CASE STUDIES IN NURSING

SECOND EDITION

THE FAMILY NURSE PRACTITIONER

CLINICAL CASE STUDIES

EDITED BY LESLIE NEAL-BOYLAN



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The Family Nurse Practitioner

The Family Nurse Practitioner Clinical Case Studies

SECOND EDITION

Edited by

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Mansfield Kaseman Health Clinic Rockville, MD, USA



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Preface

The purpose of this book is to help clinicians and students better understand how to diagnose and manage typical (and some atypical) patient cases. While the focus is on the nurse practitioner role, this book will be useful to other patient care providers, such as physicians and physician's assistants. The contributing authors have worked hard to update cases from the first edition of this book to better reflect patient-centered language and advances in care. We have developed several new cases, such as one on climate change, to assist clinicians with scenarios that were not as predominant as they are today.

We have presented a variety of patients in these cases with regard to age, gender identity, socioeconomic status, family status, and other considerations. However, please don't hesitate to alter these demographics to tailor the cases for your specific needs.

The contributing authors in this book are all subject matter experts. They have written these cases from real life. Consequently, the cases do not result in cookie-cutter solutions. Critical thinking questions encourage the reader to think carefully about the case as presented and about potential resolutions to the case given variations that occur in real life. These cases should be used to jump-start conversations among students, faculty, and clinicians regarding possible treatment options depending on the individual patient. All cases include the most current research and guidelines for treatment.

The cases are presented chronologically from pediatric to adolescent to adult and older adult. Cases in women's health and men's health have their own separate chapters. Mental health cases are now in a separate chapter.

For this second edition we moved the case resolutions to the end of the book. The best use of the book is to read and analyze the case, alter the demographics of the patient to view the case from multiple perspectives, and then review and discuss the resolutions. Keep in mind that there is typically more than one way to treat a patient and patients should always be diagnosed and treated on an individual basis, so there is often more than one possible resolution to a case. We have only included one resolution per case in this book.

Acknowledgments

I am so grateful to the readers of the first edition of this book. Thank you for using it. I hope you will find this second edition even more helpful. Many thanks to the contributing authors of this second edition. Several rejoined me from the first edition and others are new to this edition. All were easy to work with and are consummate professionals and excellent clinicians.

Thanks to all the patients and colleagues who've taught me so much throughout the years. Clinical practice and nursing education are my great passions and I'm grateful for all I learn every day.

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Introduction

By Leslie Neal-Boylan, PhD, APRN, CRRN, FAAN, FARN

Family practice is not simply the practice of caring for individuals across the lifespan. Contrary to the perceptions of many students who enter the world of family practice, it is not simply to care for people "from womb to tomb." Practice that is guided by that philosophy risks missing so much, not only regarding the individual patient's own health but the family dynamics and the tangible and intangible aspects of the family that impact the individual patient. If the "family" aspect of family practice is ignored or neglected, then the clinician is simply caring for individuals as any clinician would and cannot really style themselves as a family practice clinician regardless of title or certification.

To practice as a family practice clinician, it is important to have a basic understanding first about what is meant by "family" and then how the family is integrated into the plan of care and ultimately often becomes the "patient." In previous work about home health clinicians, this author found that home health clinicians care for the "patient entity," which is defined as all those who impact or potentially impact the patient's health. In family practice, the clinician also cares for and, at the very least, considers the patient entity when developing and pursuing a plan of care for an individual who seeks health care.

The meaning of "family" has undergone significant societal change. Consequently, it is important that the clinician not make assumptions about who is "family" and who is not. It is important to ask the patient who they consider their family. As I write this, society, both nationally and globally, is undergoing the crisis brought on by the coronavirus. Aside from the medical implications, the virus is already having an impact on how people interact with each other. We are required to practice "social distancing," which requires us to maintain our relationships, whether personal or professional, in other ways besides close proximity or touching. Neighbors are calling to check in on the elderly, especially those who don't have family nearby, and older adults are checking on the young parents in their neighborhoods who are working from home while trying to manage children who are unable to attend school due to the pandemic. What is the definition of family during a crisis like this? How will we keep each other from becoming socially isolated?

Crises like these imply a new definition of family. Technology allows us to keep in contact despite the prohibition on being physically within six feet of another human being. A crisis like this reminds us how vulnerable we are as human beings, not only to disease but to loneliness and despair. Knowing that others care about us takes on even greater significance. We are reminded that "family," however we define it, is crucial to our survival.

As clinicians, we are just as vulnerable but have the advantage of a vast store of medical knowledge. As laypersons disseminate misconceptions about how to prevent and treat the virus, nurse practitioners and our health professions colleagues are stepping up to make sure the public has accurate health care information.

