

d. AN is treated by a team of health professionals who address the abnormal eating patterns and altered body image of the patient and the dysfunctional family dynamics that accompany this disorder.

3. Jane should be referred to a specialist who deals with adolescents with AN.

4. Yes, the evidence supports the conclusion.

Prescription Medication Abuse in Adolescence

1. Evidence: Yes. It is apparent that the adolescent needs further evaluation and should not be returned to class at this time. The slurred speech, short-term memory lapse, delayed pupillary reaction, and elevated heart rate indicate further evaluation should be sought.

2. Legally, the nurse must call the girl's parents and inform them that she appears to need medical attention. It is up to the parents or guardians to take the next step (i.e., take her to the nearest emergency department [ED] or to her primary care practitioner). As a school nurse, Sally must decide if the girl's life is in immediate danger (e.g., vital signs and neurologic signs unstable); it does not appear to be at this time. Sally does not have the authority to call emergency medical services (EMS) or to take the girl to the ED at this time.

3. Assumptions:

a. The assessment findings of memory lapse, slurred speech, decreased respirations, sluggish pupil reactivity, and tachycardia indicate a need for further medical evaluation and observation.