## HS111 Unit 9 Assignment Template

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| **DIRECTIONS:** **There are 2 parts to this assignment.****PART 1 –Read through the medical report listed below and the follow the directions listed after the report.****PART 2 – Read through the questions and respond using layman’s terminology.** |

### Main Street Hospital and Medical Center

**6000 North Tree Street - Branch, Pennsylvania 12345 – (555) 123-4567**

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**PATIENT NAME:** Eldon Drake **MEDICAL RECORD:** 8888888

**DATE OF BIRTH:** 12/25/19XX **DATE OF ADMISSION:** 08/01/2013

# PROGRESS NOTE

# HISTORY: Eldon Drake is an 85-year-old Caucasian male who was brought to the hospital via an ambulance and subsequently admitted to the hospital on 08/01/2013 for fever and confusion. Mr. Drake was in his usual state of good health until 3 days before admission, when he began to show signs of confusion and disorientation accompanied by a fever of 38.5®C. His fever continued, and he showed a steady decline in cognitive function. He developed expressive aphasia.

# OBJECTIVE FINDINGS: On physical examination the patient was conscious and alert but disoriented to time and place. Blood pressure was 160/80 mm Hg. Pulse, 96. Respirations, 20. Temperature 38.8®C. There were no focal neurologic deficits. Chest radiograph, urinalysis, and blood cultures were negative. A neurology consultation was obtained. Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the brain was performed which disclosed encephalitis. An electroencephalogram was markedly normal for his age.

# TREATMENT SUMMARY: The patient was given acyclovir by intravenous infusion. On the second hospital day, the patient developed a generalized seizure. He was placed on intravenous Dilantin and Lorazepam. He later lapsed into a semi-comatose state. He responded to tactile and verbal stimuli but was completely incoherent. A nasogastric tube was placed, and enteral feedings were begun. After 14 days of IV acyclovir, the patient slowly began to improve and by the third week of his illness, he was talking normally and taking nourishment.

**PART 1 - Using the information provided in Progress Note above, please complete the following information.**

In this assignment, imagine you are a medical professional working at Main Street Hospital and Medical Center. Your patient is Mr. Drake. His daughter, Ella Smith, has just arrived from California and is concerned about her father’s well-being. You need to update her on what has occurred during his hospital stay. Use the information from the Progress Note to update Ella Smith on her father’s condition. In your update, include what type of follow up care Mr. Drake should receive. You will be translating the medical information from the report into layman’s terms.

Please be sure use complete sentences, proper grammar and spelling. You can use medical terms, however, you must also use layman’s terminology. Remember, it is your job to explain to the patient’s daughter what has occurred. You may need to use outside sources.

Your explanation to Ella Smith should be 500 words or more.

Cite your reference/references in APA format at the end of your explanation.

**PART 2 – Respond to these questions using layman’s terminology. You want to imagine you are speaking to the patient’s family member or friend. You answers to each question must be a minimum of 200 words.**

1. Meningitis can be another cause of confusion and disorientation. A patient with the suspected diagnosis may have brain imaging performed such as a CT scan. Another diagnostic test is a lumbar puncture. Please explain this condition and the two methods that can be used for diagnosis.
2. Alzheimer’s is the most common form of dementia. Symptoms may include confusion, disorientation, changes in behavior, restlessness, dysphasia, and problems with gait. Describe the symptoms that the patient may experience.
3. Aphasia is not considered a disease but rather a symptom of brain damage. Stroke is one common condition that causes aphasia. Please explain how a stroke can affect a patient’s brain and how it can cause aphasia to occur.
4. Epilepsy is one condition that can cause seizures. SPECT and PET imaging can be used to evaluate a patient’s brain. Describe these two tests and how they can help make a diagnosis for a patient.

**REFERENCE:**