

BABA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

INSTITUTE OF PARAMEDICAL

COLLEGE OF NURSING


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ROLL No - 36

CLASS - B.S.C Nursing III<sup>rd</sup> yr.

  
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# LONG ANSWER.

Ques. 1 (a) Define glaucoma and its types?

Ans. **Definition** :- It is not disease but rather a group of disorder characterized by.

- Increased IOP and the consequences of elevated pressure.
- Optic nerve atrophy.
- Peripheral visual field loss.

## **Etiology** :-

- It is related to the consequences of elevated IOP.
- A proper balance between the rate of aqueous production and rate of aqueous reabsorption is essential to maintain the IOP normal limits.
- If IOP remains elevated, permanent vision loss occurs.

## **Risk Factors** :-

- Age
- Family history of glaucoma.
- Near sightedness.
- Corticosteroids use.
- Eye abnormalities.

(A)  
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c) Write about medical and surgical management with glaucoma?

Ans. Drug therapy :-

- Beta adrenergic blockers.
- Alpha adrenergic agonist.
- Cholinergic agents.
- Carbonic anhydrase.
- Epinephrine, to reduce IOP by improving aqueous outflow.
- Prostaglandins, such as latanoprost, to reduce intraocular pressure.
- Miotic eye drops, such as pilocarpine, to reduce IOP by facilitating the outflow of aqueous humor.

Surgical therapy :-

- Argon laser trabeculoplasty.
- ALT is an outpatient procedure that requires only anaesthetic.
- The topical drops anaesthetise the cornea before the gonioscopy lens is applied, allowing visualization of the treatment area.

  
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2. Chronic Otitis Media :- This is a condition in which the ear infection won't go away even with treatment. Over time this can cause a hole to form in the ear drum.

Causes :-

- Streptococcus pneumoniae.
- Haemophilus influenzae and Moraxella catarrhalis, which enter the middle ear after eustachian tube dysfunction caused by obstruction.

Risk factors :-

- Infant feeding
- Seasonal factors
- Poor air quality
- Colds
- Allergies
- Chronic illness.

b) Describe pathophysiological changes and clinical manifestation of otitis media?

Ans. A streptococci and Staphylococcus aureus may also be responsible.



## Surgical Management :-

Myringotomy or Tympanotomy (incision in the tympanic membrane to relieve pressure caused by excessive buildup of fluid, or to drain pus from the middle ear.

## Nursing Management :-

- Assess the child for fever and pain and manage accordingly.
- Administer prescribed medicine.
- Facilitate drainage and keep external ear clean and dry.
- Collect health history includes a complete description of the ear problem.
- Obtain information about other health problems and medications.

  
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## Clinical Manifestation :-

### Mild AD :-

- Memory disturbances.
- Poor judgement
- Irritability
- Agitation

### Moderate AD :-

- Language disturbance
- Impaired word findings.
- Spontaneous speech.
- Motor disturbance.

### Severe AD :-

- Communication disturbance.
- Pneumonia.

## Diagnostic Evaluation :-

- History Collection.
- Physical Examination.
- MSE
- CT - Scan.

## Management :-

- There is no cure for Alzheimer's disease, available treatments offer relatively small symptomatic benefits but remains palliative in nature.

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## Pathophysiology :-

Unknown Causes

Deterioration of neurons in region of brain (substantia nigra).

Decrease secretions of dopamine neurotransmitter.

Movement disturbance (tremor, rigidity, akinesia).

## Sign And Symptoms :-

- Rigidity
- Akinesia

## Diagnostic Evaluation :-

- Laboratory test
- CT Scan
- PET Scan.
- Brain biopsy.

## Complication :-

- Constipation.
- Fatigue
- Pain
- Blood pressure changes.

## Management :-

- There are complete cure for Parkinson's disease.
- Pharmacologic management is the main stay of treatment.