Guidelines

A = 89.5% and above
B+ = 84.5 to 89.4%
B = 79.5% to 84.4%
C+ = 74.5% to 79.4%
F = 74.4% and below
(Refer to Student Handbook)

B. Clinical Grade- The clinical component of NUR 285 will have a final rating of either **Pass** or **Fail**. A failure rating in the clinical practice will be assigned an “F” grade for the course regardless of the achievement in the theory component.

*Exceptional circumstances for clinical absences may be reviewed by the clinical instructor, team and Program Director at the request of the student.

C. Attendance Policy - Attendance will be taken at each class, clinical and clinical conference. Students are required to attend ALL clinical laboratory and clinical conferences or be in jeopardy of receiving a failing clinical grade. Absence(s) from clinical conference are considered a clinical absence. Assignments will be given for more than one absence. (Refer to Student Handbook.)
REQUIRED TEXT

Varcarolis' Foundations of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing, Margaret Halter, 7e (2014)

Online Resources via:
- [https://evolve.elsevier.com](https://evolve.elsevier.com) HESI online case studies
- [https://evolve.elsevier.com/Halter/Varcarolisfoundations](https://evolve.elsevier.com/Halter/Varcarolisfoundations)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Introduction to Psychosocial/Mental Health Nursing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unit II</td>
<td>Universal Self Care Requisite: Solitude vs. Social Interaction. Maintaining quality and balance for development of autonomy and social relations that promote self-care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit III</td>
<td>Universal Self Care Requisite: Normalcy Develop and maintain a realistic self-concept and promote actions to foster integrity of self-care.</td>
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Theoretical Content

UNIT I  Introduction to Psychosocial/Mental Health Nursing

A. Introduction and definition of USCR's: Solitude vs. social Interaction and Normalcy relating to Mental Health
   1. Explain the elements that contribute to mental health
   2. Discuss the History of psychosocial/mental health care
      a. Review theories, therapies, trends, problems and goals to the delivery of mental healthcare and treatment of mental illness
      b. Discuss the significance of Mental Health: A Report to the Surgeon General
   3. Outline the functions and levels of practice of psychiatric-mental health nurses

B. Role of the nurse in psychosocial/mental health care
   1. Understanding Evidenced Based practice
      a. Define evidenced based care
      b. Identify the types of scientific evidence that constitute support for treatments and interventions.
      c. Explain the importance of evidenced based practice to nursing.

Teaching/Learning Activities

Student Review: Healthy People 2020 Objectives Related to Mental Health
[http://www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov)

Chapter 2

Student Review: Surgeon General Report:
[http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/home.html](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/home.html) (Chapter 1)

So You Want to Change Practice: Recognizing Practice Issues and Channeling Those Ideas.
(includes abstract); Lusardi, Paula; Critical Care Nurse, 2012 Apr; 32 (2): 55-64 (journal article - tables/charts) ISSN: 0279-5442 PMID: 22467613 CINAHL AN: 2011514808
2. Utilizes Therapeutic COMMUNICATION Skills
   a. Describe the factors that influence the process of human communication
   b. Compare and contrast the importance of nonverbal and verbal communication.
   c. Incorporate the theories of human communication into interpersonal relationships with clients and their families.
   d. Identify the principles of therapeutic communication.
   e. Establish therapeutic relationships with clients in your clinical settings.
   f. Explain how the development of a therapeutic relationship works in other health care settings.
   g. Discuss the importance of self-awareness in the nurse-client relationship.
   h. Describe the phases of relationship development and the tasks within the phases.
   i. Understand the importance of a therapeutic nurse patient relationship.
   j. Compare and contrast defense mechanisms.
   k. Implement nursing strategies specified to each defense-oriented behavior listed.

C. Assessment of psychosocial health vs. mental illness; Universal and Developmental SCR's
   1. Define the components of the Psychosocial Assessment
   2. Describe the steps in conducting a Mental status exam.
   3. Describe the DSM 5 multiaxial system.
   4. Demonstrate the DSM 5 multiaxial system for making a psychiatric diagnosis.

