

Basic Geriatric Study Guide

Geriatrics

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Geriatrics, or geriatric medicine, is a medical specialty focused on addressing the unique health needs of older adults. The term geriatrics originates from the Greek γέρων geron meaning "old man", and ιατρός iatros meaning "healer". It aims to promote health by preventing, diagnosing and treating disease in older adults. Older adults may be healthy, but they're more likely to have chronic health concerns and require more medical care. There is not a defined age at which patients may be under the care of a geriatrician, or geriatric physician, a physician who specializes in the care of older people. Rather, this decision is guided by individual patient needs and the caregiving structures available to them. This care may benefit those who are managing multiple chronic conditions or experiencing...

Gerontological nursing

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Gerontological nursing is the specialty of nursing pertaining to older adults. Gerontological nurses work in collaboration with older adults, their families, and communities to support healthy aging, maximum functioning, and quality of life. The term gerontological nursing, which replaced the term geriatric nursing in the 1970s, is seen as being more consistent with the specialty's broader focus on health and wellness, in addition to illness.

Gerontological nursing is important to meet the health needs of an aging population. Due to longer life expectancy and declining fertility rates, the proportion of the population that is considered old is increasing. Between 2000 and 2050, the number of people in the world who are over age 60 is predicted increase from 605 million to 2 billion. The proportion...

Doreen Norton

1962 in the book An Investigation of Geriatric Nursing Problems in Hospital, and was considered seminal. Norton's study helped change nursing practices to

Doreen Norton, OBE, FRCN (1 May 1922, in Dartford, Kent – 30 December 2007, in Worthing, West Sussex) was an English nurse, in the 1950s she used research to show that the best treatment and prevention of bedsores was removing the pressure by turning the

patient. She also helped to design the Kings Fund bed, a new type of hospital bed now widely used. Norton was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Nursing, received an honorary fellowship from the University of the South Bank in London, and a ward in Lewisham University Hospital was named after her.

Psychiatrist

Forensic psychiatry Addiction psychiatry Child and adolescent psychiatry Geriatric psychiatry Palliative care Pain management Consultation-liaison psychiatry

A psychiatrist is a physician who specializes in psychiatry. Psychiatrists are physicians who evaluate patients to determine whether their symptoms are the result of a physical illness, a combination of physical and mental ailments or strictly mental issues. Sometimes a psychiatrist works within a multi-disciplinary team, which may comprise clinical psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and nursing staff. Psychiatrists have broad training in a biopsychosocial approach to the assessment and management of mental illness.

As part of the clinical assessment process, psychiatrists may employ a mental status examination; a physical examination; brain imaging such as a computerized tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, or positron emission tomography scan; and blood testing. Psychiatrists...

National Tainan Junior College of Nursing

Division of Basic Medical Science The Division of Basic Medical Science of NTJCN is responsible for teaching and training students to study basic medical science

National Tainan Institute of Nursing; National Tainan Junior College of Nursing (NTJCN; Chinese: 國立台南護理專科學校; Pêh-ōe-jī: Kok-lip Tâi-lâm Hō-lí Choan-kho Hák-hâu) is a public college in West Central, Tainan, Taiwan.

NTJCN offers several academic programs, including a two-year Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN) program and a four-year Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) program. The courses cover a wide range of topics, including anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, nursing ethics, patient care, and community health.

Institute of Gerontology

(2003), Mental Health Practice in Geriatric Health Care Settings (1998) and A Guide to psychological Practice in Geriatric Long Term Care (1994). He has authored

The Institute of Gerontology (IOG) at Wayne State University conducts research on the behavioral and social aspects of aging. Located in Detroit, Michigan, the Institute has a strong focus on urban issues, especially disability, mobility and transportation, financial

challenges, and disparities in health between ethnic groups. Faculty at the Institute are jointly appointed with a home department in a complementary discipline, such as economics, physical therapy or nursing. The Institute also maintains a Lifespan Cognitive Neuroscience of Aging laboratory currently profiling brain changes in normal aging through traditional testing and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of participants brain structure and function.

Faculty at the Institute collaborate on research with home departments, such as...

Clinical neuropsychology

students to acute neurology/neurosurgery, rehabilitation, psychiatric, geriatric and paediatric populations. To become a clinical neuropsychologist in

Clinical neuropsychology is a subfield of psychology concerned with the applied science of brain-behaviour relationships. Clinical neuropsychologists apply their research to the assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients with neurological, medical, neurodevelopmental, and psychiatric conditions. The branch of neuropsychology associated with children and young people is called pediatric neuropsychology.

Clinical neuropsychology is a specialized form of clinical psychology focused on research as a focal point of treatment within the field. For instance, a clinical neuropsychologist will be able to determine whether a symptom was caused by a traumatic injury to the head or by a neurological/psychiatric condition. Another focus of a clinical neuropsychologist is to find cerebral...

Senile pruritus

at the site on the skin. Topical treatments are typically safe for the geriatric population. Topical treatments may include: corticosteroids immunomodulators

Senile pruritus is one of the most common conditions in the elderly or people over 65 years of age with an emerging itch that may be accompanied with changes in temperature and textural characteristics. In the elderly, xerosis, is the most common cause for an itch due to the degradation of the skin barrier over time. However, the cause of senile pruritus is not clearly known. Diagnosis is based on an elimination criteria during a full body examination that can be done by either a dermatologist or non-dermatologist physician.

Self-report inventory

Psychological Inventory (CPI) CORE-OM Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R) Geriatric Depression Scale Major Depression Inventory Minnesota Multiphasic Personality

A self-report inventory is a type of psychological test in which a person fills out a survey or questionnaire with or without the help of an investigator. Self-report inventories often ask

direct questions about personal interests, values, symptoms, behaviors, and traits or personality types. Inventories are different from tests in that there is no objectively correct answer; responses are based on opinions and subjective perceptions. Most self-report inventories are brief and can be taken or administered within five to 15 minutes, although some, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), can take several hours to fully complete. They are popular because they can be inexpensive to give and to score, and their scores can often show good reliability.

There are three major...

Nurse practitioner

patients across the lifespan, whereas adult geriatric NPs do not see anyone below the age of 13. A review of studies comparing outcomes of care by NPs and physicians

A nurse practitioner (NP) is an advanced practice registered nurse and a type of mid-level practitioner. NPs are trained to assess patient needs, order and interpret diagnostic and laboratory tests, diagnose disease, prescribe medications and formulate treatment plans. NP training covers basic disease prevention, coordination of care, and health promotion.

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