

NR547 Week Six Quiz Summary

Here is the Week Six Quiz

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- Difficulty multitasking and/or resuming a task after an interruption and getting organized are indicative of impaired executive functioning.
- The primary neurotransmitter hypothesized to be involved in delirium is acetylcholine, and the major neuroanatomical area is the reticular formation.
- Delirium is associated with acute onset, impaired memory-more short-term than long-term, prominent hallucinations, and grossly impaired judgment.
- Cholinesterase Inhibitors Donepezil, rivastigmine, or galantamine may be used for clients with mild, moderate, or severe dementia associated with Alzheimer's disease. These drugs act by inhibiting acetylcholinesterase, thus improving cholinergic function, and increasing the circulation of acetylcholine. Memantine is used for clients with moderate to severe dementia associated with Alzheimer's disease. This drug selectively blocks the effects of abnormal glutamate release, an excitatory neurotransmitter. Physostigmine salicylate, 1 to 2 mg intravenously or intramuscularly, may help in treating delirium when the underlying condition is anticholinergic toxicity (Boland & Verduin, p. 228).