UNIT II Individuals Experiencing Psychosocial Health Deficits in meeting the USCR: Solitude vs. Social Interaction

A. Cultural Diversity in Mental Health Nursing
   1. Explain what it means to be a culturally competent nurse.
   2. Describe the role of the psychiatric-mental health nurse as culture broker.
3. Describe the personal strategies you can use to develop cultural competence in your work with specific cultural groups.

4. Identify the risk factors associated with mental disorders that affect the experience, expression, reporting, and evaluation of mental disorders among culturally diverse groups.

5. Explain the natural history of disorder, including its four stages.

6. Discuss when and how you would apply epidemiologic principles in your psychiatric-mental health nursing practice.

B. Stress/Anxiety

1. Define anxiety and explain how stress affects an individual.

2. Identify the sources of anxiety.

3. Describe the everyday methods people use to cope with stress and anxiety.

4. Discuss common medical conditions with an onset or a course influenced by psychological and behavioral factors.

C. Anxiety and Obsessive Compulsive Disorders

1. Explain what is meant by anxiety/OCD disorders.

2. Describe the incidence and prevalence of anxiety/OCD disorders.

3. Identify the symptoms of anxiety/OCD disorders.

4. Explain the different types of anxiety/OCD disorders.

5. Describe the theories that are helpful in understanding anxiety/OCD disorders.

6. Compare and contrast both the common themes and distinctive characteristics of anxiety/OCD disorders.

7. Formulate nursing diagnoses and design a plan of care for intervening into mild, moderate, severe, and panic levels of anxiety.

8. Educate clients and their families about pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic measures for anxiety/OCD disorders dissociative disorders.

9. Identify the possible personal challenges in caring for clients with anxiety disorders.

D. Trauma, Stress Related, Dissociative and Somatoform Disorders

1. Compare and contrast the biopsychosocial characteristics of trauma
somatoform and dissociative disorders.

2. Describe theories that aid in the understanding of trauma, somatoform and dissociative disorders.

3. Distinguish between somatoform disorders, factitious disorders, and malingering.

4. Explain the importance of performing a thorough and comprehensive assessment of clients with somatoform disorders.

5. Identify the most common goals and treatments for clients with trauma, somatoform and dissociative disorders.

6. Formulate nursing diagnosis and goals for behaviors associated with trauma, somatoform and dissociative disorders.

7. Discuss possible personal challenges to professional practice when caring for clients with somatoform disorders.

**Nursing Care of Individuals Experiencing Dysfunctional Grieving or High Risk for Violence: Self Directed**

**A. Mood Disorders**

1. Discuss the incidence and prevalence of mood disorders in the United States.

2. Discuss the biopsychosocial theories that contribute to the current understanding of mood disorders.

3. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder.

4. Explain the principles upon which the various biologic therapies for clients with mood disorders are based.

5. List the symptoms of mood disorders using criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition (DSM 5)*.

6. Demonstrate effective interventions with clients experiencing mood disorders.

7. Educate clients and their families about biologic treatment for mood disorders such as antidepressant medications and electroconvulsive therapy.

8. Assess personal feelings, values, and attitudes toward clients with mood disorders that may provide challenges to professional practice.

**B. Suicide**

1. Explain the magnitude of suicide.

2. Define suicide, suicidal behavior.

3. Differentiate self-harm from suicidal...
1. Identify groups at risk for death by suicide.
2. Identify the warning signs of suicide.
3. Explain factors that contribute to suicidal risk.
4. Implement an understanding of suicide prevention, assessment and safety promotion in the plan of care for clients with mood disorders.

Nursing Care of Individuals Experiencing High Risk for Violence: Self Directed R/T Manipulative Behaviors or Directed at Others R/T Sociocultural Conflict.