Our care of individuals and families does not just take place in the clinic or health care setting. It occurs via every encounter we have with the people in our communities and across cyberspace. The coronavirus crisis illustrates that while we have better means of communication than in years past, we are also vulnerable to more misinformation.

The cases in this book were chosen in an attempt to illustrate mostly typical (and some atypical) cases that occur in family practice. Remembering the impact "family" has on our physical and mental health and that the patient is part of a subsystem within the larger family system can help the reader see that the patient's illness or condition not only impacts the patient but potentially has a ripple effect on many others both within and outside of the family system.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA: Abdominal aortic aneurysm

AACE: American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists

AAP: American Academy of Pediatrics

ABG: Arterial blood gas **ABI:** Ankle brachial index

ACC: American College of Cardiology

ACIP: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

ACL: Anterior cruciate ligament ACS: Acute coronary syndrome

ADHD: Attention-deficit hyperactive disorder

ad lib: At liberty or whenever the patient wants to do something

AGS: American Geriatrics Society
AHA: American Heart Association

AMI: Acute myocardial infarction or heart attack

ANA: Anti-nuclear antibody AP: Anterior-posterior

APA: American Psychiatric Association

Apgar: The score given to newborns at 1 minute and 5 minutes after birth. The newborn is

scored on activity (muscle tone), pulse, grimace (reflex irritability), appearance (skin

color), and respirations. Active surveillance

BD: Blastomycoses dermatitidis BDI: Beck Depression Inventory

BMI: Body mass index
BMP: Basic metabolic panel
BP: Blood pressure

AS:

BS: Bowel soundsBUN: Blood urea nitrogenCAD: Coronary artery disease

CAM: Complementary and alternative medicine or Confusion Assessment Method

CBC: Complete blood count, with or without diff (differential)

CBT: Cognitive behavioral therapy
CCB: Calcium channel blocker

CCRC: Continuing care retirement community

CKD: Chronic kidney disease CLI: Critical limb ischemia

CLIA: Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendment

CMP: Complete metabolic panel
 CMT: Cervical motion tenderness
 COC: Combined oral contraceptive pill
 COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 COWS: Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale

CRP: C-reactive protein

C-SSRS: Columbia–Suicide Severity Rating Scale

CT: Computed tomography
CTA: Clear to auscultation
CVA: Cerebrovascular accident

CXR: Chest X-ray

D&C: Dilatation and curettage

DASH: Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension

DDVAP: Desmopressin acetate vasopressin

DEA: Drug Enforcement Agency

DFA: Direct fluorescent antibody (testing) **DMARD:** Disease-modifying antirheumatic drug

DMPA: Depo-Provera

DoD: Department of DefenseDOE: Dyspnea on exertionDRE: Digital rectal examination

DVT/PE: Deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism

DXA: Dual-energy absorptiometry

EBV: Epstein-Barr virus
ECG: Electrocardiogram
ED: Emergency department
EEG: Electroencephalogram

ELISA: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

EM: Erythema migrans EMA: Endomysial antibody

EMDR: Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing

ENT: Ear, nose, and throat
EOB: Explanation of benefits
EOM: Extraocular movement
EPT: Expedited partner therapy

ESPGN: European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition

ESR: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

FBG: Alcohol (drinking kind)
FBG: Fasting blood glucose
FBS: Fasting blood sugar
FIT: Fecal immunochemical test

FM: Fibromyalgia

FROM: Full range of motion FTT: Failure to thrive

GABHS: Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci

GAD: Glutamic acid decarboxylase GC/CHL: Gonorrhea/chlamydia

GCA: Giant cell arteritis
GCS: Glasgow Coma Scale

GDMT: Guideline-directed medical therapy

GDS: Geriatric Depression Scale

GERD: Gastroesophageal reflux disease

GFR: Glomerular filtration rate

GI: Gastrointestinal

GINA: Global Initiative for Asthma

HA1c: Hemoglobin A1c **HCV:** Hepatitis C virus

HPV: Human papilloma virus

HR: Heart rate

HRI: Heat-related illness

HSDD: Hypoactive sexual desire disorder

HSM: Hepatosplenomegaly
HSV: Herpes simplex virus
HT: Hormone therapy
HTN: Hypertension

HZO: Herpes zoster opthalmicaIBD: Inflammatory bowel diseaseIBS: Irritable bowel syndrome

IgA: Immunoglobulin A
IgE: Immunoglobulin E

ITP: Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

IUC: Intrauterine contraception

IUD: Intrauterine deviceKOH: Potassium hydroxide

KUB: Kidneys, ureters, and bladder

LARC: Long-acting reversible contraceptives

LEAP: Lactic acid dehydrogenase **LEAP:** Learning Early About Peanut

LFT: Liver function test
LLSB: Left lower sternal border
LMP: Last menstrual period

