• delirium tremens (DT) → withdrawal
  • hallucinations, confusion, disorientation, seizures
  • tachycardia, HTN, hyperthermia, tachypnea, tremors
  • give BZs to slow down nervous system

**Sleep**

- REM, NONREM
- Stages I and II
- Stage III and IV

**Insomnia**

Cause-specific therapy

Non-drug therapy
drug therapy: hypnotics
  • non-BZ: Zolpidem [Ambien]

Zolpidem [Ambien]
  • short acting non-BZ
  • selective binding to GABA receptors
  • lower daytime drowsiness than BZ
  • Ambien CR: longer acting with 2 separate drug reservoirs

**Strokes**

CVA, brain attack: blocked blood flow in the brain → cell death

**Ischemic stroke**

Artery narrows or becomes blocked

• Thrombotic
• Embolic

**Thrombotic stroke (40%)**

• Usually caused by damage from atherosclerosis → sudden clot
• Gradual onset
• older population with history of high cholesterol and artheriosclerosis
• MRI/CT shows ischemic infarction
• **Nursing Assessment**
  - Comprehensive neuro exam
  - LOC and NIH stroke scale
  - Cognition
  - Motor abilities
  - Cranial nerve function
  - Sensation and proprioception
  - Reflexes
  - Cerebellar function

**SENSORY**

**Ear**
- Conductive hearing loss: poor conduction of sound (outer and middle ear)
  - Normal discrimination, inability to detect low frequencies
- Sensoneural: cells cannot communicate with the brain (inner)
  - Damage to inner ear/nerve/brain
  - Poor hearing in noisy areas
  - Difficulty hearing high frequencies
  - Tinnitus
  - Patient complains that they mumble or shout
  - Often speaks in loud voice

**Assessment**
- Whisper test: cranial nerve 8
  - Most effective
- Audiometer test: high and low frequencies
- Rinne test
  - Bone conduction – mastoid
  - Patient indicates when sound STOPS
- Weber test
  - Bone conduction – frontal bone
  - Patient indicates where sound is COMING FROM

**Debrox**
- Class: peroxide
- MOA: soften, loosen and removes excess ear wax