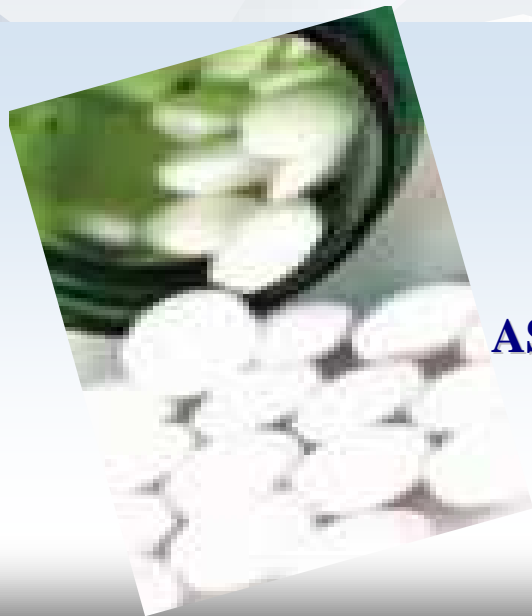


ANTIDEPRESSIANT & LITHUM CARBONATE

Fatima shafi al-hausai
424204254

Under supervision of
PROF.DR. ELHAM FAYADH
ASS.PROF.DR.ESSMAT GEMAEY



Objective:

-By the end of the conference, the student would be able to: ■

*define the drug. ■

*state the action of the drug. ■

*classify the main subgroups of the drug. ■

*list the indications and contraindication of the drug. ■

*discuss the side effects and complication of the drug. ■

*discuss the nursing management ■

Outline:

1-definition . ■

2-action. ■

3-classification. ■

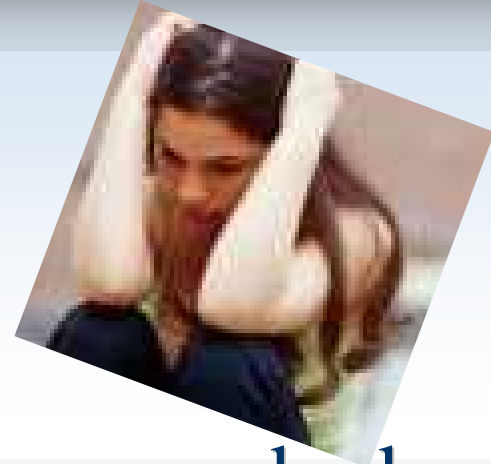
4-indecation. ■

5-contraindecation. ■

6-side effect and complications. ■

7-nursing management. ■

Depression:



is a" whole –body “illness, involving your body , mood, and thought. It affects the way eat and sleep, the way you feel about yourself, and the way you think about things.

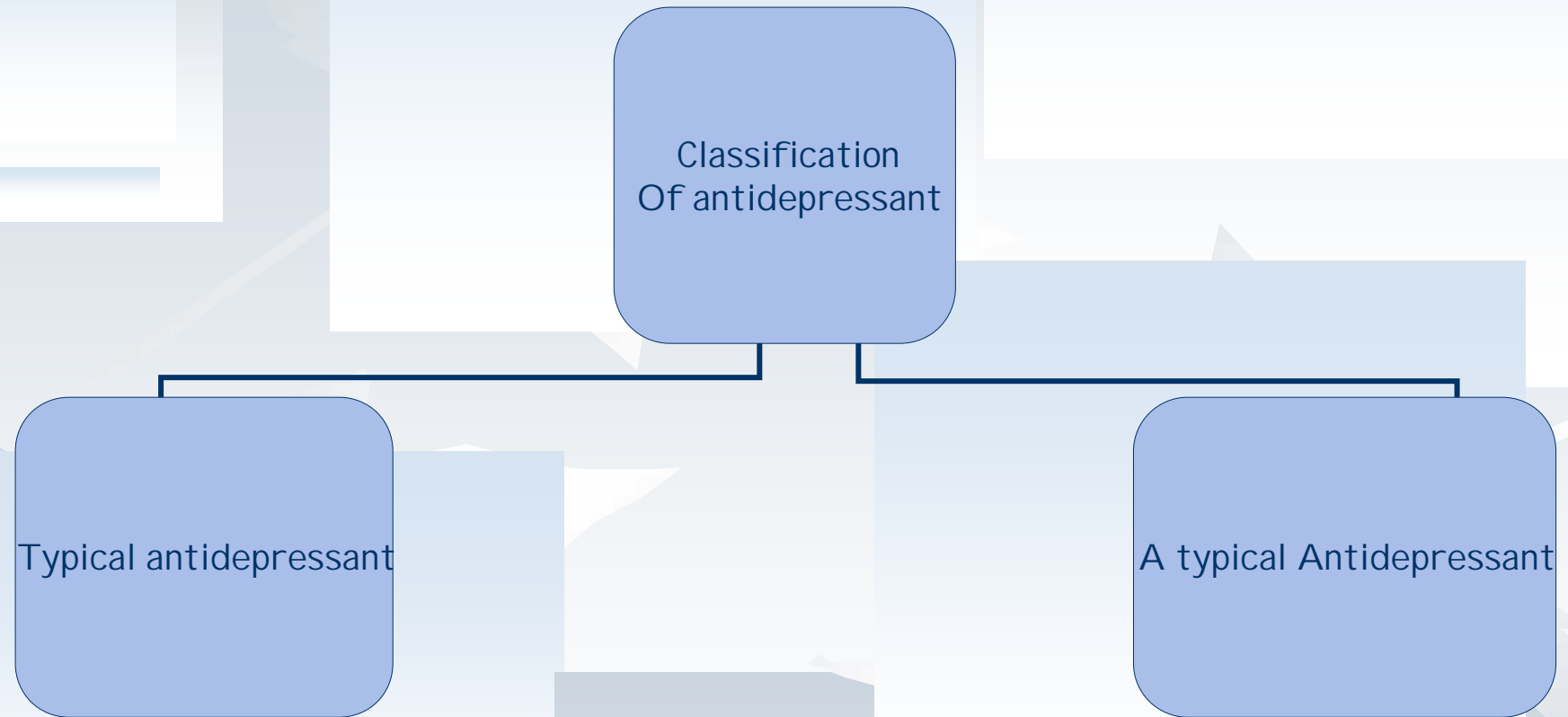
without treatment , however, can help most people who suffer from depression.