LNMP: Last normal menstrual period

LR: Light reflex

LRI: Lower respiratory infections LROM: Limited range of motion MCI: Mild cognitive impairment MCP: Metacarpal phalangeal (joint) MCV: Mean corpuscular volume MDD: Major depressive disorder MDI: Metered dose inhaler MGF: Maternal grandfather MGM: Maternal grandmother

MI: Myocardial infarction *or* motivational interviewing

MMSE: Mini-Mental State ExaminationMoCA: Montreal Cognitive AssessmentMRI: Magnetic resonance imaging

MRSA: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*MSSA: Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*

MSU: Monosodium urate

MTP: Metatarsophalangeal (joint)

MVI: Multiple vitamin

NAAT: Nucleic acid amplification test

NAD: No apparent distress

NAPNAP: National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners
NARES: Nonallergic rhinitis with eosinophilia syndrome
NIAAA: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

NICU: Neonatal intensive care unit NIDA: National Institute on Drug Abuse

NKDA: No known drug allergies NKFA: No known food allergies

NOF: National Osteoporosis Foundation

NP: Nurse practitioner

NPH: Normal pressure hydrocephalus
NSAID: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
NSTEMI: Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction
NSVD: Normal spontaneous vaginal delivery

NT/ND: Nontender/nondistended

OA: Osteoarthritis
O2 sat: Oxygen saturation
OCP: Oral contraceptive pill
ODD: Oppositional defiant disorder
OGTT: Oral glucose tolerance test

OP: Osteoporosis

OSA: Obstructive sleep apnea
OTC: Over-the-counter (medication)

OUD: Opioid use disorder
PAD: Peripheral artery disease
PCOS: Polycystic ovarian syndrome
PCR: Polymerase chain reaction
PDA: Patent ductus arteriosus
PE: Pulmonary embolism

PEG: Polyethylene glycol **PEP:** Post-exposure prophylaxis

PERRLA: Pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation

PGF: Paternal grandfather
PGM: Paternal grandmother
PH/G: Pubic hair/gonads
PHN: Postherpetic neuralgia
PHQ: Patient Health Questionnaire
PID: Pelvic inflammatory disease
PIP: Proximal interphalangeal (joint)

PLP: Phantom limb pain

PMDD: Premenstrual dysphoric disorder

PMR: Polymyalgia rheumatica
PMS: Premenstrual syndrome
PNE: Primary nocturnal enuresis
PPD: Postpartum depression
PPI: Proton pump inhibitor

PRN: As needed

PSI: Pneumonia Severity Index PTSD: Post-traumatic stress disorder PVD: Peripheral vascular disease

QD: Once daily

RAI: Radionucleotide uptake scan with iodine **RED-S:** Relative energy deficiency in sports

REM: Rapid eye movement

RICE: Rest, ice, compression, and elevation

ROS: Review of systems RR: Respiratory rate

RRR: Regular rate and rhythm
RSV: Respiratory syncytial virus
RUQ: Right upper quadrant

SAFE-T: Suicide Assessment Five-Step Evaluation and Triage

SAMHSA: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SANE: Sexual assault nurse examiner SART: Sexual assault response team SBHC: School-based health center

SBIRT: Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral for Treatment

SEM: Systolic ejection murmur

SERM: Selective estrogen receptor modulator

SGA: Small for gestational age
SIB: Self-injurious behavior
SJS: Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
SLE: Systemic lupus erythematosus

SM: Stroke mimic

SNRI: Serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor

SSP: Syringe services program

SSRI: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor

STI: Sexually transmitted infection SUD: Substance use disorder

SWS: Slow-wave sleep

TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families **TBI:** Traumatic brain injury *or* toe brachial index

TBSA: Total body surface area
TCA: Tricyclic antidepressant
TEN: Toxic epidermal necrosis

TENS: Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation

TM: Tympanic membrane

TPO: Antithydroperoxidase antibody TRAb: Thyrotropin receptor antibody

TRUS: Transrectal ultrasound

TSH: Thyroid-stimulating hormone **tTG:** Tissue transglutaminase

TTN: Transient tachypnea of the newborn

TTP: Tenderness to palpation
ULT: Urate-lowering therapy
URI: Upper respiratory infection

USPSTF: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

UTI: Urinary tract infectionVA: Veterans AdministrationVCF: Vertebral compression fractureVCUG: Voiding cystourethrography

VDRL: Venereal disease research laboratory

VZV: Varicella zoster virus WBC: White blood cell

WHI: Women's Health Initiative

WIC: Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program

Section 1

The Neonate

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