A. Legal/ Ethical and Forensic Aspects of Mental Health Nursing
   1. Describe how psychiatric-mental health nurses can avoid indirectly contributing to the stereotypes associated with psychiatric diagnostic categories.
   2. Explain why psychiatric mental-health nurses need to be knowledgeable, about the mental health statutes and regulations in the state in which they practice.
   3. Compare admission and release procedures for voluntary admission and involuntary commitment.
   4. Deliver psychiatric-mental health nursing care in a manner that preserves and protects clients rights, dignity, and autonomy.
   5. Partner with clients and their families in developing psychiatric advance directives.
   6. Identify the acts for which psychiatric-mental health nurse can be held legally liable.
   7. Serve as a client advocate while assisting clients and families to develop skills for self-advocacy.

Nursing Care of Individuals Experiencing Ineffective coping and/or Denial

A. Substance Related Abuse Disorders
   1. Discuss the major theoretic explanations for substance-related disorders.
   2. Describe the population at risk for substance-related disorders.
   3. Explain how the physical, psychosocial, and withdrawal effects of the major categories of substance abuse manifest themselves.

Students Clinical Conference: “Nursing Intervention with the Suicidal Client” (See case study on Moodle)
4. Identify treatment approaches for the major categories of abused substances.
5. Discuss how the presence of both a substance-related disorder and a major mental disorder (such as schizophrenia) complicates nursing care.
6. Compare and contrast the short-term and long-term nursing intervention strategies for clients with substance-related disorders.
7. Identify the strategies for helping a client avoid relapse.
8. Discuss outcome criteria for clients who have substance-related disorders.
9. Assess your own feelings and attitudes about clients with substance-related disorders and how they may affect professional practice.

B. Personality Disorders
1. Differentiate personality traits and styles from personality disorders.
2. Identify the characteristics common to all three clusters or major categories of personality disorders.
3. Compare the biopsychosocial characteristics of various personality disorders.
4. Identify clusters of personality disorders and the differentiating characteristics of their subtypes.
5. Explain the concepts that would help the psychiatric-mental health nurse apply the nursing process to the care of clients with personality disorders.
6. Manage the triad of manipulation, narcissism, and impulsiveness when demonstrated by clients with personality disorders.
7. Focus nursing intervention on a client’s specific and unique response to the disorder.
8. Modify the possible effects of the nurse’s positive and negative emotional responses to clients who have personality disorders.

Evolve/Elsevier online case study: Alcoholism
CAI: PDS – Psych Mental Health Concepts and Skills: Substance Abuse

Students Clinical Conference: “Nursing Intervention With Individuals Experiencing Substance Abuse And Dependence” (See Case Study on Moodle)

Chapter 24

UNIT III
Individuals Experiencing Psychosocial Deficits in Meeting the USCR: Normalcy

Nursing Care of Individuals with Altered thought processes and Altered Sensory-Perceptual Experiences R/T Changed Structure/Function of the Brain

Pre and post conference clinical discussion on personal responses to behaviors associated with personality disorders
### A. Schizophrenia/ Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders

| 1. | Describe the central features of schizophrenia. |
| 2. | Compare and contrast the various biopsychosocial theories that address the possible causes of schizophrenia. |
| 3. | Identify positive and negative signs and symptoms of schizophrenia. |
| 4. | Discuss the major nursing implications in caring for clients with difficult and chronic illnesses such as schizophrenia. |
| 5. | Compare the benefits and risks of antipsychotic medications. |
| 6. | Discuss the major nursing implications in supporting the families of persons with schizophrenia. |
| 7. | Describe methods to prevent or minimize relapses and promote recovery in schizophrenia. |
| 8. | Identify the personal characteristics you bring to the care of clients with schizophrenia that might cause you to distance yourself or fail to understand their experience and difficulties. |