Antidepressants

antidepressant medication are use in the treatment of dysthymic disorder, major depression with psychotic symptom, depression with organic disease or alcoholism or mental retardation . These drug alleviate other symptom associated with moderate to sever depression.



drug classification



Typical Antidepressant

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graph TD; A[Typical Antidepressant] --> B[Tricyclic Antidepressant]; A --> C[Mono-amine oxidase (MAOI)];
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Tricyclic Antidepressant

Mono-amine oxidase (MAOI)

A TYPICAL Antidepressant

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
(SSRI)

1-typical antidepressant:

a. Tricyclic antidepressant:

Action: these drug increase the level of serotonin and nor epinephrine, thereby increasing the ability of nerve cell to pass information to each other.

Use:

Treatment of depression, including sleep disturbance, cognitive and appetite changes, phobic attacks., bed-wetting in children, obsession states.

Contraindication:

Pregnant women , women who are breastfeeding, liver or kidney disease, asthma.

commonly used:

Elavil, endep, lavate, novotriptyn

b. Monoamine oxidase(MAOI)

Action:

inhibits (MAO) which is responsible for the metabolism and destruction of nor epinephrine and serotonin which will lead to mood elevation.

Use:

treatment of phobias, Parkinsons disease, post traumatic stress.

Contraindications:

cerebral vascular diseases (CVD), hypertension ,alcoholism, asthma, liver diseases, glaucoma,

Commonly use:

Marplan, nardil, parnate

2-atypical antidepressant:

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors ■

Action: ■

The SSRI act antidepressant inhibiting CNS neuronal uptake without effects on nor epinephrine reuptake. ■

Use: ■

1-Treatment of depression, most effective in patient with major depression. ■

2-treatment of social anxiety, panic disorder, post-traumatic disorder. ■

Contraindication: ■

contraindicated with hypersensitivity to any SSIR, pregnancy ■

Use cautiously with impaired hepatic or renal function ,diabetes mellitus ,lactation ■

Commonly use: ■

Citalopram, fluvoxamine, paroxiten, sertraline ■

SIDE EFFECTS	NURSING CONSIDERATION
Dry mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-offer patient sugarless candy,ice. Frequent sips of water.-practices oral hygiene.
Blurred vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-explain that symptom will most likely subside after a few week.-advise patient to avoid drive until vision clears.-remove small item from routine pathway to prevent falls.

SIDE EFFECTS

Constipation

Paralytic illus

Urinary retention

NURSING CONSADERATION

- order food high in fiber and water.
- encourage increase in physical activity .

- monitor for abdominal distention.
Absent bowel sound ,nausea,
vomiting.

- report any of these symptom to
physician immediately.

- monitor intake and out put.

- instruct patient to report any
urinating difficult.

SIDE EFFECTS	NURSING CONSIDERATION
sedation	-discusses with physician to administering at bedtime.
Orthostatic hypotension	-instruct patient to rise slowly from a lying position.
Weight gain(with TCAS&MAOL)	-instruct client to regarding caloric diet. -increase exercise. -weighed daily.
PATHOSENSITIVITY (WITH TCAS)	-ensure the patient aware protective sunscreen, clothing, glasses.

Lithium carbonate

Drug class: ■

Antimanic drug. ■

Action: ■

Mechanism is not known, alters sodium ■
transport and muscle cells, inhibits release of
nor epinephrine and dopamine

Use: ■

Treatment of manic episodes of manic-depressive ■ illness ,maintenance therapy to prevent or frequency of manic episodes.

Contraindication: ■

Hypertension, renal disease, dehydration, pregnancy , ■ lactation, patient on diuretic.

Side effects: ■

Reaction related serum level : ■

therapeutic level for maintenance are 0.6-1.2 ME\L. ■

*acute mania: 1-1-5 ME\L

■

Side effects	Nursing management
drowsiness	Ensure that dose not participate in activities that require alertness until this response has stabilized
Polyuria:	Inform patient that is common and being. -monitor daily intake and output. -monitor skin torgur daily

Side effects	Nursing management
polydipsia (increase thirst)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-provide patient with sugarless candy, ice or water-strict oral hygiene is very important.
Wight gain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-provide instruction for reduce caloric diet.
gastrointestinal upset Nausea\vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-recommended the patient take lithium with meals, a glass of milk.-report to physician, how many decreased his effect.

Side effects

Hypotension ,pulse
,dehydration

Nursing management

- monitor vital signs 2-3 time a day
- physician may decrease dose of medication
- may subside after initial week.
- monitor intake &output &weight.
- monitor skin turgor daily.