### B. Neurocognitive Disorders

| 1. | Discuss the biopsychosocial theories that explain delirium, dementia, amnesic disorders, and other disorders. |
| 2. | Differentiate among the various types of cognitive disorders. |
| 3. | Explain the differences between delirium, dementia, and depression. |
| 4. | Compare possible assessment findings in delirium and dementia. |
| 5. | Compare and contrast the nursing interventions and their rationales for clients with delirium and dementia. |
| 6. | Incorporate psychiatric-mental health nursing strategies that support optimal memory and cognitive functioning in the care of clients with cognitive disorders. |
| 7. | Identify the difficulty caregivers may face when working with clients who have cognitive disorders. |
| 8. | Discuss the personal feelings and attitudes that are likely to interfere with the psychiatric-mental health nurse’s ability to care for cognitively impaired clients. |

### C. ADHD and Autism Spectrum Disorder

| 1. | Discuss the key ideas in the biopsychosocial theories that aid in... |

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Chapter 12
Evolve/Elsevier online Case Study: Psychosis and Schizophrenia
CAI: PDS – Psych Mental Health Concepts and Skills: Severe Mental Disorders
Video: “Schizophrenia Undercover” (in class)

Chapter 23
Evolve/Elsevier online Case Study: Alzheimer’s Disease

Students Clinical Conference: “Nursing Intervention With Patients Experiencing Cognitive Disorders: Delirium and Dementia” (See Case Study on Moodle)
understanding the development of childhood psychiatric disorders.

2. Explain the multicausal or interactive model of childhood mental illness.

3. List the potential risk factors for childhood mental illness.

4. Describe the signs and symptoms associated with each of the common psychiatric disorders of children.

5. Discuss various therapeutic approaches when working with children and their families.

6. Monitor the impact of psychopharmacologic agents on children at different developmental levels.

7. Become aware of your own attitudes and behavior toward children/teenagers and their families with psychiatric illness and how they affect the therapeutic outcomes of your work with them.

D. Grief and Loss

1. Identify various events that could trigger a grief reaction.

2. Discuss phases of grief according to leading theorists.

3. Compare normal and maladaptive responses to loss.

4. Describe cultural responses to grief.

5. Discuss hospice care for the patient and their families.

Nursing Care of Individuals Experiencing Anxiety/Fear R/T Abuse and/or Poor Coping Skills

A. Violence and victims of Abuse

1. Identify the dynamics of intimate partner violence and the nurse’s role in recognizing, screening, and assisting its victims.

2. Discuss the effects of maltreatment on child development.

3. Identify the scope of elder abuse and key prevention strategies.

4. Describe the biopsychosocial causes of abuse.

5. Discuss the short-term and long-term effects on victims of rape and violence.

6. Identify those at greatest risk for intrafamily physical and sexual abuse.

7. Identify the principles common to most treatment plans for victims of violence.

8. Apply the nursing process to the care of the trauma survivors.

9. Identify specific actions you could take to advocate for the reduction of family
violence.
10. Discuss personal feelings and attitudes that may affect professional practice when caring for victims of rape or violence.

Special Issues in MH Nursing

A. Sleep Disorders
1. Explain normal changes in sleep across the lifespan.
2. Discuss the significance of sleep deprivation with regard to social problems, medical conditions, and psychiatric disorders.
3. Discuss at least two sleep disorders that are life threatening.
4. Apply the nursing process to patients with sleeping disorders.

B. Patients with Medical Illnesses
1. Identify the effects of medical illness on mental health.
2. Explain the term medical mimics as well as the nurses’ role relative to them.
3. Explain how a medical condition might contribute to psychiatric complications or symptoms.
4. Describe nursing implications for patients with psychiatric and nonpsychiatric illnesses.

Nursing Care of Individuals Experiencing Disturbance in Body Image

A. Eating Disorders
1. Discuss the role of culture and biology in the development of eating disorders.
2. Distinguish among the various eating disorders.
3. Explain how psychological and social pressures can influence the course of eating disorders.
4. Compare and contrast the various theories for the causes of eating disorders.
5. Assess individual and family problems of clients with eating disorders.
6. Partner with clients and their families in both the prevention and treatment of eating disorders.
7. Identify the intermediate goals in the treatment of clients with eating disorders and their families.
8. Describe the methods to prevent eating

Chapter 19 (Sedative-Hypnotics)

www.sleepfoundation.org

Differential Diagnosis of Psychotic Symptoms: Medical “Mimics”; Oliver Freudenreich, MD; Forensic Psychiatry, December 3, 2012- Published on Psychiatric Times

disorders.

B. Sexual Disorders
1. Discuss personal values and biases regarding sexuality and sexual behaviors.
2. Conduct a sexual history.
3. Describe at least three sexual disorders and describe their treatment.
4. Discuss variations in sexual orientation.

Unit III

Nurse Care of Individuals/Families with Altered Family Processes R/T Crisis and/or Dysfunctional Communication. Crises/Crisis Intervention

A. Crisis and Disaster Intervention
1. Describe the types of maturational and situational crises a person can experience.
2. Explain why a crisis is a turning point in a person’s life.
3. Trace the sequence of a crisis and determine its significance for the nursing care of a client in crisis.
4. Incorporate an understanding of the origins of a crisis, risk factors, and balancing factors during the assessment phase of crisis management.
5. Identify three possible crisis intervention modalities for a person in crisis.
6. Incorporate the ABC’s of crisis counseling in a plan of care for a client in crisis.
7. Provide Psychoeducation for clients and families who are disaster victims.
8. Analyze personal feelings and attitudes that may affect professional practice when caring for clients in crisis.

B. Family Intervention
1. Describe families and their dynamics in terms of relationships, associations, and connections.
2. Carry out a family assessment.
3. Partner with clients and their families in recognizing when family interventions or family therapy are appropriate.
4. Incorporate an understanding of family processes in promoting and maintaining an individual’s health.
5. Develop a genogram.
FORMAT FOR CLINICAL CONFERENCES

1. Faculty will lecture on the selected topics (Suicide, Substance Abuse, Victims of Abuse and Cognitive Disorders) for the first hour of conference to highlight key/salient points.

2. Students from individual clinical groups will use the remaining class time to discuss case studies.
   a. All students are responsible to prepare for the case study presentation and will be expected to actively participate each week. Clinical Conference is required as part of clinical. Absence from a clinical conference will be counted as a clinical absence.
   b. Students from each clinical group will be responsible to facilitate the discussion on the case study and will be graded on their ability to facilitate class work. Each team member is expected to participate. See grading rubric on Moodle.
   c. Each presenting team is expected to hand in an evidence based research article summary and critique that pertains to the topic of presentation for that case study. This should be approved by faculty prior to the Clinical Conference. See grading rubric on Moodle

RECOMMENDED READINGS AND AV’S

INTRODUCTION:
All textbook readings are required and information will be incorporated into test questions. You are expected to read widely in accordance with course content & clinical needs. You are urged to use the table of contents & index of your text. Finally, you are encouraged to read widely in other psychiatric nursing texts as well as in esoteric journals. e.g. Journal of Psychosocial Nursing, Perspectives in Psychiatric Nursing, American Journal of Nursing, etc.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS (College Laboratory) B307 or L122

A. Health Soft computer discs: (2001)
   1. Therapeutic Client Communication
   2. Therapeutic Counseling
   3. Care of the Client Experiencing Anxiety
   4. Care of the Patient Experiencing Mania-RN
   5. Care of the Client Experiencing Depression
   6. Psychotropic Medication Administration Outpatient Unit
   7. Care of the Suicidal Patient
   8. Meeting Psychosocial Needs
B. PDS – Psych Mental Health Concepts and Skills
   1. Severe Mental Disorders
   2. Substance Abuse

C. NCLEX-RN Success

WEB SITES:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: http://samhsa.gov
National Institute of Mental Health: http://www.nimh.nih.gov/index.shtml
National Institute on Aging: www.alzheimers.org
National Institute on Drug Abuse: www.drugabuse.gov/
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: www.ninds.nih.gov
The Schizophrenic Homepage: www.schizophrenia.com
The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill: www.nami.org
Active Minds: www.activeminds.org

Please refer to web resources listed within many chapters of the textbook
Note: Some test items may be taken from the ONLINE HESI Case Studies

Revised: July 2014